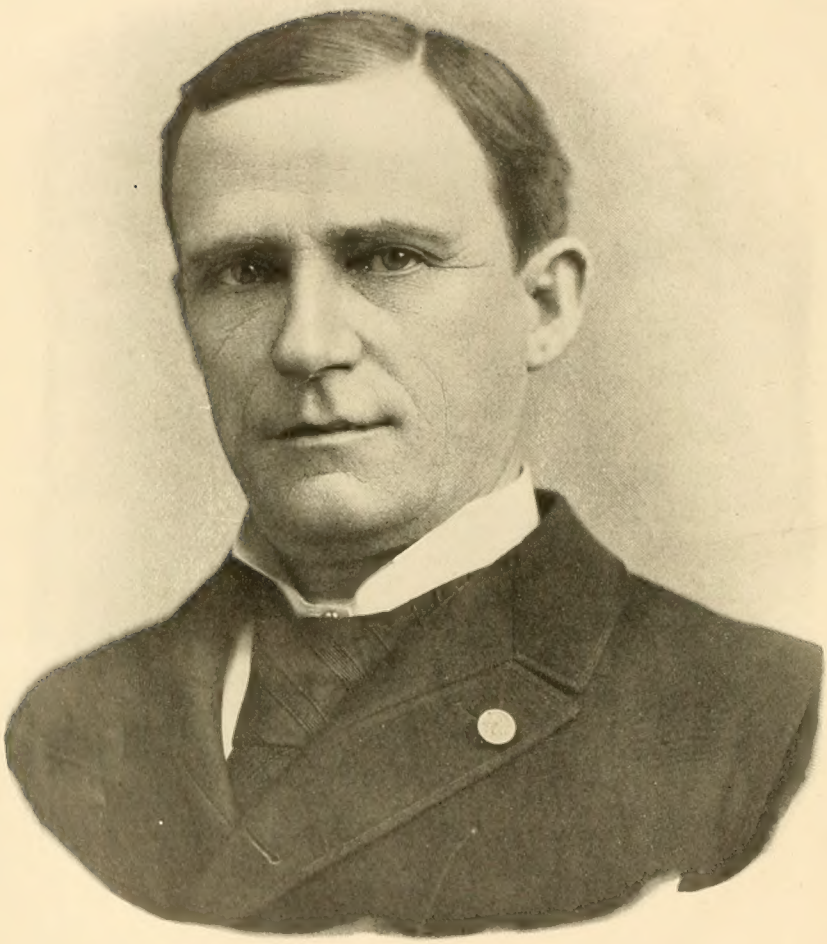
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EX-GOV. L. U. HUMPHREY.

HISTORY

OF

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

KANSAS.

By Its Own People.

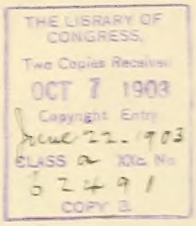
ILLUSTRATED.

Containing Sketches of Our Pioneers—Revealing their Trials and Hardships in Planting Civilization in this County—Biographies of their Worthy Successors, and Containing Other Information of a Character Valuable as Reference to the Citizens of the County.

PUBLISHED BY
L. WALLACE DUNCAN.

IOLA, KANSAS:
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Preface

The history of Montgomery county reveals this locality as the spot where the Osage Indian made his last stand before the white man's advance in spreading civilization over the plains of Kansas. It was here that he was crowded off of the reserve traded him by the "Great Father" in 1825, but which he had really occupied from the first years of the nineteenth century. For at least fifty years he had been master of this domain and here much of the tangible history of the several bands of the tribe was made.

From the era of "squatter" settlement, the final treaty with the Red Man and the legitimate settlement by the white man, down through the organization and development of the county, the pages of this book are replete with events and incidents which mark the stages of advancement toward the splendid civilization of the present day.

The publisher of this volume and those who have rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of its descriptive part have realized the importance of the work and have, therefore, labored assiduously toward an accurate and reliable production, and one which shall not only be full and thorough as to substantial facts, but which shall serve as the basis of future publications touching the history of Montgomery county.

For the preparation of valuable articles for this volume we acknowledge our obligation to the following citizens of the county and commend their efforts to the confidence of the generations to come: Ex-Senator H. W. Young, Hon. William Dunkin and Hon. W. T. Yoe, of Independence; T. F. Andress, M. D., of Liberty; Dr. T. C. Frazier, of Coffeyville; Hon. J. R. Charlton, of Caney; and Miss Josie H. Carl, of Cherryvale. To the many citizens who have furnished information and extended other favors to the writers hereof we desire to express our appreciation and hereby extend to them the compliments of the literary board.

To John S. Gilmore, of Fredonia, are we indebted for an important article for this work, properly placed to his credit, and we wish, publicly, to make acknowledgement of the same.

In the biographical department of the work are represented worthy citizens from every honorable walk of life. It was our wish that every

distinguished citizen of the county participate in the space alloted to this department, and while hosts of them have done so, some of them have denied us not only their story, but their substantial co-operation; yet the merits of the book have not thus been impaired. Our accompanying illustrations represent pioneers, worthy people of a later day, and well known and historic objects of the county. These add interest and attractiveness to the book, on the whole, making the biographical and pictorial department by no means the least important features of the work.

If this volume shall meet the expectations of its patrons and shall, in some measure, render them an equivalent for the confidence bestowed upon the enterprise, then shall we feel that our efforts have not been in vain.

THE PUBLISHER.

HISTORY
OF
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
KANSAS

CHAPTER I.
Organization, Location and Land Titles

During the earlier history of Kansas the territory which now constitutes Montgomery county formed a part of Wilson county. The latter county was created by act of the territorial legislature in 1855, but it was not organized until September 1864, at which time it extended from Woodson county to the south line of the state. Montgomery county was created by act of the legislature in 1867, a little more than half of the southern part of Wilson county being taken for the purpose. By the act of the legislature which created the county, its boundaries were fixed as follows:

"Commencing at the southeast corner of Wilson county; thence south with the west line of Labette county to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west with said parallel twenty-four miles; thence north to the southwest corner of Wilson county; thence east with the south line of Wilson county to the place of beginning."

This description depended entirely on the bounding of Wilson county, and, in 1870 the statute was changed to read as follows:

"Commencing at the southeast corner of Wilson county; thence south to the south line of the state of Kansas; thence west along the south line of Kansas twenty-four miles; thence north to the sixth standard parallel; thence east along the said sixth standard parallel to the place of beginning."

This description seems to have meant exactly the same thing as the other, and yet neither of them is accurate, as the width of the county east and west, owing to the botchwork made in fitting together the surveys of the ceded lands and Diminished Reserve, is considerably more than half a mile above the twenty-four mentioned.

While all of the county except the three mile strip of ceded lands on the east side was still Indian land, and there was no treaty even pending

for their cession to the United States, saving the Sturgis abomination, which was never ratified, the county was organized by proclamation of Governor James M. Harvey, on June 3d, 1869. It was claimed that at this time the county had the requisite population of 600, and whether this was true or not, the progress of events soon made it an accurate statement. Verdigris City was designated as the temporary county seat, and a board of county commissioners was appointed. For further details as to the early history of the county and the story of the struggle which resulted in the selection of Independence as the county seat, the reader is referred to the chapter on the political history of the county.

Location

Montgomery county now ranks as the seventh Kansas county in population and, as shown by the United States census of 1900, forms a part of the largest contiguous area west of the Mississippi river, having a population in excess of forty-five to the square mile. It is between twenty-four and twenty-five miles in width east and west, and between twenty-seven and twenty-eight miles in length north and south. It is the third county west from the Missouri line, on the southern tier, and adjoins the Indian Territory on the south. Labette county forms its entire eastern boundary and Wilson its northern, while on the west it adjoins Chautauqua and a portion of Elk. Neosho county corners with it on the northeast.

Its physical features and soil are extremely varied. The Verdigris is the principal river, entering its northern boundary and meandering across to its southern. The Elk enters the west line of the county and forms another winding valley, emptying into the Verdigris about four miles northeast of the center of the county. The Caney cuts across the southwest corner of the county. Besides these rivers there are dozens of creeks and runs with much fine alluvial land adjoining them, in addition to the bottom lands of the rivers. Between the streams there are here and there rock-capped mounds and much high, thin, stony land, fit for little but pasture. Use is, however, now being found for the limestone that caps some of the mounds and outcrops along the streams in the manufacture of cement, while the shale that is abundant in the hills is extensively employed in the manufacture of vitrified brick. Taking her agricultural resources in connection with the abundant deposits of natural gas and petroleum oil found in the earth hundreds of feet below the surface, and remembering that Montgomery is the only county on the south line of the state that lies wholly within the gas and oil belt, we are certainly justified in saying that nature has done more for her than for any other equal area in the state.

The section of which this county of such boundless resources and possibilities forms a part, was first a portion of the French domain in

America, having been taken possession of by the Canadians, who drifted down the Mississippi to the gulf in 1682. Eighty years later it was ceded to Spain, by whom it was retained until 1800, when it was retroceded to France. In common with the entire area of Kansas, except a small fraction in the southwest corner, it formed a part of the Louisiana purchase made by Jefferson in 1803, and has ever since been American territory, though little was known about it during the first half of the 18th century.

The first legislation in regard to this section appears to have been enacted in 1834, when all the territory west of the Mississippi and Arkansas was declared "Indian country," with the laws of the United States in force; and the country of the Osages was attached to Arkansas territory. In 1854 the territory of Kansas was organized and, in 1861, the territory became a state.

The country from which the present county was to be made still remained Indian territory, however. The Osage Indians were first found on the Missouri river, and, later, were forced down to the Arkansas. In 1808 they ceded their lands in Missouri and Arkansas to the United States government and went west. In 1825 they relinquished their lands in Kansas ,except a strip fifty miles wide along the south line of the state, beginning twenty-five miles west of the Missouri line, near the present eastern boundary of Labette county, and reaching west to an indefinite line extended from the head waters of the Kansas river, southerly, through the Rock Saline. This was the Osage reservation, which comprised the largest body of good land in Kansas, remaining unsettled when the civil war closed in 1865.

Land Titles

The white men wanted these lands and were bound to get them soon in any event, but the return of the soldiers of the Union to civil life in 1865 no doubt hastened the movement to send the Indians westward again and make homes and farms out of these fertile Southern Kansas valleys to which they held title. At Canville trading post in Neosho county on September 29th, 1865, a treaty was negotiated which became operative January 21st, 1867, by whose terms the Osages sold a thirty-mile strip off from the east side of their lands for $300,000. This strip embraced the counties of Neosho and Labette, and a fraction about three miles wide along the east sides of Wilson and Montgomery counties. The contest between the settlers and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad companies for the title to these lands forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Labette county. This contest also involved the three-mile strip on the east side of Montgomery county and interested a considerable per centage of its population. It was finally decided in favor of the United States, under whom a portion of the settlers claimed title, leaving those who had bought

their lands from the railroad companies to seek to perfect their titles anew.

These ceded lands were eventually entered under the pre-emption laws and paid for to the credit of the Osage fund in the government treasury.

The same treaty which cut off these Osage lands on the east also sliced off a twenty-mile strip on the north, leaving the "Diminished Reserve" but thirty miles in width, and as the territory narrowed the eagerness to possess it became greater. The corporations had an eye upon it, as well as the settlers, and on May 27th, 1868, a little more than a year before the rush of immigrants began to fill the county, there was negotiated on Drum Creek a treaty which for downright infamy outranks any other transaction in the history of the opening of the west to settlement and civilization. This treaty was known as the "Sturgis Treaty," and is liberally treated under the head of "Drum Creek Treaty" in this volume.

Owing to a discrepancy between the southern boundary line of the state of Kansas and the south line of the Osage Diminished Reserve, there was a strip of land along the south line of Montgomery county, varying between two and three miles in width, which was claimed by the Cherokee Indians, and which was eventually sold for their benefit several years later. Actual settlers were given a preference in the purchase of these lands, but those which remained were disposed of in any desired quantity, and at a price somewhat higher than the settlers were asked to pay.

Land titles in the county were thus of four different kinds. The landholder may find his chain running back to a government patent originating in a purchase from the Cherokees or the Osages, and if the latter, it may be either of "Ceded" or "Diminished Reserve" lands. Or he may hold by virtue of a purchase from the state school fund commissioners. It was fortunate for the settlers, though, that for all except a small fraction of the area of the county, the contest between the corporations and the people was fought out before the lands were entered. They were thus freed from the long period of strife, the expense and the uncertainty which were the fate of their neighbors in Labette county and on the "Ceded" strip. The titles which they obtained when they paid the purchase price to the government and received their final receipts from the land office officials, have never been called in question, and the courts have been resorted to only to settle individual and isolated cases of rival claims to proprietorship.

The original government surveys of the lands in the county, however, were made in a very careless manner, the section and quarter section corners often being many rods from where they should have been, and the surveys of the "Ceded" and "Diminished" lands were so loosely connected that in many cases there are quarter sections on the line between that have as much as forty acres more than the government deeds call for.

CHAPTER II.

Important Events

The Drum Creek Treaty, The Elk River Valley Floods, The Volcanic Upheaval at Coffeyville in 1894, the Reed Family Tragedy, Why Did Pomeroy Trust York?, The County High School, and the Dalton Raid at Coffeyville.

The Drum Creek Treaty

BY JNO. S. GILMORE.

On May 27th, 1868, a treaty with the Osages was concluded on Drum Creek, Montgomery county, for the disposition of the Diminished Reserve, or thirty-mile strip. This was popularly called the Drum Creek treaty or the "Sturgis treaty." Wm. Sturgis was the controlling spirit in its negotiation. By its terms the entire Diminished Reserve, comprising 8,003,000 acres was to be sold to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Co. for $1,600,000, or a fraction under 20 cents per acre. It was understood that Sturgis would be the indirect beneficiary of this stupendous wrong. The treaty was a premeditated, thoroughly planned and successfully executed fraud from its incipiency up to the stage of its submission to the United States Senate for ratification. It was even more—a brazen steal, so extensive as to be infamous—and the officials, politicians and leading men who approved or aided and abetted in the attempt to carry it out deserved to be buried so deep under popular obloquy that they would never again publically show their heads. The Indians were no doubt unduly influenced by the promoters and retainers of the L. L. & G. railroad company. The treaty commission, with special interpreters, Indian agents, and advocates of the scheme had gone into the Indian country accompanied by a detatchment of the Seventh U. S. cavalry commanded by Capt. Geo. W. Yates. (Yates and his troop went down to death with General Custer on the Rosebud, June 25th, 1876.) The commission composed N. G. Taylor, President; Thos. Murphy, Geo. C. Snow, Albert G. Boone and A. N. Blacklidge, Secretary; with three interpreters. Those signing the treaty by way of attesting the signatures (X marks) of the Osage chiefs and their adherents were Alex. R. Banks, special U. S. Indian agent; Geo. W. Yates, Captain Seventh cavalry; M. W. Reynolds, reporter for commission; Charles Robinson, I. S. Kalloch, Moses Neal, W. P. Murphy, Wm. Babcock and the interpreters, Alex Beyett, Lewis P. Chouteau and Augustus Captain. The first Osage X mark was under the title of Joseph Paw-ne-no-pashe, White Hair, principal chief, followed by the Indian names of 106 other chiefs, councilors

and braves of the Big and Little Osage tribes. Of Indians signing the document who were known by many Montgomery county pioneers were Black Dog, Little Beaver, Nopawalla, Strike Ax, Wyohake, Chetopah, Hard Robe, Watisanka and Melotumuni (Twelve O'clock.) Little Bear was dead.

By the time this treaty reached the Senate the settlers on the reserve were aroused and their friends throughout the State and many newspapers shared openly their feeling and espoused their cause. A determined fight was made against the ratification of the treaty, led by Hon. Sidney Clarke, Kansas' sole Congressman. Both Senators were silently for the robber measure. Senator E. G. Ross, a year later, reported it to the Senate so amended as to divide up the lands with other railroad companies, without adding to the price or making any provision for the interests or rights of the settlers. But Congressman Clarke did not relax in his bitter opposition. He brought to light the objectionable and unjust features of the treaty, stood for the opening of the reserve to actual settlers as the Trust Lands had been opened, and as a result of his protests and efforts and at his request General Grant, soon after becoming President, on March 4th, 1869, withdrew the treaty from the Senate.

Sidney Clarke framed and offered in the House the section in the annual Indian appropriation bill, approved July 15th, 1870, which opened the Diminished Reserve to actual settlers only at $1.25 per acre, excepting the 16th and 36th sections, which were reserved to the State of Kansas for school purposes. After a two years' contest he had prevented the consummation of the greatest swindle on Indians and settlers alike ever concocted in Kansas. The railroads, losing the rich prize which seemed almost securely within their grasp, combined in the campaign of 1879 against Clarke and defeated him for renomination for Congress.

At a council held on Drum Creek in September, 1870, arrangements were effected for the final removal of the remaining Osages to their new home in the Indian Territory, just south of the Kansas line. By the act approved July 15th of that year the President had been directed to make such removal as soon as the Indians would agree thereto. They went.

* * * *

The Elk Valley Flood of 1885

After the grasshopper plague of 1874-5 probably the worst calamity that has befallen Montgomery county since its settlement was the flood which swept down the valleys of the Elk and Verdigris on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1885. Perhaps the most comprehensive account of this disaster was the one published by the Star and Kansan, at Independence, on the Friday following; and it is from this account that the facts for this sketch are gleaned.

That fateful Friday was noted at Independence as a day of clouds

and showers with heavy banks of cloud along the western horizon Toward night news came of a great storm in Elk county and that the railroad track had been washed away in the neighborhood of Elk Falls. No more trains were able to get through on the Southern Kansas line of the Santa Fe railroad in either direction, and on Saturday morning a repair train loaded with material for bridge building had gone out to the neighborhood of the bridge over the Elk at Table Mound. About half past ten o'clock a telegram was received from this train stating that lives were in danger and help was needed. All the available boats in the city were taken to the depot, and a little after noon the repair train, which had returned to Independence, started for the scene of danger with about a hundred and fifty men on board. A few minutes run brought the train to the locality of the flood, and at the southwest corner of Table Mound the boats were unloaded and started out over the waste of waters on their errand of mercy. Among those who risked their lives in these frail crafts, to rescue those in peril, were Eugene B. White, Milton Gregory, Lewis Bowman and Elisha Mills.

During the morning the waters had risen so high as to touch the sills of the iron railroad bridge over the Elk, and a gang of men were at work on the bridge dislodging the mass of corn stalks which had lodged against it on the upper side. Beyond the bridge, to the west, the railroad track was out of water as far as the trestle over the slough, and this strip was the only bit of dry land visible in the entire valley from bluff to bluff. On it were gathered a few cattle and hogs which had fled to it for their lives, and to which the waters were bringing the scattered ears of corn they had gathered. To the left of the railroad, chickens were seen roosting in the trees near a deserted house, and still nearer a bunch of them had gathered on the upper ends of a pile of posts which projected a little above the surface of the water; and away to the north of the railroad were a number of horses which had been tied on the highest ground in the vicinity, but were still nearly covered by the waters.

It was not, however, until the writer climbed the slope of Table Mound and stood upon the rocky ledge that marks its outlines that he realized the extent of the calamity which had befallen the residents of these fertile valley lands. Up and down the river basin, as far as the eye could reach, there was water everywhere. Only a small fragment of a single wheat field showed above the flood in this entire rich valley district. Still the waters were dotted with trees and groves, while a fringe of timber marked the windings of the channel of the Elk; and houses and barns could be seen here and there, the highest of them with apparently not less than three feet of water on their first floors, and the lowest submerged to the eaves. Probably the watery area in sight from this point was not less than ten square miles in extent; and at one place the width of the valley is scarcely less than five miles.

In one instance a family refused to leave the house when the rescuing boat appeared, but when a second downpour came later in the afternoon they were fain to seek the shore. Some of the dwellers in the valley were landed on the west shore, having made one portage across the railroad during the trip. There they were warmly welcomed by the neighbors gathered on the opposite mound, who could be seen from our side running across the grassy slope to meet them. And all this while the sullen roar of the angry waters rang in our ears and we had only to close our eyes to imagine we stood on the ocean's beach listening to its endless refrain. About us were the most lovely of our wild flowers, the graceful, nodding columbines and the crimson hued verbenas; but above us the heavens were again gathering blackness and the inky pall of cloud along the western horizon was ever and anon illuminated by a vivid flash that left it blacker and more ominous than before; while below, in dozens of swift currents, the thick and noisome waters rushed onward unresting to the sea. Probably no one who gazed in fascinated awe upon those thousands of acres which at dawn had been covered with luxuriant fields of wheat, promising within a month a harvest of golden grain, and which were now buried from five to fifteen feet in depth beneath a swiftly flowing volume of water wider than the Mississippi, will ever forget the scene.

Meanwhile the panorama was not without an exciting and, what threatened to be, a tragic interlude. One of the boats—Bowman's it was said—ventured into the swift current setting under the trestle west of the iron railroad bridge . In a flash it was sucked under and upset, one of its occupants clutching the timbers of the trestle and being drawn out from above, while the other appeared on the bottom of the upturned boat as it drifted down stream. Fortunately he reached the fringing grove of the river channel unharmed, and was able to halt the boat there until another came to its rescue.

During the afternoon, the iron wagon bridge, two and a half miles north of Independence on the Neosho road, was swept down stream and, shortly after, the one on the Radical City road, a couple of miles farther west, went to keep it company. Sunday morning the flood was at its height in the Verdigris in the neighborhood of Independence, and the water to the northeast of the city had backed up as far as Pennsylvania avenue, just south of the railroad trestle. Rock creek on the south was also full and almost impassable, while the entire valley from the bluff at the east side of the city to the hills a mile away to the northeast, was one vast sheet of water. The railroad was washed away at a small trestle near the east side of the valley, and that afternoon the passengers coming in from the north were ferried over to the city by boat, among them being some returning visitors from the New Orleans exposition.

Until Sunday no loss of life had been reported in the county, but during the forenoon came the melancholy tidings of a pathetic fatality at the

mouth of Card creek in Rutland township. Saturday morning Dr. I. H. McCoy, of that neighborhood, who had recently been engaged in business in Independence, with Mr. Greer, a neighbor, had hastily constructed a square box boat which could have been little more than a raft, as the work on it is said to have taken them but forty minutes. With this they rescued the family of a Mr. Wallace, living in the path of the flood, in whose house the water had risen to the ceiling of the first story, and brought them safely to land. Finding no more people in danger in their neighborhood, they next ferried a cow out of the flood, one of them holding her by the horns while the other paddled. About noon John E. Rice, an unmarried young man 23 years of age, took Mr. Greer's place, but Dr. McCoy, though a man of family, refused to permit anyone to become a substitute for him. Manned by McCoy and Rice, the boat put off to a knoll lying a little to the west of the mouth of Card creek and south of the river, where a number of people were to be seen. Here were found Mrs. Eliza Woods, a widow who had resided in the county from the date of its first settlement, and several other people, among whom were John McCarty and Maurice and George Heritage. The two latter were at work upon an old and heavy boat with which they had been engaged during the morning in rescuing those who were in danger, but which had sprung a-leak. The story of the fatal accident which followed is as told the writer by Maurice Heritage. When he went to the Widow Woods' residence to take her away, he found her nearly beside herself with fright and excitement, and engaged in constructing a raft with which to start for the shore. When McCoy came to the knoll, she eagerly assented to his proposal to take her to the mainland, though the water had already fallen a foot and a half and all danger was past.

With her youngest child, Tommy, a boy six or seven years of age, and another little boy about the same age, the son of Ira VanDuzen, a neighbor, Mrs. Woods got into the box boat with McCoy and Rice. It was only sixty rods to the shore, but they had not gone more than three before they were in a strong current, and their boat, which was evidently overloaded, became unmanageable and was sucked through an opening in a hedge where this current was setting most strongly. Seeing their peril Mr. Heritage and Mr. McCarty rushed toward them, thinking they could make a sort of living chain of themselves, and while one of them held to the hedge, the other holding fast to the first could reach the boat and swing it out of the current and into safety. By the time Heritage had got within twenty-five feet of the boat it went under and he was sucked in after it just where the boat had disappeared, the water being eight or nine feet deep. Here Heritage says he lost consciousness, until when he came to the surface ten yards away, he was recalled to a knowledge of his peril by McCarty calling to him, and swam out of the current.

Mr. Rice,though an expert swimmer, did not arise again, and it is

thought that he was stunned by a blow across the bridge of the nose which left a bruise perceptible when the body was recovered. The boat was afterward seen floating down stream with McCoy and Mrs. Woods both clinging to it, but it kept rolling over in the waves so that they soon lost their hold. As McCoy was also a good swimmer, it is inferred that but for an attempt to rescue Mrs. Woods he would have saved himself. The boat did not upset until its occupants attempted to jump from it as it was going down; it simply foundered from overloading. The bodies were found about seven o'clock the next morning, from seventy-five to a hundred yards from where they disappeared, having lodged in a hedge, at right angles to the one through which they were passing when the boat sank.

In this county no other fatalities were reported, though the losses in the destruction of growing crops were almost beyond computation. On Sunday W. H. Linton's flouring mill, three miles southwest of Liberty, fell into the river, entailing a loss of $3,000. McTaggart's mill, northwest of Liberty, and near the sight of the original town of that name, was flooded to a depth of thirty-three inches, which was sixteen more than had been observed there since its erection in the pioneer days. At Elk City the water was three feet deep in the depot, and many residences were damaged by the flood, but the business quarter was not inundated. The railroad was overflowed three miles north of Coffeyville at Kalloch station, and during the first of the week that city was cut off from mail communication with the outside world, except by hack to Independence.

The "cloudburst" which caused this flood originated in Chautauqua county, and in that county the loss of life was greater than in Montgomery, no less than eleven fatalities being reported. Two bodies were recovered at Matanzas and three in the neighborhood of Caney; while six deaths occurred in the vicinity of Sedan. The following vivid and striking story of the storm and its work in that county is from the columns of the Sedan Graphic of the next week:

"Last Friday commenced like a balmy spring morning, with southerly winds, and it bade fair to be the most pleasant day of the week; but before noon dark clouds had begun to rise in the north, and by half past eleven the northern part of the county was the center of one of the most disastrous rainstorms ever recorded in the annals of the state. The rain and hail, accompanied at times by winds of a cyclonic nature, fell for eight consecutive hours. The water stood on the level prairie at times nearly two feet deep. The clouds from this place looked as if they were rising and moving off, when other clouds, if anything of a more fearful character, would revolve around and take the place of the one which had just spent its fury. The northern sky all the afternoon was a dark mass of revolving clouds. The clouds would appear in the northeast, and following the circle, disappear in the northwest with terrible regularity.

At about five o'clock in the evening the first approach of the storm was announced here by the dark circling clouds overhead, accompanied by a deluge of rain, which converted our streets and water ways into boiling torrents. A few minutes after the rain had commenced to fall it was reported that the river was out of its banks, and in less than half an hour from the time of the first indications of the rise, the river was fifteen feet higher than it had ever been before since the first settlement of the county, and our people, for the first time, began to realize that those farmers living in the low river bottoms had either escaped by marvelous exertion or been carried to destruction. Horses, cattle, hogs, wagons and farming implements were driven past by the mad torrents at a frightful rate. The water came down in walls four feet high, crushing and carrying away everything that opposed its forces; fences and farm improvements disappeared in an instant, and great trees that had stood the test of ages were uprooted and leveled to the earth; while the roar and swish of the waters made the bravest stand back and shudder as he contemplated the awful consequences that must inevitably follow. People began to move out of the lower part of town to the high points. Night coming on and the rain still falling, nothing could be done till morning to relieve the sufferers on the bottoms.

"Next morning the cries of the sufferers in tree tops were heard, and rafts and boats were speedily constructed to render assistance. One raft was made out of the side of a house and set afloat by William Harbert and others, and rescued Ben Adams, his wife and two children out of the tree tops, where they had taken refuge the night before. Their house started off about six o'clock. The woman caught in a tree top and lifted her two children on to the same limb, her husband going still farther and catching to another tree. The plucky little woman sheltering her children all night and fighting the drift wood and everything, to keep from being dragged off their only hope of safety. Just above them, and four miles from Sedan, Mr. Witt, his wife and one child, also Mr. Green, seeing the flood coming, tried to make their escape to the highlands in their wagon, but were carried down with the flood, Mr. Witt making his escape, and the child, woman, and Mr. Green being drowned. Their bodies have all been recovered. Ed. Chadburn, a freighter from this city, was on the road to Moline, and was drowned in a small rivulet north of town. His body was discovered early Saturday morning, and was brought home and interred Sunday evening. Two children of Mr. Rogers, on North Caney, east of Sedan, were drowned; their bodies were recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers escaped after a perilous swim of a mile."

The next great flood in the Verdigris came in September, 1895, but was unaccompanied by loss of life, and while it ruined most of the corn fields in the valley only injured wheat in the stack.

In the latter part of May, 1903, the highest water since the settle-

ment of the county swept through both the Elk and Verdigris valleys, and at midnight on Friday, May 22d, it reached its maximum at Independence, three feet above the high water mark of 1895. The wheat crop in all of the valley lands of the county was ruined by this flood, but the only loss of life reported was in the upper part of Sycamore valley, where J. W. Burke was drowned by the upsetting of his buggy in the rapidly flowing stream, which was not more than three feet deep at the ford where he attempted to cross. His wife, who was in the carriage with him, was rescued. He was a pioneer and a well known citizen and had been prominent for years in the councils of the Populist party.

The Volcanic Upheaval of 1894 at Coffeyville

Viewed from the standpoint of the geologist and the student of physical phenomena, in the entire history of the state of Kansas, from the days of Coronado to these opening years of the Twentieth century, there has been no more interesting spectacle than was witnessed by those who visited Major Osborn's pasture adjoining the city of Coffeyville in the summer of 1894. The location of the volcanic upheaval which occurred there on the night of Sunday, July 22d, was only about four blocks north of the Eldridge House and the business centre of the city, and not more than seventy-five yards west of Ninth street, which there marks the western limit of the town. Had the upheaval occurred fifteen hundred feet south of where it did, it would have made utter wreck of most of the business buildings of that city.

As compared with the underground disturbance on that July night, the Dalton raid which brought Coffeyville so much unenviable notoriety, was but a ripple on the surface of events. That affair was transitory and left no such abiding scars on the earth's surface as did the elemental upheaval that occurred two years later. Aside from events which are of interest because they affect those of our own race, there has been no other happening in the entire history of Kansas so far out of the usual order of things, nor so significant in its suggestions. Elemental commotion above the earth's surface we are accustomed to, and the violence and destruction wrought by cyclones and tornadoes do not excite our special wonder, as they would if they were new to our experience. But when the solid earth itself begins to rock and vomits forth stones by the ton from depths that have not seen the light for unnumbered aeons, people have reason to pause and question whether there is anything stable, anything abiding in this old world of ours.

The writer of this article visited Coffeyville two days after the explosion, and this is what he saw as he then recorded his observations:

The main crater extends in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction about a hundred feet. It is oblong in shape and varies in width from thirty to fifty feet. The pile of stone and earth that surrounds it

is ten or twelve feet high at the southeast corner, but the crater is scarcely lower on the inside of this pile than the ground just south of it, so that the bowl-shaped or crater-like appearance is due in large measure to the piling up of earth and stone around the region of upheaval. Most of the central depression, as well as the surrounding elevation, is covered with jagged and irregular stones of various sizes, giving the scene a slight resemblance to some of the stone gardens among the Rocky mountains. These stones are principally fragments of sandstone, but among them is some bluish soapstone. The gas men who have drilled here say that the latter is not found nearer the surface than thirty or forty feet. And yet right in the center of the crater is a great mass of this stone, consisting of four or five layers, all tilted up on edge, about six feet in thickness and fifteen feet long, with their lower edges concealed by the debris about them. This is the mass which has been repeatedly described as "about the size of a wagon box." As a matter of fact there is stone enough in that mass to fill a good sized wagon train and to weigh from fifty to one hundred tons.

The force required to tear this stone loose from the horizontal strata in which it lay so quietly imbedded a week ago, as it had been ever since it was mud and ooze in the bed of a great inland sea, to break up and lift all the layers of sandstone that lay above it, and to instantly raise the thousands on thousands of tons of rock and soil between it and the surface, is beyond all computation. It must have been something titanic —something compared with which the charges of dynamite used in shooting oil wells are as toy pistols to the great Krupp gun we saw at the Chicago Exposition. That an explosion of gas in a pocket scores of feet below the surface might have stirred the bosom of the sleeping earth and opened a seam to ease the pressure would be credible; but what kind of a force, how sudden the explosion, and how beyond measure the pressure, the force, required to produce so stupendous a result!

Yet this one minature crater, where a bit of smooth, grass-grown Kansas prairie had been, in the twinkling of an eye, transformed into such a scene of stony desolation, by no means told all the story. Running thence southwest for nearly fifty yards were great cracks from six to eight feet deep and a foot or more in width. They terminated in another smaller crater where the eruption seemed to have been much less violent, the soil merely boiling up from the effects of the blow-out by the pent-up forces below. Still farther to the southwest, traces of the explosion and smaller fissures could be perceived for a thousand feet or more out into the pasture.

The main crater could have been little short of a full-fledged volcano at the time of the explosion. Eye witnesses say that stones and earth were thrown to a vast height — some think as much as four hundred feet, which I am inclined to believe is more nearly correct than the conservative

estimate of one hundred and fifty feet. The ground from the center of the crater east to Walnut street, a distance of seventy-five yards, is thickly strewn with stones varying in size from the smallest particle up to broken pieces of rock weighing two hundred pounds or more; and there is hardly a bit of ground large enough to place your hand upon that is not covered with this crumbled stone. There are plenty of pieces in the street, too; and so heavy were the rocks falling along its east side that a wooden sidewalk, not less than a hundred yards from the crater, built of plank two inches thick, was broken in several places by the falling fragments. For a block farther, more or less of the stony rain fell, some of the pieces of blue soapstone here being large enough for building slabs. In the lot directly east of the crater is a two-story residence probably twenty-five feet square. Here the window glass was all broken on the exposed side, and in one place the weather boarding had been crushed by the bombardment. Mr. R. P. Kercheval occupied the upper story of this residence, and his bedroom window was shattered and stones thrown over on to the bed, fortunately without injuring any one.

At the northeast corner of this house is a small cistern about six feet deep and eight feet in diameter. It is of the shape of an inverted bowl, and the native rock formed the bottom and a portion of the east side. Here the effects of still another explosion were perceptible, the rock in the center of the floor being torn loose and thrown up with such force as to crush the arch at the top, leaving a hole in the bottom where the firmest possible foundation had been before.. Of course the cistern was drained, the water disappearing down the hole. Why the only break in the surface observable east of the main crater should have been made right in the bottom of this cistern is one of the many curious and inexplicable facts connected with this explosion.

Looking for something to throw light on the causes of such an upupheaval, I note that a gas well had been drilled just northeast of the crater in the pasture and not more than fifty yards distant. That this well had something to do with the explosion is an almost universal conclusion. Indeed, Major Osborne, the owner of the property, is talking of suing the gas company which drilled the well, for damages. Again, two wells in the vicinity are reported to have behaved strangely before the explosion. One of them, only about a hundred yards to the southeast, is thirty feet deep and usually has six or eight feet of water in it. Here, before the explosion, the water is said to have risen to within four feet of the surface, a fact difficult to explain at such a dry season as had been prevailing. The water has subsided to the normal level since the explosion. Another well, a block farther away, had been bubbling with gas for two or three weeks, but since has become quiescent. The day after the explosion, while a hundred people were viewing the scene, one of those small boys who are never happy except when doing something unexpect-

ed that they have no business to, struck a match and ignited gas enough to cause an explosion and some trembling of the earth.

All these facts fit in very nicely with the theory that the gas well had been leaking into some fissures comparatively near the surface, and crowded them with gas until the pressure became very great, when the stuff exploded in some unaccountable way. In that case, though, it is naturally questioned why some of the force and effects of the explosion were not manifest in the well itself. That seems to be uninjured, and the gas escapes from it now with considerable roaring, burning at night with a great mass of flame and a noise that may be heard blocks away.

People who were awake at the time of the explosion say that it was preceded by a heavy rumbling and roaring that seemed to come from the southwest; that the earth rocked and then the dirt and stones were thrown high into the air. At the same time people living three miles to the northeast report that dishes were thrown from a table by the trembling of the earth.

The explosion occurred at two o'clock Monday morning. A few minutes before one o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the sound of a heavy explosion was heard at Caney, twenty miles to the west; dishes rattled, buildings rocked, and there were all the phenomena of an earthquake shock. The same afternoon several people from the neighborhood of Independence, who were attending a sale two miles north of Jefferson and about twelve miles northwest of Coffeyville, report having heard a loud explosion. Threshers in Rutland township observed the same thing, and their machine was shaken as if by a rolling of the earth's surface. Where this explosion heard by so many people in such widely separated localities actually took place, no one ever learned; and it seems hardly possible that it could have all been the work of the Coffeyville boy with his little parlor match, as the noise he made could not have been heard at so great a distance.

That the gas which exploded was far above the deep veins from which the gas wells draw their supply seems probable. That electrical or other conditions which accompany earthquakes could ignite subterranean gasses is well known. Why an upper vein should be exploded and the lower ones remain undisturbed by the effects of an earthquake, whose tremblings are supposed to originate hundreds or thousands of feet below the surface, is hard to understand on the theory suggested. That the gasses which filled the fissures comparatively near the surface could have been exploded by any other agency than one originating deep in the bowels of the earth seems unreasonable—the more especially as there was no thunder or lightning on that eventful night.

The years that have passed since the occurrence whose effects are detailed above have witnessed no other like phenomena anywhere in the gas belt; nor have they thrown any additional light on the cause which

produced that blow-out. And I am still inclined to believe that it could only have been the frictional or electrical effects of a slight earthquake shock that could have exploded the gas in its underground chambers and produced the resulting volcanic upheaval.

The Reed Family Tragedy

Many terrible tragedies have darkened the annals of Montgomery county, but among them all there has been no other that has so profoundly moved the people as that of the suffocation of the family of George W. Reed, at Independence, on the night of Saturday, December 31st, 1893. The calamity was due to the imperfect consumption of natural gas, on account of the entire stoppage of the flue of a chimney, resulting in the formation of that deadly product of combustion, carbonic oxide gas. This fact, however, was not learned until days after the tragedy, and meanwhile the mystery and the horror which surrounded the affair so impressed the public mind that the people of the city could neither think nor talk of anything else, and for a time business was almost at a standstill.

The Reed family at the time consisted of Mr. Reed, who was manager of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, his wife, Ella, who was a sister of E. P. Allen, president of the First National Bank, their son Allen, a boy of five years, and Miss Eda Scott, a young lady 22 years of age who had been in their employ for several months. On the night mentioned Mr. Reed had gone for a doctor for a neighbor's child, about nine o'clock in the evening, which was the last seen of him alive. On the Sunday following, at least six or seven times attempts were made to obtain entrance to the house, but every one who came found the doors locked and received no response to repeated knocks. Tom Foster, who was a step-son of a married daughter of Mr. Reed, had been invited to take dinner there on that day, and not only came at the appointed time but when he found the door locked, the curtains drawn and everything still about the house, sat down on the porch in the warm sunshine of that New Year's day and waited for an hour before going away. J. A. Sparks, then turn-key at the jail, was the affianced husband of the girl, Eda, and he not only went there once but repeatedly, in fulfillment of an engagement to take her for a buggy ride that afternoon, without learning why it was that no response came to his knocking.

Everyone of course concluded that the family had gone out and so no attempt was made to break into the house. When, however, the next morning came and Mr. Reed did not appear at the lumber yard, his friends, and Mr. Sparks as well felt that it was time to make an investigation. Accordingly a party was formed, consisting of Allen Brown, whose first wife was Mr. Reed's daughter, Rev. J. E. Pershing, Charles Yoe, of the Tribune, Justice G. E. Gilmore, J. A. Sparks, H. J. Fairleigh,

and Geo. L. Remington, which proceeded to the residence and obtained entrance through an unfastened kitchen window. Mr. Brown went first, followed by Mr. Yoe. The kitchen fire was burning brightly, but the air was hot and foul, and Mr. Yoe stopped to turn off the gas. Passing on into the sitting room Br. Brown was heard to exclaim "My God, what a sight!" Seated within two feet of the stove was the body of Mr. Reed, already so far decomposed in that over-heated atmosphere that long lines of blood and corruption were stealing down his clothing to the floor forming a pool on the carpet and soaking through into the pine floor beneath.

Haste was made to throw open doors and windows and change the stifling and pestilential air which was charged with the odors of death and decay. Had not this been done, the cause of the calamity would have been sooner discovered in the asphyxiation of some of the party. Further search disclosed that the wife and child, who were in the bedroom most distant from the fire, were still alive, though unconscious. The girl upstairs had been stricken while at her toilet and had fallen to the floor and died many hours before, as was indicated by the stage of decomposition that had been reached.

The efforts to resuscitate Mrs. Reed proved successful, but the child lingered only until Monday evening, when his young life went out. Mrs. Reed could throw no light on the cause of the awful tragedy, though she remembered that Mr. Reed had complained of feeling chilly after retiring and had got up and lighted the fires, which had been turned out. It was later that he had responded to the call to go for a doctor for the neighbor's child, after which, she said he had retired again.

Autopsies of the victims of this tragedy were held, and it was announced that nothing inhaled into the lungs was responsible for it, and that in neither case was death due to asphyxiation. This was the dictum of a Kansas City expert who has never explained his blunder. The local physicians, Doctors McCulley, Masterman and Davis agreed that death was due to poisoning, and two of them said the symptoms were those of strychnine. From this, however, Masterman dissented. No people stood higher in the community than Mr. and Mrs. Reed, and so far as was known they had not an enemy in the world. How or why they could have been poisoned was a mystery that baffled every attempt at solution. And yet, that they had been poisoned by something other than gas from the stove, every one was forced to believe. It was more than a nine days' wonder. It was a horror which was inexplicable. Speculation ran riot, and everything imaginable was surmised. To solve the problem, if possible, it was decided to have a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomachs of the two adults and of Mr. Reed's brain as well. Dr. Davis accordingly took them up to Kansas City and the inquest was adjourned to await the result. When word came on Saturday, a week after the

fatal evening, that no trace of poison could be discovered the mystery seemed deeper than ever. Many people were demanding that a test be made by subjecting dogs to the same conditions that prevailed in the house when the victims were found. The idea was that in some way the heated air had proved fatal. Scouting this suggestion, one of the physicians had asserted that a dog would live for a month in just such an atmosphere as those fires had produced.

Unintentionally a test was made, however, in a way that set all doubt, as to the calamity being due to the fires in the stove, completely at rest. Mr. Reeds' married daughters, Mrs. E. L. Foster and Mrs. R. C. Barbee, had been summoned from New Mexico and Kentucky to attend the funeral. On the following Tuesday, Mr. E. P. Allen accompanied his wife and Mrs. Foster to the Reed house and lighted the fires to warm the rooms for them while they proceeded to look over the clothing in the bureaus and closets. Fortunately the outer door was left open. Each noticed that her eyes were smarting, but as the articles they were handling had become saturated with foul odors, they remarked that it would not do to rub them. Mrs. Foster soon complained of a smarting sensation in her throat also. A moment more and there was a strong twitching sensation in each side of her neck, and she felt her head drawn backward. She started for the open door and had barely reached it when she staggered, reeled and fell backward on the porch. Her head struck a post as she fell, and suffering from a terrible nausea she vomited profusely and became insensible where she fell. Subsequently there was observed frothing at the mouth and the same convulsive symptoms that had been manifested in Mrs. Reed's case, as she was being slowly brought back to life. Not only that, but in her case her hands had remained clasped for twenty-four hours, and her jaws were set so that it was with the utmost difficulty they were forced apart to permit the administration of nourishment.

There was of course no longer any doubt that, whatever had been the cause of the tragedy, it was still potent and might easily prove fatal to any one who should venture to enter that charnel house. One fact like this was worth a million theories in solving the problem of that awful calamity. The proposed experiment with living animals confined in the places in which the people had been found was now undertaken. On Wednesday, January 10th, Marshall Griffey got together three dogs and a cat, and under the superintendence of the sheriff and several physicians, they were locked up in the house with the fires burning. The dogs were in crates or cages, and in addition to placing them where the bodies had been found, a cat was fastened at the foot of the stairway.

An interested crowd lingered about the house all day watching the experiment. Some climbed to the roof of the kitchen from which the dog in the girl's room up stairs could be closely observed. It was noticed

that the fire in the sitting room was acting queerly, the blaze from the gas coming out of the door for several inches and showing a reversed draft. Step by step the mystery was being cleared up. On the roof it was finally noted that while a large volume of heated air was coming from the kitchen chimney, the one from the sitting room remained cool, and no draft of any kind was perceptible. The chimney had been choked up by the mortar which had fallen in when it was repaired and pieces had continued to fall until there was no longer any vent.

By half past two in the afternoon the dog in the sitting room was in convulsions and the one up stairs had begun to show signs of distress and was frothing at the mouth. From this time on the crowd of interested sight-seers increased, and there was a constant concourse of buggies and wagons in the street. The dogs were not rendered suddenly unconscious, as Mrs. Foster had been the day before, but suffered one spasm after another, each of them exceedingly severe. In the intervals between the convulsions the animals lay panting, the one near the stove with his tongue protruding and very rapid respiration. At half past seven this dog died, and just before midnight the last signs of life were observed in the one up stairs. When the animals were taken out on Thursday morning, the dog in the bed room was still living, but it lay sprawled and stiffened with convulsions so that its recovery was deemed impossible and it was shot. The cat alone survived and with its proverbial hardihood ran away as soon as liberated and plunged its head repeatedly into a vessel of water, as if to free itself from the poisonous effects of the air it had been breathing for twenty-four hours.

An autopsy of the dead animals was made by Doctors McCulley, Chaney and Davis, which resulted in disclosing the cherry-red appearance of the blood that is noted as one of the marked indications of poisoning by carbonic oxide, a gas that is formed in large quantity wherever there is imperfect combustion of fuel in a stove. This gas is not immediately fatal and its evil effects consist chiefly in shutting out oxygen, though it has a positive deleterious quality also.

The mystery was at last fully solved, and in the ten years since there has never been another fatality in the county from poisonous gasses developed by natural gas stoves. Though learned at such a terrible cost, the lesson proved effective beyond expectation.

A further demonstration of the deadly character of this carbonic oxide gas was made at the office of the Independence Gas Company the same week, which will prove both interesting and instructive in this connection. In the plumbing shop stood a stove with no pipe, the products of combustion being allowed to pass off into the air of the room. Placing a board over the hole for the pipe, at the top of the drum, the products of combustion were confined in the drum. In a short time, with the stove door open, the flames would project two or three feet and burn with the

reddish hue of imperfect combustion. If then the stove door was closed, the fire would soon go out entirely, there being no oxygen to support combustion. Had the stove in Mr. Reed's sitting room been of this sort, the only result of the stoppage of the flue would have been to put out the fire; but with the mica panels in its door broken, the flames came out as when the stove door at the shop was open, and the air grew more deadly every moment.

Visitors at Mr. Reed's a day or two previous to the tragedy had noticed that the air was bad; but it did not become deadly until the vent in the chimney was entirely closed, and he was such a sufferer from catarrh that he did not detect the changed character of the air as the fatal gas began to poison it.

Why Did Pomeroy Trust York?

BY H. W. YOUNG.

That "truth is stranger than fiction" is among the most trite of proverbs. And yet, that it is the facts of human life rather than the wildest vagaries of the romancer that appeal to us more powerfully as weird, strange, wonderful, or inexplicable, is evidence of the infinite versatility of nature. The materials that go to make the warp and woof of events are often the most unexpected, and are ever blended in any way that sets at naught the greatest foresight and the wisest predictions. Indeed, the more one reads and studies the lore of the past and the fiction of the present, the more fully will he be convinced that all there is of interest or value in the creations of the novelist is the truth they contain.

During the first five years of Montgomery county's history, the most striking events, seen with the clear perspective of almost a third of a century's distance are the Bender tragedy and the exposure by Senator A. M. York of the attempt made to purchase his vote by United States Senator S. C. Pomeroy, who was a candidate for re-election. Another less important, but still remarkable event, was the location of the Osage District land office at Independence. That there could be any connection between events so entirely dissimilar, or that one of them should stand to another in the relation of cause and effect, would seem to be especially unlikely. And yet not only was this the case, but we find one name—and that of a man who was unquestionably the foremost citizen of Montgomery county in those early days—coming to the front in all three of those events. It was only the fact that Dr. William York was the best known of the Benders' victims, and that it was his disappearance which led to the search that brought their crimes to light that connected Senator York with that tragedy in 1873. What an eventful period that was for our Senator between January 1872 and July 1873. How much of thrilling personal experience was crowded into it.

When in the early winter of 1872 the mayor and council of the city of Independence decided to leave no stone unturned to secure the removal of the United States land office from Neodesha to their own town, they raised $3,000 for the purpose and sent Senator York to Washington to engineer the deal. What he did there he shall tell in his own language, as it is recorded in the report of a legislative investigating committee at Topeka, testifying before which on January 31st, 1873, the Senator said:

"I was authorized as an attorney or agent of the town of Independence, by the mayor and council of that place to visit Washington last winter, and to do all I could to get the land office located at Independence. I think I left for Washington in January, 1872; anyhow I knew Mr. Caldwell was at home, being absent through the holiday recess. I took with me a letter of introduction from Mayor Wilson to General McEwen. I visited Messrs. Pomeroy and Lowe frequently with reference to the land office removal, and had consultations with the Kansas delegates in Congress separately and collectively, and could do nothing for a long while. I also called on Secretary Delano and ascertained from him that Mr. Pomeroy had the control of such orders. I then saw Mr. Pomeroy again and wanted him to promise that the office should be removed when the "strip bill" passed, but he told me it could not be done, and advised me to return home. This conversation I think was in February. However, I have a record of all my conversations with the delegation and with every member thereof. I recorded the conversations immediately after the respective interviews occurred. Thereafter I called on General McEwen and presented my letter of introduction, and as our companionship grew he made me acquainted with the details of the Alice Caton scandal and showed me the original affidavits, similar in every respect to the printed affidavits circulated in this city recently. And now let me say here that I did not countenance the circulation of these affidavits during the late Senatorial canvass, but did remark to a friend that they were word for word of the original affidavits which I had then and have now in my trunk. After reading these affidavits in General McEwen's presence, I received permission to keep them, and the following evening called to see Senator Pomeroy at his private residence in Washington. I found him in the middle parlor. I think there were three parlors or reception rooms in his house, communicating with each other by folding doors. Senator Caldwell was there that evening and other gentlemen, and, I think, several ladies. Seeing Senator Pomeroy occupied, I requested the privilege of an interview at his committee room early the following morning, and the Senator said he guessed the company would then excuse us, and he invited me into the back parlor. We went to the further side of the room and sat down close together, my chair facing him. I said: 'Senator, you have all this time failed to appreciate the earnestness of my demands for the removal of the land office

to Independence, and now I want to show you some documents that will, I think, appeal very forcibly to you.' And thereupon I took from my pocket the affidavits referred to and showed them to him. He commenced reading and soon his face began to change color. I leaned forward and put the question direct to him: 'Did you go to Baltimore (naming the day); did you stop at Barnum's hotel?' He said he did. I then asked him if Alice Caton went to the same city the same day and stopped at the same hotel. He said she did go to Baltimore that day, and he thought she stopped at Barnum's hotel. I asked him if he did not room in No. —. He said he could not recollect. I asked him if there was not a door directly communicating between his and her room. He denied that there was, and said he slept with a young man that night whose name he did not remember. At length he agreed to have the land office removed on the first of April, preferring that the scandal should not be revived as coming from a respectable source; and the land office was removed to Independence according to agreement."

In reply to a question by a member of the investigating committee as to the means he employed, Colonel York said he thought "they were questionable, but the people of Independence sent me to Washington to get the land office and I got it."

It has always been a wonder how so astute and experienced a politician as Senator Pomeroy could put himself so entirely in the power of a political enemy as he did when he placed those packages of bills in York's hands to buy his vote, especially in view of the fact that York was made secretary of the anti-Pomeroy organization in the legislature, of which W. A. Johnson, afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court, was chairman. The story told above by York throws a flood of light on this question. York was not a stranger to Pomeroy. The latter naturally had concluded that the Montgomery county man was as unscrupulous as he was himself, and that he would employ any means, no matter how "questionable" to accomplish the purposes he had in view. York had blackmailed him into locating the Osage land office at Independence, and he had evidently set him down as a bird of his own feather. That the man who would extort a favor for his town by a threat to expose Pomeroy's moral corruption to his constituents, would be any too good to pocket $8,000 as the price of a vote for the same reprobate in the joint convention never seems to have occured to that statesman. He would not have trusted a stranger in any such way, but a peddler of scandal! Why not count him safe?

So it is that but for the removal of the land office to Independence it is entirely improbable that York would ever have been in a position to "expose" Pomeroy's corruption. Thus strangely are events linked together. That York was an honest man is attested by his civil war record. He was made captain in a negro regiment and offered an opportunity to

line his pockets by putting fictitious names on the pay roll, and defrauding the ignorant negroes of their pay. This he sternly refused to do, and he was in consequence promoted to be lieutenant colonel, whence his title.

It was in the same year, 1873, and only three months later, that York was again brought into prominence in an entirely different way, by the discovery of his brother's body in that well-plowed garden of the Benders'.

The Montgomery County High School

During the fall and early winter of 1896 there was some talk about the establishment of a county high school at Independence, and mention was made of the matter in the newspapers, as one which might come before the legislature. On the 3d of February, 1897, a bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Young, providing that a high school for Montgomery county should be established at Independence, to be carried on under the provisions of the general high school law of 1886. The same bill was introduced in the House by Representative Fulton, February 4th, 1897. Immediately on the introduction of this bill in the Senate, the people of the county were notified of the fact through the columns of the Star and Kansan, and invited to express their opinion in regard to it in the following words, which will be found in "The Editor's Letter," written from Topeka by the Senator from this county, and published on February 5th, 1897:

A bill to establish a county high school at Independence was introduced in the Senate this morning. I should like to hear a general expression from the people of the county as to the desirability of providing facilities for higher education at home, thus saving a portion of the large sums now paid to send young men and women of our county to distant institutions of learning.

Both the Senator and Representative from this county received a large number of letters urging the passage of this special act, and favoring the establishment of the school, while neither one of them received a communication opposing it. The bill was held up for a time in the Senate committee, but when it became apparent that the people interested were making no opposition to the proposed school, it received a favorable report. It passed the Senate on February 20th, 1897, without a dissenting voice, by a vote of 22 to 0. In the House there was some opposition to the bill in committee of the whole, Representative Weilep, of Cherokee county, speaking against it, but it was recommended for passage February 27th, 1897, and on March 2d, 1897, it passed that body by a vote of 97 to 1, the Senate bill in the meantime having been substituted for the House bill. It was signed by the governor March 5th, 1897, and

became a law by publication in the official state paper on March 12th, of the same year.

Just as soon as the bill had been passed, however, considerable opposition to the school was developed in certain sections of the county, notably in Sycamore, Cherry, Drum Creek, Louisburg and Cherokee townships. Meetings were held to protest against the establishment of the school, and petitions were widely circulated requesting the county



THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

commissioners to appoint as trustees men known to be hostile to the school, and who would, it was thought, take no action to carry out the provisions of the law.

When the commissioners met in April, 1897, they took the matter up, and it was agreed among them that as there were six trustees to be selected, there should be two appointed from each commissioner district. The board of commissioners at that time consisted of P. S. Moore, of Independence; John Givens, of West Cherry; and David A. Cline, of Parker township. The two latter felt that the sentiment in their districts was against the school, but were unwilling to attempt to nullify

the law by making the appointments petitioned for. From the northern district Revilo Newton, a banker of Cherryvale, and M. L. Stephens, a farmer of Louisburg township, were named, neither of whom were thought to heartily favor the school at the time of their appointment. For the middle district William Dunkin, of Independence, a lawyer and capitalist, and Thomas Hayden, a farmer of Liberty township, were selected. From the southern district, J. A. Moore, a farmer of Caney township, and E. A. Osborn, a stockman, of Coffeyville, were chosen. Both Dunkin and Hayden were enthusiastically in favor of the school. Moore also favored it, while Osborn was not only opposed to it, but took little interest in the matter, attended but a few of the meetings, and declined to be a candidate at the following election.

So far as the six trustees were concerned, the Board was equally divided between the friends of the school and those who were less favorably disposed toward it, but the law making the county superintendent a member of the board *ex-officio* and its chairman, prevented a deadlock at any time. The board met for the first time on April 22d, 1897, and organized by electing Revilo Newton secretary and Wm. Dunkin treasurer.

Under the general high school law, a site for the building was required to be furnished without expense to the county. On May 28th the board accepted the offer of the city of Independence to furnish a piece of ground 300 feet square, comprising a block of land in the southwest corner of out-lot 5 for this purpose. It was also stipulated in the contract with the city, that a sewer connection should be furnished without expense to the county. On the following day it was voted to make to the county commissioners a certified estimate of six mills on the dollar as the amount of tax needed to erect a suitable building. On this proposition the six trustees were tied, three of them, namely: Messrs. Osborne, Newton and Stephens, being in favor of making the levy two mills a year for three years. The six-mill proposition was, however, adopted by the deciding vote of President Dollison. At this meeting H. M. Hadley, of Topeka, was elected architect of the board.

On September 7th the plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Hadley were accepted and the board advertised for bids for the construction of the building in accordance therewith.

At a meeting held on October 28th, ten bids were submitted for the whole or part of the work, and on the following day the bid of M. P. T. Ecret to erect the building for $19,547 was accepted; also the bid of W. A. Myrick, to furnish the heating and ventilating appratus and to do the plumbing for gas and water, for $3,530. This made the total contract price for the building $23,077.

Meanwhile the opponents of the school had not been idle. They had employed Hon. T. J. Hudson, of Fredonia, as their attorney, and on Sep-

tember 14th, 1897, they filed in the district court of the county, a petition asking for a restraining order to prevent the levying or collection of the tax for the building, and to forbid the trustees from doing anything further looking toward its erection, or the establishment of the school. Lewis Billings, of Drum Creek, and seventeen others, were named as plaintiffs in this petition.

The case came on for hearing at the November term of court, and on the 29th day of that month Judge Skidmore granted the injunction prayed for, fortifying his action by an extended opinion. The ground on which this order was asked and granted was the claim that the special act establishing the school was unconstitutional, for the reason that a general law was applicable. This point had been raised in the supreme court and overruled when the Labette county high school was established by a similar special law; and two of the three judges who concurred in that opinion were still on the bench, so that the chance of winning the case in the final outcome did not seem especially promising. Nevertheless, Judge Skidmore reversed the supreme court with a great deal of alacrity, and the work of the trustees came to a standstill, while the case was carried up to the supreme court.

By the terms of the injunction, the county commissioners were forbidden to make a levy of the tax for the building, the county clerk was forbidden to extend this levy on the tax books, and the county treasurer was forbidden to collect it. The original petition for a restraining order had been made in the probate court; but as it had been refused there, by the time the case was decided in the district court, the tax had been levied and extended on the books. J. R. Blair, who was county treasurer, therefore refused to accept any portion of any tax unless the county high school tax was paid, so that the collection of the money for the building fund went right on, in spite of the injunction. Nor was any attempt made to punish Mr. Blair for contempt of court in doing what the law compelled him to do, in making the collection.

While this case was pending, the opponents of the school hoped to elect a board of trustees at the November election who were opposed to the school. The Republican convention, which was held September 18th, renominated Messrs. Dunkin, Hayden and Moore who were friendly to the school, and three more candidates who were thought to be unfriendly. The Populists and Democratic conventions, held September 29th, agreed in conference committee to nominate the old board with the exception of Major Osborne, who positively declined to permit his name to be used. In his place Adam Beatty, of Cherokee township, was named. The election of either the Republican or the fusion candidates would have insured a majority favorable to the school. So the plan adopted to defeat it was to vote for the three unfavorable candidates on the Republican ticket and the most luke-warm members of the old board. Circulars were distributed

at most of the polling places advising that this be done. The result was the election of the old board, with Mr. Beatty, by overwhelming majorities. The totals ranging from 3,459 votes for Thomas Hayden to 2,936 for Revilo Newton while the largest vote cast for an avowedly opposing candidate was 2,622. This vote effectually settled the question as to the feeling of the people, and also as to the possibility of defeating the school by electing an unfriendly board.

On January 11th, 1898, the new board organized by electing William Dunkin secretary and Revilo Newton treasurer. The question how long each trustee should serve was decided by lot, Hayden and Newton drawing the three-year term, Dunkin and Moore the two-year term and Stevens and Beatty the one-year.

After various postponements and delays the case in the supreme court was decided May 7th, and the judgment of the lower court reversed. This dissolved the injunction and left the trustees free to proceed with the erection of the building. On June 14th the contract with M. P. T. Ecret was changed so as to include H. A. Brewster & Co. with him. W. A. Myrick at the same time transferred his contract for plumbing to E. A. Chaney, of Topeka.

Ground was broken for the building Monday, June 20th, 1898; and on June 29th W. H. Hack was appointed superintendent of construction. From that time the work was pushed rapidly all through the summer and fall, so that by Thanksgiving the walls were up and the work of roofing was in progress.

It was on Monday, November 28th, that a very pleasant impromptu affair occured at the building. The tower was already in place, and nothing remained to finish it except to paint the tin of the roof. A portion of the scaffolding the builders had used still surrounded this tower. Miss Mena Jones, a young lady of Sycamore township, and a daughter of William Jones, had expressed a willingness to raise the American flag upon a staff at one corner of this tower. She proved her grit and the steadiness of her nerves by climbing the tower, walking erect and unattended along a narrow plank near the top, at the same time waving her hands to acquaintances in the street a hundred feet below, as coolly as if she were standing on the firm earth. She attached the flag to the staff, and it was greeted with a ringing cheer from the group gathered on the roof, followed by another for the plucky girl who had performed the daring feat.

The work of plastering and inside finishing proceeded through the winter of 1898-99, and by the first of April the building was practically completed, though some minor details prevented its formal acceptance by the trustees at the hands of the contractors until June 6th, 1899. On August 1st, 1898, the trustees made an estimate fixing 13½ mills as the [illegible] tax levy needed to raise a sum sufficient to furnish the build

ing, pay for all further improvements, and run the school until the close of 1899.

At the November election of 1898, Adam Beatty was re-elected trustee and P. H. Fox, of Fawn Creek township, was elected to take the place of M. L. Stephens.

March 20th, 1899, the board elected Samuel M. Nees, who had for nine years previous been at the head of the Independence city schools, as principal.

A contract for furniture for the building was made with O. C. Clark & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, on April 11th. This included 500 opera chairs, 200 single desks, 9 teachers' desks, and 1327 feet of solid rock slate for black boards. The contract price was $1,721.82, and the next highest bid was about $1,200 more.

It was decided on April 25th to elect three gentlemen and two ladies, who, with the principal, should constitute the faculty, at salaries of $750 per annum each, for the former, and $600 for the latter. T. B. Henry, W. E. Ringle, Richard Allen, Georgia Cubine and Lura Bellamy were elected to these positions.

At the meeting on June 6th, after the building had been received from the contractors, a course of study was agreed upon and a set of by-laws for the government of the school adopted.

At the meeting on June 28th the tax levy for 1899 was fixed at 2 mills. Rules and regulations were adopted and a list of text books agreed upon July 18th.

On Monday, September 4th, 1899, the school was opened with very simple ceremonies. After prayer by Rev. S. S. Estey, short addresses were made by President Dollison of the board of trustees, Mr. Estey, Principal Nees, and other members of the faculty. The enrollment of pupils during the first week of school exceeded 200, and the school, which had been so long in preparation and so bitterly fought over, was fairly launched among the institutions of the state devoted to the higher education.

Classes in the following subjects were organized for the first term: Beginning Latin, Cæsar, Cicero, Algebra, Geometry, Psychology, Greek, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, General History, Bookkeping, Vocal Music, German, Rhetoric, English Literature, Arithmetic and Physical Geography.

At this point it is fitting to bear testimony to the fidelity and devotion with which the members of the original board of trustees performed their duties, and the intelligence and zeal with which they labored to provide a home for and build up a school which would be a credit not only to all connected with its establishment, but to the county and the state as well. It mattered not at all that some of them had been at first

opposed to the undertaking; no sooner did they put their hands to the work than it began to grow broader and higher in their minds, and they became inspired with the ambition to make everything the best. The immense possibilities of good, not only for the young people of today, but for the generations to come, loomed up before them as they became interested in the work, and they gave to it time without stint, and their best energies. As a result they could rejoice in having been instrumental in providing for Montgomery county a High School that admittedly ranks at the head of schools of its class in the state, both in its material equipment and in the character of the work it is doing.

At the November election of 1899, E. P. Allen and Wilson Kincaid, both business men of Independence, though candidates on opposing tickets, were elected trustees. At the meeting held January 8th, 1900, the new board organized by electing Thomas Hayden, Vice-President; P. H. Fox, Secretary; and Revilo Newton, Treasurer.

The Dalton Raid at Coffeyville

In all the annals of crime in our country, few if any events have furnished more dramatic incidents or created more of a sensation than the raid of the Daltons at Coffeyville, on the morning of Wednesday, October 5th, 1902. There have been other bank robberies where larger amounts of money have been at stake, and some in which better known bandits and outlaws have participated, but in the sanguinary nature of the struggle, the number of shots fired, and the victims on both sides, the Coffeyville affair must stand preeminent.

The "Dalton Gang," whose leaders organized and perpetrated this raid had already acquired an unenviable reputation as outlaws and train robbers, and were ready for any crime if the stakes were large enough. Three of the Dalton brothers, with two ordinary criminals of the sort that could be picked up almost anywhere in the Indian Territory, constituted the party. The Dalton family originally consisted of Lewis Dalton and his wife, whose maiden name was Adaline Lee Younger, and who was born in Cass county, Missouri, in the neighborhood whence came other Youngers, who achieved notoriety as bank robbers. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom two died in infancy. The family were not strangers at Coffeyville, having settled in that vicinity in 1882 and remained there until the opening of Oklahoma in 1889. In fact, Lewis Dalton remained in this county until his death, at Dearing, in 1890. The rest of the family went to Oklahoma and took up claims. The old people seem to have been peaceable and law-abiding, but three of the boys became deputy United States marshals in the Indian Territory, one of them also serving for a short time as chief of police of the Osage Nation. Familiarity with crime and acquaintance with outlaws in these

positions seems to have developed a passion for criminal adventure, which may have been also, to some extent, a matter of heredity on their mother's side. Gratton, Emmet and Robert were the Daltons in the gang, and the two other members of the quintette who raided the Coffeyville banks were known as Bill Powers and Dick Broadwell. Robert, the leader of the gang, was only 22 years of age, while Emmet was a mere boy two years younger. Gratton was 31.

The Daltons are credited with having stolen a herd of cattle in the territory about two years previous to the events to be here narrated, and so far as known, they took the first degree in outlawry at that time. In the early part of 1891, Gratton, William and Emmet Dalton were arrested for train robbery in Tulare county, California. Emmet escaped, William was acquitted, and Gratton was convicted and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. He escaped from the county jail before being taken to Folsom, and there was a standing reward of $6,000 offered for Gratton and Emmet by the Southern Pacific Railway at the time these men met their fate at Coffeyville. In May 1891 there was a train robbery by masked men at Wharton, Indian Territory, on the Santa Fe Railroad; and in July of the same year another at Adair, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, both of which were credited to the Daltons.

On the morning of the Coffeyville raid, the five men mentioned were seen by several people riding toward that city, and they were taken, in every instance, for a United States Deputy Marshal and his posse. They came in on the main road from the west, turned south one block from the business part of town and hitched their horses in the alley running back from Slossen's drug store, which has since become famous as "the Alley of Death." They then started down the alley, Gratton, with Powers and Broadwell in front, and Emmet and Bob following. As they crossed the sidewalk, on emerging from the alley, they passed within five feet of a citizen who was acquainted with them well enough to recognize them in spite of the disguises they had assumed on coming into a locality where they were so well known. A moment later he saw the three men who were in front enter C. M. Condon & Co.'s bank and present a Winchester at the cashier's counter. He raised the alarm at once.

Meantime the other two had crossed Union street and entered the First National bank. They were followed by some citizens who suspected their object and the alarm was speedily raised on the east side of the plaza, also. Immediately half a dozen men rushed to the hardware stores of Isham Bros. & Mansur and A. P. Boswell & Co., on the east side of Union street, and proceeded to provide themselves with rifles and ammunition, determined that the bank robbers should not get away if it was possible to prevent it.

In Condon & Co.'s bank were C. T. Carpenter, one of the proprietors,

Chas M. Ball, the cashier, and T. C. Babb, the bookkeeper. The leader of the raiders, Grat. Dalton, ordered the men behind the counter to throw up their hands; and on looking up from his work at the desk, Mr. Carpenter saw three Winchesters aimed at his head, and heard such reassuring words as these:

"We have got you, G—— d—— you! Hold up your hands."

As soon as Dalton had passed around into the inside of the enclosure at the bank, he ordered Mr. Ball to hold a grain sack he had brought with him, while Carpenter was told to put the money in the canvas sacks in the safe into it. There was $3,000 in silver in the three sacks, and when he had got that Dalton ordered Mr. Ball to open the burglar proof chest in the vault. Ball replied:

"It is not time for it to open."

"What time does it open?" asked Gratton.

"Half past nine," answered Ball, guessing what o'clock it might be, sparring for time.

"What time is it now?" queried the bandit.

"Twenty minutes past nine," glibly answered Ball, looking at his watch.

As a matter of fact, it was twenty minutes of ten, but Dalton did not know this and calmly proposed to wait until the chest could be opened. In a moment or two he began to suspect the truth and turned on Ball and cursed him and threatened to put a bullet through him. With the money from the counter the robbers now had $4,000, but the firing which had begun from the outside was getting so hot that the robbers ordered the sack carried into the back room, where the currency was sorted out and the silver left. The bankers and two customers who happened to be in when the raid was made, were lying on the floor now to escape the rain of bullets that came crashing through the plate glass. Broadwell had already received a bullet in the arm that disabled him, and the robbers made haste to get out into the street whence they had come.

Meanwhile, a good deal had been happening at the First National across the street. Bob Dalton and Emmet entered here about the same time the other three men went into Condon's. They covered the cashier, Thomas G. Ayers, and the teller, W. H. Shepard, with their guns and ordered everyone present to hold up his hands. The men in the bank in front of the counter at the time were J. H. Brewster, the well known contractor, who built the county court house, A. W. Knotts, who was afterward deputy sheriff, and C. L. Hollingsworth. Leaving Emmet on guard in front, Bob went around to the rear and entered the private room, where he found Bert S. Ayres, the bookkeeper, and ordered him to go to the front and get the money on the counter. He then ordered the cashier to

bring him the money that was in the safe, and not satisfied with what he got went into the vault himself and took two packages of currency containing five thousand dollars each, and added them to the collection in his sack, which now amounted to $20,000. Ordering the bank force and customers out before them, the bandits started to go out the front door, but some shots drove them back and they then retreated by a back door.

Right at this time the murderous work began. So far, only two men had been wounded, Broadwell, on the inside of Condon's bank, and Charles T. Gump, who had taken a position outside of the First National with a gun ready to shoot at the robbers when they started out. Bob Dalton fired a shot which struck him in the hand and disabled him. When the two robbers emerged from the rear door of the First National, having the teller, Mr. Shepard with them, they came across Lucius M. Baldwin, a clerk from Reed Brothers' store. He was holding a revolver at his side and coming forward as if to join the others. Both the Daltons leveled their Winchesters at him and commanded him to stop. For some reason he failed to obey and kept moving toward them. Bob remarked, "I'll have to get that man," and pulled the trigger which sent a bullet through Baldwin's breast near the heart. He was only about fifty feet away at the time. He was picked up by friends and carried away but only survived for about three hours.

The Daltons ran north up the alley to Eighth street and turned west when they reached that street. When they got as far as Union street on the east side of the Plaza, they looked down that street to the south and fired a couple of shots, apparently for the purpose of frightening their assailants away. By the time they had reached the middle of the street on their way across to the "Little block" in the center of the Plaza, they discerned George Cubine standing in the doorway of Rammel Brothers' drug store, which adjoined the First National bank building on the north. He had a Winchester in his hand and was looking the other way, toward the door of the bank from which he was expecting to see the outlaws emerge. They each fired twice at him, and as the four shots rang out, he fell to the pavement lifeless, with one bullet through his heart, another through his left thigh and a third through his ankle. The fourth ball went astray and crashed through the plate glass window of the store behind him. Charles Brown, an old man whose place of business was next north of the drug store, rushed out to assist the fallen man; but seeing that he was dead, seized the Winchester Cubine had and turned it on his slayers. Four more deadly shots rang out from the bandits' guns, and Brown fell bleeding and dying. He survived three hours in dreadful agony and then passed away.

These three murders had been committed in less time than it has taken to tell it. By this time the Daltons caught sight of another man

who was watching the entrance of the bank, ready to fire when they should emerge. When turned out of the bank at the time the outlaws started to come out the front way, Cashier Ayres ran into Isham's hardware store, just to the south, and procured a Winchester, with which he took a position in the doorway, where he could command the entrance to the bank. As they were stepping up on to the sidewalk on the west side of Union street, and across the street from the Eldridge House, Bob took deliberate aim at Ayres, who was about seventy-five yards distant, and fired a bullet which struck him in the cheek, just below his left eye and came out at the back of his head near the base of the skull. He fell bleeding and unconscious and for days hung between life and death, but finally recovered.

Just at this time, Gratton and his companions had reached the alley adjoining Slosson's store, up which they had left their horses, and before the prostrate form of Mr. Ayres could be removed they fired nine shots into the front of the building where he lay. Bob and Emmet proceeded west on Eighth street and were not noticed again until they reappeared near the junction of the two alleys, having come down back of Wells Brothers' store. Their escape would have been comparatively easy, had they not returned to that spot, but made a break for the open country and taken the first horse they came across.

As it was, the whole force of the bandit band was now gathered in what has since been known as "the Alley of Death," and there they all fell beneath the bullets of the volunteers for law and order, though not until another good citizen lost his life. For the facts thus far published we are indebted to the painstaking and carefully written work published by Colonel D. Stewart Elliott, of the Coffeyville Journal, entitled: "Last Raid of the Daltons;" and for the story of the concluding scenes of that raid we can do no better than to reproduce the chapter of that work on "The Alley of Death" almost verbatim.

When the alarm was first given that the banks were being robbed, Henry H. Isham, the senior member of the firm of Isham Brothers & Mansur, was busy with a customer, as were two clerks in the store, Lewis T. Dietz and T. Arthur Reynolds. This store not only adjoined the First National bank on the south, but from its front a clear view is to be had across the Plaza and up the alley at the west side to which the Daltons first came and to which they finally retreated. Mr. Isham dismissed his customer, closed his safe, and, grasping a Winchester, stationed himself near a steel range in the front of the store where he could see all that was going on in the front part of Condon's bank. Dietz snatched a revolver and stationed himself close to Isham, while Reynolds, having observed the robbers enter the banks, was so eager to prevent their escape that he seized a Winchester, ran out upon the sidewalk and commenced firing

upon the robber who was stationed near the southeastern door of the Condon bank. A shot from the latter's rifle struck some intervening object and glanced and hit Reynolds on the right foot at the base of the little toe, coming out at the instep. He was the third man wounded in the store, and was now forced to leave the field. Indeed, with its blood-bespattered floor, the store now began to look like a slaughter house or a section of a battle field. M. N. Anderson, a carpenter, who had been at work a couple of blocks away, now arrived and took the Winchester Reynolds had dropped and stationed himself beside Isham, where he performed valiant service until the close of the engagement. Charles K. Smith, a young man from a barber shop near Isham's store, also procured a Winchester and joined the forces in the hardware store in time to help exterminate the gang.

From five to nine shots were fired by each man who handled a Winchester at this point. The principal credit, however, for the successful and fatal work done at the store was due to Mr. Isham. Cool and collected, he gave directions to his companions and at the same time kept his own gun at work.

The moment that Grat. Dalton and his companions, Dick Broadwell and Bill Powers, left the Condon bank after looting it, they came under the guns of the men in Isham's store. Grat. Dalton and Bill Powers each received mortal wounds before they had gone twenty steps. The dust was seen to fly from their clothing, and Powers in his desperation attempted to take refuge in the doorway of an adjoining store, but the door was locked and no one answered his request to be let in. He kept his feet and clung to his Winchester until he reached his horse, when another ball struck him in the back and he fell dead at its feet. Grat. Dalton, getting under cover of an oil tank which had been driven into the alley just about the time the raid was made, managed to reach the side of a barn on the south side of the alley, about two hundred feet from Walnut street. The point where he stopped was out of the range of the guns at Isham's on account of an intervening outside stairway. He stood here for a few minutes firing wild shots down the alley toward the Plaza.

About this time John J. Kloehr, a liveryman, Carey Seaman, and the City Marshal, Charles T. Connelly, who were at the south end of the Plaza, near Reeds' store, started up Ninth street so as to intercept the gang before they could reach their horses. Connelly ran across a vacant lot to an opening in the fence at the alley, right at the corner of the barn where Grat. Dalton was still standing. There he sprang into the alley, facing the west where the horses were hitched. This movement brought him with his back toward the murderous Dalton, who was seen to raise his Winchester to his side and, without taking aim, fired a shot into the back of the brave officer. Connelly fell forward on his face, within

twenty feet of where his murderer stood. He breathed his last just as the fight ended.

Dick Broadwell, in the meantime, had reached cover in the Long-Bell Lumber Company's yards, where he lay down for a few moments. He was wounded in the back. A lull occurred in the firing after Grat Dalton and Bill Powers had fallen. Broadwell took advantage of this and crawled out of his hiding place, mounted his horse and rode away. A ball from Kloehr's rifle, and a load of shot from a gun in the hands of Carey Seaman, overtook him before he had ridden twenty feet. Bleeding and dying he clung to his horse and passed out of the city over a portion of the road by which the party entered it not more than twenty minutes before. His body was subsequently found by the roadside half a mile west of the city, and his horse with its trappings was captured near where he fell

Almost at the same moment that Marshal Connelly went down before the deadly rifle of Grat. Dalton, Bob and Emmet emerged from the alley by which they had left Eighth street in their effort to rejoin the rest of the party where their horses had been left. They had not met with any resistence in passing from where they had shot Cubine, Brown and Ayres, as the firing toward the south end of the Plaza had attracted general attention in another direction. The north and south alley through which they reached "the Alley of Death," has its terminus opposite the rear end of Slosson's store. When they reached the junction of the alleys, they discovered F. D. Benson climbing through a rear window with a gun in his hand. Divining his object, Bob fired at him point blank, at a distance of not over thirty feet. The shot missed. Bob then stepped into the alley and glanced up at the tops of the buildings as if he suspected the fusilade that was pouring into the alley came from that direction. As he did so, the men at Isham's took deliberate aim from their positions in the store and fired at him. The notorious leader of the Dalton gang evidently received a severe if not fatal wound at this time. He staggered across the alley and sat down on a pile of dressed curbstones near the city jail. Still true to his desperate nature, he kept his rifle in action and fired several shots from where he was sitting. His aim, though, was unsteady and the bullets went wild. While sitting on the rocks he espied John Kloehr on the inside of the fence near Slosson's store. He tried to raise his Winchester to his shoulder, but could not, and the shot intended for Kloehr struck the side of an outhouse and failed in its mission. Bob Dalton then made his supreme effort. He arose to his feet and sought refuge alongside of an old barn west of the city jail, and, leaning against the southwest corner of the building he brought his rifle into action again and fired two shots in the direction of his pursuers. They were his last shots. A ball from Kloehr's rifle struck him full in the breast and he fell

over backward among the stones which covered the ground there, and which were reddened with his life blood.

After shooting Marshal Connelly, Grat. Dalton made another attempt to reach his horse. He passed by his fallen victim, and had advanced probably twenty feet from where he was standing when he fired the fatal shot; then turning his face to his pursuers he again attempted to use his Winchester. John Kloehr's rifle blazed out again now, and the oldest member of the band dropped with a bullet in his throat and a broken neck. He fell within a few feet of the dying marshal.

Up to this time Emmet Dalton had managed to escape untouched. He kept under shelter after he reached the alley until he attempted to mount his horse. A half dozen rifles were then fired in his direction, as he undertook to get into the saddle. The two intervening horses belonging to Bob Dalton and Bill Powers were killed by some of the shots intended for Emmet; and the two horses attached to the oil tank-wagon being directly in range received fatal wounds. Emmet succeeded in getting into the saddle, but not until he had received a shot through the right arm and another through the left hip and groin. During all this time he had clung to the sack containing the money he had taken from the First National bank. And then, instead of riding off, as he might have done, Emmet boldly and courageously rode back to what he must have known was almost certain death and came up beside where Bob was lying and attempted to lift his dying brother onto the horse with him. "It's no use," faintly whispered the fallen bandit, and just then Carey Seaman fired the contents of both barrels of his shot-gun into Emmet's back, as he was leaning over the prostrate form of his leader and tutor in crime. The youthful desperado dropped from his horse and the last of the Dalton gang was helpless. In falling, the sack containing the twenty thousand dollars he had perilled his soul and body to get went down with him, and he landed at the feet of his brother, Bob, who breathed his last a moment later.

Citizens who had followed close after the robbers, and some of whom were close at hand when they fell, immediately surrounded their bodies. Emmet responded to the command to hold up his hands by raising his uninjured arm and making a pathetic appeal for mercy. Lynching was suggested, but better councils prevailed and he was taken to the office of a surgeon, who dressed his wounds. He recovered with the quick elasticity of youth and was taken to the jail at Independence, where, in the following March, he pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to a ninety-nine years' term in the penitentiary, ten of which he has already served. His aged mother is untiring in her efforts to secure pardon and freedom for her wayward boy, but no

governor has yet dared to brave the indignation of the friends of the victims of the raid by granting her prayer.

Less than fifteen minutes had elapsed from the time the raiders entered the banks until four of them were dead and the others helpless with wounds. And it was only twelve minutes from the firing of the first shot until the last one sounded the knell of the Dalton gang.

Summarizing the reports, it appears that eighty bullet marks and numerous evidences of the impact of small shot were visible on the south front of Condon's bank when the battle ended. Not more than fifteen guns were actively engaged in the fight on both sides; and yet eight people were killed and three wounded. While all the citizens who were killed or wounded were armed, George Cubine was the only one of them who had fired a shot before being struck down. Among the scores of bystanders and onlookers about the Plaza, including many girls and little chidren, not one was struck by a short or bullet. It was war, and very sanguinary war, while it lasted, the percentage of victims to combatants being greater than in any battle that was not a massacre; but no wild shooting was done.

While the people of Coffeyville wiped out the outlaw gang at a terrible cost of valuable lives, they insured their city against any more such visitations during the lifetime of the present generation, and conferred a service upon the state and upon society by demonstrating how risky and unprofitable such raids are likely to prove.

CHAPTER III.

The Press of Montgomery County

BY H. W. YOUNG.

There is a fascination about the newspaper business which even those who have spent their lives in the editor's chair would find it hard to explain. Certainly it must have been this fascination, rather than the pecuniary rewards in sight, which have induced three score and ten men to establish newspapers in nine different localities in Montgomery county. For of all the seventy or more publications which have been started in this county as local newspapers, there is only one which has as yet placed its proprietors in independent circumstances, given them any bank account to speak of, or enabled them to become landowners on any but the most limited scale. And the success which has attended this exceptional venture, is without question, attributable to the public patronage it has enjoyed rather than to profits from the sources of income accessible to all newspapers alike, as the rewards of industry, energy and perseverance.

Before attempting even the briefest mention of the scores of newspapers which have been born and lived their short lives within our borders, it is fitting to refer a little more in detail to the men and the papers

which have kept their places longest on the slippery surface where falls have been so frequent.

The only newspaper in the county which has ever reached its majority under the same ownership and management is the one referred to above as the one instance of financial success. The South Kansas Tribune, of Independence, was established in March, 1871, W. T. Yoe, one of the present proprietors, being a half owner, and the other half being the property of the law firm of York & Humphrey; though Humphrey's name alone appeared as representing this interest and York was a silent partner. This partnership continued only about a year, when George W. Burchard purchased York & Humphrey's interest, and became editor of the paper, with W. T. Yoe as local or associate editor. At this time the Tribune was the best edited paper in the county, and perhaps in this section of the state. This arrangement continued until 1874, when Mr. Burchard's Republicanism became so attenuated that the only way to preserve the political integrity of the paper was to remove him from his position. Mr. Yoe accordingly bought him out, and his interest was transferred to Charles Yoe who has ever since been associated in its publication. For the twenty-nine years since, this paper has kept the even tenor of its way, as a defender of the Republican faith; and its unwavering adherence to that organization has made it one of the landmarks of journalism in Southeastern Kansas. Its publishers have become comparatively wealthy; and while it has never reached the highest levels of journalism, it has never sunk to the lowest depths. It has been careful and conservative, and it is usually found on the popular side of public questions. It has not only enjoyed a lucrative income from the county printing almost uninterruptedly for the past twenty years, but its senior editor has held such paying official positions as member of the State Board of Trustees of Charitable Institutions, and postmaster of the City of Independence, while the junior member was until recently secretary of the same board.

Next to the Yoes, the second oldest editor and publisher, in the time spent on Montgomery county newspapers, is H. W. Young, now of the Kansas Populist, but heretofore publisher of the Coffeyville Star, the Independence Star and the Star and Kansan. Mr. Young rekons nineteen years devoted to editorial work in Montgomery county and has held the offices of Receiver of the United States Land Office at Independence and State Senator for the Montgomery county district. By his frequent changes and his impulsive—some would say erratic—methods of conducting a newspaper Mr. Young has illustrated the old adage that "a rolling stone gathers no moss;" and while friends have often commended his newspaper as "the best in the county," he has never demonstrated any special ability as a money-getter.

T. N. Sickels, of the Daily Reporter, of Independence, comes third

in length of service, having become proprietor of that paper in May, 1885, and having published it uninterruptedly since, with the exception of three or four years spent in the pension office at Topeka during President Harrison's administration, when it was in charge of his son, Walter. Mr. Sickels is one of the few men who have been able to make a local daily self-supporting in towns like Independence, and now rejoices in a subscription and advertising patronage in keeping with the growth of a prosperous city in the gas and oil belt.

C. E. Moore, of the Cherryvale Republican, has also been a long time in the harness, having become connected with the Globe of that city in 1881, and having been engaged in the printing business there for nearly all the time since.

Although Montgomery is a comparatively young county, having been organized in 1869, and is not in the first rank in population, there are only four counties in the state which can boast larger newspaper graveyards. Untimely deaths of publications which have started out with bright hopes and boundless ambitions have occurred at the rate of about two a year during the thirty-four years of our county's existence, and we now have but twelve living.

When a company of Oswego men in the summer of 1869 determined to locate a county seat on the Verdigris and get in "on the ground floor" in the new county to the west, one of the first things they did was to provide for the publication of a newspaper; and so we find the first paper issued in Montgomery county to have been the Independence Pioneer. The first number bore date of September 5th, of that year. It was published by E. R. Trask, of the Oswego Register, and printed at that place until March, 1870, when it was provided with an outfit of its own, and David Steel became its editor. In December, 1870, it was sold to Thos. H. Canfield, who changed its name to the Republican. The paper remained at the county seat for about two years longer, changing proprietors every few months, and in the spring of 1873 again went west "to grow up" with some other county.

The second paper established in the county was the Westralia Vidette, by McConnell & McIntyre, in the spring of 1870. It lived only three months and two days, succumbing to lack of nourishment. Following it came the Record, founded by G. D. Baker at the new town of Parker. It is said to have been an excellent paper, but when Parker faded away it had to give up the ghost.

The first paper on record as being avowedly in opposition to the dominant Republican party in the county was the Kansas Democrat, which the well known Martin VanBuren Bennett removed from Oswego to Independence in December, 1870. "Van" is supposed to have intended to use this publication as a lever to boost him into congress; but his paper

was sensational and not as popular as he hoped, and in 1872 he sold it to Peacock & Sons who, a year or two afterward, removed it to the state capital.

In casting about for something to do, after the sands of his official life had run out, ex-United States Senator E. G. Ross concluded to try his fortunes in the new county just opened down on the south line of the state; and in the fall of 1871 established Ross' Paper at Coffeyville. Misfortune still pursued the man who had saved Andy Johnson from impeachment, however, and in March, 1872, his office was destroyed by a tornado. He did not re-establish it but removed to Lawrence.

Following this came the Circular, by E. W. Perry; and in the spring of 1873, the Courier, by Chatham & Scurr. Jim Chatham was one of the best local itemizers who ever struck Montgomery county, but his abilities as a business man were not adequate to the strain, and bad luck compelled him to suspend in July 1875. His office was put on wheels and taken to Independence, where he published the Independence Courier for a time, to be succeeded by the Daily Courier, and the Workingman's Courier, which was published by Frank C. Scott until 1879.

The Independence Kansan was established in the fall of 1875 by W. H. Watkins. The paper was Democratic, though Watkins was known to be a Republican. While the Tribune, started in the spring of 1871, still lives under one of its original publishers, the Kansan has seen changes and vicissitudes without end. Will H. Warner took it off of Watkins' hand in December 1876, and ran it at high pressure for a little more than two years, vastly increasing its subscription list, getting the county printing, and filling it with live local news; giving, however, too much space to salacious gossip. Finding the income of the paper insufficient to enable him to "sit in" on poker games at Kansas City as frequently as he wished, he sold it in January 1879, to George W. Burchard, the only man in Montgomery county who has edited both the Republican and Democratic organs of the county. In less than a year Burchard disposed of the paper to Frank C. Scott, of the Courier, who merged the two papers into one. Scott sold the Kansan to H. W. Young of the Star in February 1882, but at the same time transferred the good will and business to A. A. Stewart, who published a new paper with the old name, Independence Kansan until January 1885, when he also sold out to Mr. Young, who has bought more Montgomery county newspapers than any other man living. The Kansan and the Star were then consolidated as the Star and Kansan. The Star was originally established at Coffeyville by Mr. Young in April 1881, as the Coffeyville Star, but was removed to Independence in October of the same year and published as The Star until the merger just mentioned. The Star and Kansan was published by Mr. Young until June 1890, when he removed to Colorado, leaving Charles T. Errett in

charge of the paper. It was published in Mr. Young's name until September 1892, when Errett became proprietor. In January 1893, Mr. Young returned and re-purchased the paper, again becoming its editor and publisher. In November 1896, he sold a half interest to A. T. Cox, but the partnership was uncongenial and lasted not much over a year. Indeed, the partners were unable to even agree as to the method of getting unhitched, and the courts had to be resorted to to divorce them. Walter S. Sickles was appointed receiver in January, 1898, and ran the paper until May 1st when it was sold by the sheriff and purchased by Mr. Cox, who has since conducted it. A couple of years later Mr. Cox began the issue of the Daily Evening Star, which he still publishes.

In June 1898, Mr. Young, deciding to continue in the newspaper business in Independence, purchased the name and list of the Kansas Populist from Mr. Ritchie at Cherryvale. He has published the paper since that time, having recently associated his son, H. A. Young, with him in the business, under the firm name of H. W. Young & Son.

The Daily Reporter was established at Independence in August, 1881, by Harper & Wassam. They published it only a year or two, when it was taken in hand by O'Connor & McCulley, who held claims upon the material. Subsequently, for a time, it was published by Charles H. Harper, a son of one of the founders, and then in 1885 it was sold to T. N. Sickles, in whose ownership it still remains.

Of short lived papers published at Independence, mention may be made of the following:

The Osage Chief, by Ed. Van Gundy and A. M. Clark, in the spring of 1874.

The Itemizer, tri-weekly, by J. E. Stinson, in 1879.

The Living Age, by P. B. Castle, in 1881.

The Montgomery Monitor by Vick Jennings, in December 1885, and January 1886. Jennings was the only newspaper publisher who has died in the harness in Independence.

The Independence News, daily and weekly, by Cleveland J. Reynolds, in 1886.

The Montgomery Argus, by Sullivan & Levan, in 1886-87.

United Labor, by A. J. Miller, was an Alliance organ established in 1892 and published until 1894. John Callahan, who was then deputy sheriff, christened this sheet "The Dehorner," and it came to be much better known by that appellation than by the name printed at its head.

The Weekly Call and the Daily Evening Call, by Rev. J. A. Smith, in 1896.

Turning again to Coffeyville, we find that Hon. W. A. Peffer, who subsequently became United States Senator, established the Coffeyville Journal in the fall of 1875. After four or five years he removed to Topeka

and left the paper in the hands of his son, W. A. Peffer, Jr., better known as "Jake," who continued its management until Capt. D. Stewart Elliott assumed control in 1885. Elliott was subsequently elected to the legislature, but owing to financial reverses was compelled to sell the paper in 1896, when it went into the hands of a company, with W. G. Weaverling and I. R. Arbogast as editors. They have conducted it very successfully since that date, and have for several years been publishing a daily edition, which is the newsiest paper of the kind now published in the county.

The Gate City Independent was established at Coffeyville in the early nineties, and for the past ten years has been published by C. W. Kent. Sometimes it has been a weekly, but most of the time a twice-a-week; and often, as now, it has had a daily edition.

In 1895 or 1896, John Vedder established the Montgomery County Democrat, which he published for several years, to be succeeded by J. P. Easterly. Still more recently the paper has had a number of editors and publishers; but about a year ago its name was changed to the Record, and it has been made a daily by the Coffeyville Publishing Company, with Will Felker as editor.

Another weekly published for about the same length of time is the Coffeyville Gaslight, established in 1898, by W. A. Bradford. It now carries the name of Fred R. Howard as editor.

Cherryvale's first paper was the Herald, which was established in 1873, but pined away after a sickly existence of but six weeks. Following it came the Leader, which flourished for a while in 1877. The Cherryvale Globe was established in 1879, the Cherryvale News in 1881 and the Cherryvale Torch in 1882. The Globe and News were consolidated in 1882 and the Torch joined the same combination in 1885. The Cherryvale Bulletin, the only Democratic newspaper Cherryvale has ever had, was established by Major E. W. Lyon in 1884 and continued until 1888. The Cherryvale Champion ran from 1887 until 1895. Other short lived Cherryvale papers are the Southern Kansas Farmer and the Kansas Commonwealth, 1891; the Morning Telegram, 1892; the Cherryvale Republic and the Republican-Plaindealer, 1893.

The Cherryvale Republican was established in 1886 and is still published by C. E. Moore.

The Kansas Populist was started by J. H. Ritchie in 1894 as a weekly. In connection with it he has published the Daily News, and since 1898 the weekly has also been known as the News. The publishers are J. H. Ritchie & Son.

The Cherryvale Clarion, daily and weekly, was established in 1898, and is now published by L. I. Purcell.

Elk City has had the Times, established in the fall of 1880, which turned up its toes when only ten weeks old; the Globe, from 1882 to 1887;

the Star in 1884-85; the Democrat, 1885-86; the Eagle, 1886-1890; and the Enterprise from 1889 to the present time, with W. E. Wortman as editor and publisher.

Caney has the Chronicle, which was established in 1885, and is still published by Harry E. Brighton.

Other papers that have been published there are the Times and the Phœnix. The Times was established in 1889 and ran until the later nineties, having had Cleveland J. Reynolds, Hon. J. R. Charlton and A. M. Parsons as editors.

Havana has been without a newspaper for the past ten years, but had at various times the Vidette, the Weekly Herald, the Recorder and the Press and Torch, none of which survived to reach the mature age of three years.

Liberty has had the Light, published for a short time in 1886, and the Review from 1887 until 1892.

All sorts of newspapers have been published by all sorts of men in Montgomery county; but the local conditions have never been favorable for the building up of a great county newspaper of universal circulation. The railroads have not all centered at the county seat, but have run all around the edges of the county. This has resulted in the development of towns at the four corners of the county, two of which have come to be cities rivaling the county's capital, and all of which are newspaper towns. So instead of being concentrated, the newspaper business has been split up, and no newspaper, no matter how well edited, nor how accurate and enterprising a purveyor of news, has yet been able to command the patronage that would make it or give it a commanding position, nor the three or four thousand circulation which is sometimes found in counties the size and population of ours.

CHAPTER IV.

Gas and Oil Devlopments in Montgomery County

BY H. W. YOUNG.

Until the later eighties no one suspected the existence of natural gas in Montgomery county in sufficient quantities to be of any use. Indeed, during the early history of the county, and up to 1885, or later, the existence of vast reservoirs of natural gas beneath us was unsuspected and undreamed of. People would have listened to predictions of gold mines to be opened here on the prairies much more readily than to suggestions that the time would come when our fuel would flow out of the earth in iron pipes all ready to burn, and transport itself to our doors. It was different, though, about petroleum. The pioneer settlers in plowing up the sod in some of the ravines near the Verdigris had noticed an oily

scum standing in the furrows if they were left undisturbed for a time. And as long ago as April 28th, 1881, we find the following item in the local columns of the Coffeyville Star:

"Last Friday morning we found a group of men in eager consultation in front of Isham's store. A couple of old tin cans filled with water and covered with a brownish coat, looking a little like varnish, were the centre of attraction. Tested by the nose, there was no doubt that the greasy scum on the water and the coating of the cans was crude petroleum, of the heavy or lubricating grade. They had been filled from the contents of a well that Mr. D. Davis was sinking at his residence on Ninth street; and the incontestible evidence they afforded that there was a reservoir of kerosene beneath us naturally caused considerable interest. It seems that Mr. Davis had struck a vein of fair water previously, but the quantity being deemed insufficient had gone down to the depth of twenty-five feet, where, much to his disgust, he "struck oil." Whether this development indicates the existence of oil in paying quantities in our section, we do not presume to say, though the matter is certainly worthy of further investigation. We learn that oil has heretofore been observed on the surface of the water flowing from springs in this vicinity, and it is possible that we may yet be shipping petroleum, little as such a product would be expected from a country with the physical characteristics of ours."

It was almost twenty-two years later before petroleum began to be shipped in any considerable quantities from the county, but the forecast was correct. Six years later, in the early spring of 1887, we began to hear about the curious phenomena to be observed in an abandoned shaft over at Liberty. It was on the farm of Benjamin Grubb, adjoining that place on the north. Finding indications of coal he had sunk a shaft six or eight feet square. After getting down some distance a vein of gas was struck which came out of a crevice in the rock in such quantity that the men at work in the shaft lighted it to furnish illumination for their work. On quitting they unwisely fanned it out with their jackets. One day they went down and struck a match with the most surprising results. The gas exploded, throwing off the covering at the surface and blazing up as high as the tallest trees in the neighborhood—fifty to one hundred feet. The diggers, who were below the crevice, escaped with their lives, though terribly burned. The vein of coal was found to be only 8 inches thick, but in connection with it was 32 inches of slate so thoroughly saturated with oil that it would blaze up on being thrown into the stove. So here were found together coal, gas and oil.

Prior to that time, Thomas G. Ayres, in digging a well at Coffeyville, had found a pocket of oil containing several gallons. C. M. Ralstin, at his farm three miles southwest of Independence, reported that in a well in his cellar 65 feet deep the gas kept bubbling up in such volume that it

could be heard all through the house at night. And in drilling for coal, where the mineral bath is now, here in Independence, it was reported that there had been an explosion of some kind which threw mud over the top of the derrick, and that the drill passed through 150 feet of gas-bearing strata. By this time everyone was satisfied that there was some natural gas here, but whether in paying quantities was a problem that remained to be solved.

Gas was first found. in quantity to be worth utilizing, at Cherryvale, November 20th, 1890, in a well drilled by J. McSweeney, at a depth of 600 feet. It threw the water about fifty feet high, and was pronounced at once "the strongest flow in the state." Within a week this well was piped and tested and gave a blaze 25 feet high. By the next year the people of Cherryvale, or a portion of them, were enjoying natural gas fires, though the quantity available was small at first.

Coffeyville came next, and her resources began to be developed in 1891 and 1892. Her first wells were sunk, like those of Cherryvale, right in town. By the winter of 1892-3 she not only had gas to burn but in such quantity that with the full pressure of the wells, there was talk of their being danger that the stoves would melt down. About the same time William Mills, who had been the first to bring in an oil well at Neodesha, found both gas and oil in the neighborhood of Elk City, but neither of them were utilized.

At Independence, the first well drilled for gas was put down in the summer of 1892 by J. D. Nickerson, with the assistence of the people of the city. It was located down near Rock Creek, at Barnes' Garden, southwest of the city. A little gas was found—about enough to supply one stove. In the fall of the same year Mr. Nickerson drilled another well on the farm of Capt. L. C. Mason, just east of Independence. Although no gas was found here, there was such a body of gas sand that this indefatigable prospector was convinced that he was on the right track. The next drilling he did was on the J. H. Brewster place five miles southeast of the city, in the early spring of 1893. April 6th, at the depth of a thousand feet a very strong flow was struck, and from this and other wells in this vicinity gas was piped into Independence late that year. By the time cold weather came in earnest, a year later, in the winter 1894, however, the supply from this field was found entirely inadequate, and it was not until wells were developed on the Barr and Greer places, a couple of miles west of the city, that confidence in gas as a fuel was restored in the mind of the Independence citizen.

Before gas was piped into the city, Mr. Nickerson had associated with himself A. P. McBride and C. L. Bloom, expriencod prospectors and drillers from Miami county, and from this partnership was evolved the Independence Gas Company, which has ever since supplied the city with gas

and which holds leases on most of the lands tributary to the city. As drawn at first, these leases provided that if drilling was not begun within a limited period, the farmer should be paid a royalty of 25 cents per acre until development work was begun. Then he was to have a tenth of the oil, and a rental of $50 a year for a gas well, with gas for household purposes in addition. Since then the company has deemed it more economical to furnish gas to all its lessors, in lieu of paying a cash royalty, in order to hold the lands on which it was not prepared to drill. To do this, it has laid pipe to some two hundred farm houses, at an expense of tens of thousands of dollars. The same plan has been adopted by the Coffeyville Gas Company, and it is probable that nearly five hundred farm houses in the county are now supplied with this ideal fuel.

Although petroleum was found in considerable quantity in the first wells drilled on the Brewster place in 1893, there was no market for oil and no attempt was made to develop that branch of the mining industry in the county until nearly ten years later. It was in 1893, however, that Wm. H. Mills drilled a couple of wells at Neodesha, just over the line in Wilson county, and found oil in such quanty as to convince him that southern Kansas was going to become an oil field. The rumors that circulated in regard to his wells, and the stories about oil from them shooting out over the top of the derrick and saturating the soil so that it was necessary to cover it with fresh earth to conceal the strike, were listened to as fairy tales, and no credence given them. And yet Mr. Mills succeeded in making such a showing as to induce James H. Guffey and John H. Galey, two wealthy and experienced oil operators in the Pennsylvania and Ohio fields, to come out here and begin leasing land in this county, as well as Wilson and others adjoining. During the summer of 1893 these gentlemen drilled 15 wells in the immediate vicinity of Neodesha, all of which were oil producers with the exception of two gas wells. In 1894 they were pumping large quantities of oil and drilling new wells. In July of that year they had forty wells and not less than 3,000 barrels of oil were stored in the tanks in the field, and a 35,000 barrel storage tank had just been completed by them. A year later it became evident that the Standard Oil Company would be able to freeze out any other operators in this field, and Guffey & Galey made the best possible terms with that monopoly, receiving, according to reports, all they had expended in the field and a bonus of $100,000 in addition. At this time there were sixty-eight wells in the field controlled by them, and the "Standard" continued to drill more when it took charge, in the name of its western branch, the Forest Oil Company. A number of these new wells were in Montgomery county, in Sycamore township; some being as far south as the neighborhood of Table Mound. These proved to be gas wells rather than oil wells and J. D. Nickerson purcased the gas rights in the Ringle and Brown-

field wells for the Independence Gas Company, in 1898, for $6,000. A week or two later the "Standard" began to realize the value of such gas wells, and regretted their bargain. Since then that company has gone into the gas business, and is now furnishing gas piped from Wilson county to the city of Parsons.

In June, 1898, the "Standard" people erected an extensive refinery for oil at Neodesha, with a capacity of 500 barrels per day, but still they bought no oil and there was no inducement for any independent operator to drill for oil while there was no market.

Meantime the Independence Gas Company continued to drill more or less wells each year for the city's supply; the Coffeyville company did the same, and there was a second or Peoples' company organized there. At Cherryvale, the Edgar Smelter was located, with its own gas field and gas wells. Vitrified brick plants were located at Coffeyville, Independence Cherryvale and Sycamore, and finally at Caney. At the latter place a company organized by E. B. Skinner, then county treasurer, had found gas in such quantity in the spring of 1901 that, in July of that year, the town was piped and the new fuel came into use. It was not until the fall of 1902 that Elk City was supplied, but now Jefferson, Bolton and Sycamore are also supplied, and of all the cities and villages in the county, Liberty, Havana and Tyro, only, remain without gas.

During the summer of 1902, the Indpendence Gas Company drilled six wells within a mile and a half of the village of Bolton, all but one of them to the south and east of that place. Of these six, five were gas wells, with daily capacities ranging from ten to fifteen million cubic feet per day. The fifth was an oil well. The aggregate output of this field is estimated at 70 million cubic feet of gas per day, and during the fall of that year this supply was made available for the needs of Independence by a pipe line. With such a supply to draw from, the inducement to factories in search of cheap fuel became so manifest that representatives of various industries in the Indiana field, where the gas was nearly exhausted, began to visit this section in considerable numbers, seeking locations.

In August 1902, the Standard Oil Company, for some reason, changed its policy and announced an open market for oil in this territory. More than that, it proceeded to secure the right-of-way for a pipe line through the county from Bartlesville in the Indian Territory, by way of Caney and Bolton, to its refinery at Neodesha. This has not yet been constructed, but the indications are that it soon will be. The development of a considerable oil field in Neosho county, to the northeast of us, and the market now made for oil led to new activity in this county. A large number of wells have been drilled in the vicinity of Cherryvale, and a little to the north and west of that city, from which oil is being shipped in quantity at this time. Two of these wells are pumping twenty

barrels a day each. Meantime new operators by the score have come into the field, the leasing industry has been prosecuted with great vigor, thirty rigs are now engaged in drilling in the county, the National Supply Company has established a branch house at Independence, the formation of new oil companies goes on apace, and it only needs the discovery of some pool of oil to set fire to the train that is already laid. As yet, however, no well has been drilled in the county that gives more than a moderate yield of oil, and it is probable that from forty to fifty barrels a day is the maximum. This is about the amount claimed for wells at Sycamore and Caney that have not yet been regularly pumped. With thirty or more companies doing business in the county, and all of them holding leases that require immediate development, the number of wells going down is greater than ever before and it is expected that the record of wells drilled in the county during the year 1903 will not fall much short of two hundred, and that the amount of money spent in development work will aggregate nearly a million dollars. Prior to 1903 about two hundred wells had been drilled in the county of which two-thirds were dry holes and the remaining sixty or seventy, gas and oil producers.

With the advent of new oil and gas companies, the inevitable litigation over leases and oil rights has begun, and the Independence Gas Company is in court defending its claim to the Brewster place, on which its first well was drilled. The place has been re-leased to the New York Oil and Gas Company, which has been granted a second franchise by the city of Independence. When the New York people tried to go upon the place with a rig in March, the Independence Company met them with a show of force, and would have kept them out but for the employment of a little strategy, a feint and a flank movement. Both companies are in possession now, and under orders of the court each can go ahead and do all the drilling it pleases and sell all the oil produced, provided a strict account is kept.

The new wells drilled this year to the north and west of Bolton have not made such phenomenal showings as those opened there last year, and just now the question whether Montgomery county is first-rate oil territory is as unsettled as it was when the first well on the Brewster place made such a good showing of heavy black oil. The gas resources of the county, however, have been developed to such an extent as to render it certain that the supply is sufficient for a generation to come, and that manufacturing enterprises will continue to be attracted to our towns by the fuel that nature has provided so lavishly in the bowels of the earth.

The oldest prospectors will tell you that in this field there are no certain indications of the existence of either oil or gas beneath the surface, and that every well must be drilled at a venture. The depth of the wells varies from 600 to 1,500 feet, but in most cases the gas or oil sand

is struck between 800 and 1,200 feet below the surface. No considerable quantity of gas has been found outside the Cherokee shales which overlies the bed rock of Mississippi limestone. No attempt has been made in this county to go very much deeper with a view to find whether anything worth while underlies that limestone; but at Neodesha the Standard Oil Company went down twenty-two hundred feet without finding anything that it deemed worth developing, or that encouraged it to make a second attempt to explore the nether regions.

At present there is but little of the county that is not under lease for oil, gas and other mineral substances that may be found; but the more recent leases only run for a short time and require development work to be begun in a few months to keep them alive. And the validity of the old leases, which were drawn to run indefinitely so long as an annual rental was paid or gas was furnished the lessor for household purposes, is beginning to be gravely questioned. In most cases the leases provide that the party to whom the lease is made may drop it at any time, while the land owner is held indefinitely if the rental is paid. Lawyers are coming more and more to hold that the decisions in other and older gas and oil states that such leases are void or voidable for lack of mutuality, will be held to be good law here and that the attempt made to monopolize large areas by leases under which no development work is begun, will fail.

So far no gas has been piped out of the county, and people generally are solicitous that it shall not be. Indeed, three-fourths of the farmers who gave the Standard Oil Company rights of way for its pipe line insisted that a clause be inserted forbidding the piping of gas and restricting the use of the pipes to the transportation of oil. And many of the leases for gas all over the county contain a provision forbidding it to be piped outside the boundaries of the county. There seems to be a general disposition, in fact, to keep the gas at home and economize it. The idea that it will not be permanent, but can be very readily exhausted, is very generally held, and the fate of the Indiana fields is constantly referred to as a warning against recklessness in handling this wonderful fuel.

The growth of Montgomery county in population during the last ten years, and her rise from the twelfth to the seventh in relative rank in the state are unquestionably attributable to the gas and oil resources that have been developed here, and the prediction that the same influences which have increased our population ten thousand within the last ten years will continue to operate until we shall have fifty or sixty thousand people in place of the 33,443 our last censue showed, does not seem unwarranted.

CHAPTER V.

The Political History of Montgomery County

BY H. W. YOUNG.

All human actions are subject to the limitations of time and space. Subject only to those limitations, Kansas stands unrivaled in her political development. For her area and the time she has been doing business as a commonwealth, she doesn't take a back seat for any state or any people. That her citizens have taken more interest in public affairs and studied matters of government more than those of other states and sections is not to their discredit. It testifies to their intelligence, their public spirit, and their mental activity. If "eternal vigilence is the price of liberty," our people will be the last on earth to be reduced to slavery. In a market where that sort of coin is current, they will be able to outbid all competitors.

Although Kansas was eight years old when the bars were let down and the Osage Diminished Reserve, of which Montgomery county forms a part, was opened to white settlement, her citizens have been hustling ever since to make up for that lost time; and no one would now accuse the Montgomery county politicians of lagging in the rear of the procession, or failing to furnish their share of representatives at the pie counter. Of men who have been for a longer or shorter time residents of this county, two have been United States Senators, one has been governor of the state, two have held the office of lieutenant governor, one has been assistant secretary of the interior, and two have been judges of the district court. While no citizen of the county is on record as having been a representative in Congress, or head of a department at the state capital, there are certainly few counties which have struck more of the high places in the political world than our own. And when it comes to the honorable position of representative in Congress, it will be entirely safe to assert that no other county which has never seen one of her sons answering the roll call at the south end of the national capital, has ever had more who indicated that they wanted to.

In passing, it may be noted that of the Congressmen elected from within the boundaries of the present Third Congressional District, Cowley county has had two, Wilson two, Crawford two, Labette one; and none of the other five has been favored—so that Montgomery does not stand alone in being "whitewashed."

The first political question that confronted the voters of Montgomery county was the same that has always proved such a bone of contention in every new state and section—the location of a county seat. National political issues were for the time allowed to fall into the background, while cities were being located on paper, and every settler was interested either to have the county's capital as near his claim as possible, or at least

to keep it on the same side of the Verdigris river, which bisects the county from north to south and which was, of course, much more of a barrier before any bridges had been built than it is now.

Montgomery county was organized by proclamation of Governor Harvey on the 3d day of June, 1869. It was named for General Richard Montgomery, the hero of the battle of Quebec, who shed his heart's blood for his country on the Heights of Abraham. There has been some question whether the person intended to be honored when the county was christened was not Colonel James Montgomery, of Linn county, rather than the "French and Indian"warrior. In the Independence Kansan of July 7th, 1876, is published a very strong argument to show that it was the civil war soldier for whom the county was named, but an examination of the proceedings of the legislature at the time leaves no room for doubt on the question; the concurrent resolution stating distinctly and unequivocally that General Richard Montgomery gave name to Montgomery county.

In his proclamation Governor Harvey appointed H. C. Crawford, H. A. Bethuran and R. L. Walker special commissioners, and E. C. Kimball special clerk, and designated Verdigris City as the temporary county seat. Verdigris City was located east of the Verdigris river, about one mile southeast of what is now known as "Brown's Ford," and on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 22, township 33 south, range 16 east. The land on which the town was laid out is now a part of the farm of Senator H. W. Conrad. Walker has since been prominent in state politics, and died early in 1903.

On the 11th of June 1869, the board met at the county seat and qualified before Capt. W. S. McFeeters, notary public. The Captain was perhaps the first notary commissioned in the county. He was a lawyer by profession, and was the first to locate at the county seat, having his office in the log court house. Not relying alone on the slow and precarious rewards of the legal profession in a new country, he was the following winter convicted of horse stealing at Girard, Kansas, and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary.

The board organized by the election of H. C. Crawford as chairman. It divided the county into three townships, each about nine miles in width, extending across the county east and west. Beginning at the north they were named Drum Creek, Verdigris and Westralia, with voting places at Fitch's Store, Verdigris City and Westralia. At a meeting on August 27th, Captain Daniel McTaggart was appointed county treasurer, E. K. Kountz, probate judge; and S. B. Moorehouse, justice of the peace.

From this time until the date of the election, on November 5th, little was talked of except the county seat question. Verdigris City, the provisional capital, had a rival on the east side in Montgomery City, near

the mouth of Drum creek, but as a division of the east side forces would be ruinous, they met midway on the hill above McTaggart's mill, and located the city of Liberty, across the street to the east of the McTaggart homestead. The west siders were a unit for Independence, though someone tried to butt into the game with a city in the air called Samaria, which was supposed to be located somewhere in the neighborhood of Walker's mound.

The story of how the Independence people started out to steal a march on the Liberty partisans and get control of the election board at Verdigris City, has been often told. Notwithstanding their daylight start, they were discovered just after crossing the river and only succeeded in getting Adam Camp on as a matter of courtesy. He did his whole duty, though, challenging all voters from the east side of the county.

When the commissioners came to count the votes they did the only possible thing that would give Liberty a majority, by throwing out the entire vote of Drum Creek, on the pretext that the returns were not the originals but a certified copy. This gave Liberty 162 votes to 103 for Independence. At the same time the whole east side ticket for county officers was elected as follows: Representative, John E. Adams; County Clerk, T. M. Noble; Sheriff, Daniel Bruner; Probate Judge, E. K. Kountz; Coroner, Sidney Allen; Register of Deeds, Gusso Chouteau, a half-breed Indian; County Surveyor, Edwin Foster; District Clerk, Z. R. Overman; County Attorney, Goodell Foster; Superintendent of Schools, J. A. Helphingstine; Treasurer, J. A. Jones; Assessor, W. N. Cotton; Commissioners, T. J. McWhinney, J. S. Garrett and W. Allen.

Thirteen of the defeated candidates on the west side ticket at once instituted a contest in the probate court of Wilson county, C. M. Ralstin, of Independence, the defeated candidate for county attorney, and F. A. Bettis, of Oswego, representing the constestors. Goodell Foster and John A. Helphingstine, of Liberty, appeared for the contestees. The prize of the seat of government of the new county hung in the balance, and so strenuous was the contest that L. T. Stephenson, of Independence, carried the Oswego attorney, Bettis, on horseback sixty-five miles to Fredonia, arriving in a driving snow storm at 3 A. M., on the day set for the trial, December 23d.

The decision was that there had been no legal election—and so everybody was defeated. The old board of commissioners appointed by the governor held over and moved the log court house and the county clerk's office from Verdigris City to Liberty. They also called a special election for the 3d of May to select county officers. Full tickets were placed in the field, and the historians of the early times tell us that the canvass was the most exciting ever held in the county. The candidates who were suc-

cessful in this election never held office by virtue of the votes they received, though two of the commissioners and the county clerk got in by appointment. The vote for commissioner was as follows: T. J. McWhinney, 429; Thomas Brock, 350; W. W. Graham, 354; Thomas Hanson, 276; John Klappel, 262; S. B. Moorehouse, 247. The first three comprised the Independence ticket and the last three the Liberty ticket. J. M. Scudder got 409 votes for probate judge, to 266 for L. C. Judson. J. A. Helphingstine, in the language of the day "ran like a scared wolf" for county clerk, receiving 490 votes to 181 for E. C. Kimball, the incumbent. A. J. Busby had it unanimously for treasurer with 670 votes. A. A. Hillis had 461 for clerk of the district court, to 209 for J. K. Snyder. C. H. Wycoff for county attorney had no opposition and received 665 votes. The same was true of J. C. Price with 650 for coroner, and John Russel with 665 for register of deeds. Edwin Foster got 448 for county surveyor to 224 for J. L. Scott. E. D. Grabill beat A. H. McCormick for superintendent of schools, 396 to 280.

A few days before this election the Independence party had sent Charles White to Topeka with a certified copy of the record in the contest case before the Wilson county probate court. He returned on the evening of election day with the appointments of a new set of commissioners by the governor, which also rendered the last election ineffective. Two of the successful candidates and one of the minority party had been appointed, the new board, which was the fourth in chronological order, but the second to serve, consisting of W. W. Graham, Thomas Brock and S. B. Morehouse. Charles White and L. T. Stephenson lost no time in carting this board down to the site of Verdigris City, which really seems to have been entirely deserted, where, sitting in a wagon on May 5th, 1870, it was organized by the election of Mr. Graham as chairman. The board then appointed John A. Helphingstine county clerk, Samuel Van Gundy, county treasurer; B. R. Cunningham, sperintendent of schools; and J. K. Snyder, register of deeds. Not only this, but they made thorough work of it while they had their hands in by naming the Independence Pioneer as the official county paper, and ordering the district court which was to convene on May 9th, to meet at Independence, to which place the county offices were also temporarily transferred, there being no accommodation for them at Verdigris City. On the 13th of May an action brought in the district court to compel the removal of the county offices to Liberty was dismissed at plaintiff's cost. This practically settled the county seat war, though it was not until the following November that the matter was formally ratified by a vote which stood 839 for Independence to 560 for Liberty.

On petition, the commissioners, on June 4th, 1870, divided the county into nine townships making the boundaries about as they are to-

day, except that the three east side townships were, later, each split into two. The names of the townships, the voting places and the first trustees, who were appointed at the same time are here given:

Cherry, Cherryvale, J. D. Hillis.
Sycamore, Radical, Wm. Compton.
Louisburg, Louisburg, James Kelley.
Rutland, Thomas Young's, S. W. Mills.
Independence, Independence, W. O. Sylvester.
Verdigris, Liberty, John Lee.
Westralia, Westralia, R. Brewer.
Fawn Creek, Miller's Store, Frank B. Polley.
Caney, Bellviers, Jasom Q Corbin.

The trustees for Cherry, Verdigris and Caney never qualified and W. P. Brewer, J. Nelson Harris and John West were appointed to fill the vacancies.

Elections came thick and fast in those early days, and on June 21st, of the same year the question whether to issue $200,000 to aid in the construction of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad was submitted to a vote, which resulted according to the returns, 1,340 for and 826 against the proposition. On the 24th the vote was canvassed and the bonds issued. That the vote was fraudulent, and that the bonds ought never to have been issued was subsequently demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, but after a long legal contest and the payment of some $30,000 in attorneys' fees and expenses, a compromise was finally made with the "innocent purchasers" of these bonds at about 65 cents on the dollar, and we are still paying this debt.

At the election held in November 1870, W. W. Graham, H. D. Grant and John McDonald were chosen commissioners, Setth M. Beardsley, clerk; Frank Willis, county attorney; Charles White, sheriff; Samuel VanGundy, treasurer; W. H. Watkins, probate judge; L. T. Stephenson, district clerk; W. S. Mills, register of deeds; Nathan Bass, superintendent of schools; and M. L. Ashmore, coroner. Thos. L. Bond and W. A. Allison were elected representatives.

The commissioners got in a wrangle with Willis and employed E. W. Fay, an attorney located in Peru, in Howard county, to attend to all the county business. They also came to a disagreement with Stephenson, the district clerk, and on his refusal to furnish the additional bond they required, they declared his office vacant. Not to be outdone in that sort of business, Stephenson issued his proclamation, which he published in the official county paper over the seal of the court, declaring the commissioners' offices vacant. Stephenson was a man of tall and commanding appearance, and prominent in public affairs for many years. He at one time owned a large tract of land adjoining and near Independence on the

southeast, but his speculations did not always "pan out," and in the early nineties he was convicted of cattle stealing in the district court and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. There was always some doubt as to his guilt, however, and when his application for pardon was pending, he appeared before Governor Morrill and the Board of Pardons and made a convincing argument in his own behalf, they meanwhile supposing him to be an attorney for the convict, and having no suspicion that he was arguing his own case.

The year 1871 found the people of Montgomery county in the full tide of prosperity, due to the rush of settlers and the rapid appreciation of land values, and the county having gotten over the teething stage of its county seat fight, settled down to a contest for the offices on straight political lines. The results of the election, however, were a good deal mixed. In general the Republican ticket was successful, but both the Democratic candidates for representative were elected. L. U. Humphrey, who must be counted the most successful politician Montgomery county has ever had, made his maiden race as a candidate for the lower house, and was defeated by B. F. Devore by a majority of 48. In the southern district, Capt. W. J. Harrod, the Republican candidate, fared even worse, Dr. Dunwell receiving 539 votes to his 301. The commissioners, as elected, were J. C. Frazier, William J. May and W. S. Rentfro. For sheriff, Capt. J. E. Stone was elected, receiving 941 votes to 686 for his Democratic competitor, Capt. J. B. Rowley, who subsequently became editor of the Kansan. Charles White made the race for the same office on an independent ticket and fared about as well as independents usually do, getting only 289 votes. Dr. A. J. Busby led J. B. Craig just one vote as a candidate for treasurer; Helphingstine got in again, as clerk with 105 to the good over Cavanaugh; Norman Ives, afterward postmaster at Independence, beat Ashbaugh 135. Of these candidates Devore, as well as Ives, afterward became postmaster at Independence, and Capt. J. E. Stone is now serving in the same capacity at Caney. The office-holding habit, once contracted, is apt to retain a strong grip on its victims.

The following year, 1872, was the one of the Grant-Greeley campaign, and the Republicans regained all they had lost in the county. Devore and Dunwell both went down to defeat. M. S. Bell and Maj. T. B. Eldridge carrying off the honors in the representative contests. A. B. Clark, who had been Coffeyville's first mayor, became county attorney; E. Herring began his long incumbency of the office of probate judge; and Nathan Bass was elected superintendent of schools. The Democratic candidates for these offices were C. J. Peckham for probate judge; J. D. Gamble for county attorney and Daniel Woodson for superintendent. A fight was made on W. J. Harrod, the Republican candidate for district clerk, on account of his connection with the railroad, which was then becoming very unpopular because of the bond business, and he was defeated by

his Democratic competitor, T. O. Ford, who, like Peckham, was named as a liberal or Greeley Republican. The candidates for state Senator were A. M. York, who was destined to achieve a wide notoriety in the near future, in connection with his exposure of Pomeroy's attempt to bribe him in the senatorial election the succeeding Jaunary, and Frank Willis, the former county attorney, as his Democratic competitor. J. D. McCue made his debut in the politics of Montgomery county at this time as an unsuccessful aspirant for the Democratic nomination for county attorney.

Unquestionably the political sensation of the year 1873, so far as our state was concerned, was furnished by Senator York, of Montgomery county. When Kansas was admitted to the Union in 1861, Samuel C. Pomeroy was named as one of her first United States Senators. Six years later he was re-elected; and now after twelve years service in the American "House of Lords," he was back at Topeka determined to secure a third term, if money without stint would do it. He had made the Senator business so profitable financially that it was understood that he could and would spend $100,000 rather than be defeated. He had, of course, acquired the reputation of a boodler and a purchaser of legislative goods that were in a damaged condition, and there was a strong sentiment against him when the legislature met. An organization of the Anti-Pomeroy members was formed and of this our senator York was made secretary. To make sure of Pomeroy's defeat it was determined to entrap him into giving a bribe to some member who would afterward expose him on the floor of the joint convention. James Simpson, afterward secretary of state under Governor Humphrey's administration, and a prominent political wire-puller in the Republican ranks for many years, is credited with devising this scheme. York had had some previous dealings with Pomeroy when he was sent to Washington the previous winter to get the land office removed to Independence, and he was hit upon as the most available man to touch Pomeroy for his roll.

Everything worked as planned. York not only got Pomeroy to promise him $8,000 for his vote and a speech stating that after investigation he was convinced that the charges against Pomeroy were groundless, but he secured $7,000 in advance. The legislature being almost unanimously Republican, no caucus was held. On Tuesday, January 28th, the two houses balloted in separate session, and Pomeroy received 50 votes, the rest being scattering. It was reported and believed that he had 70 members pledged, 67 being sufficient to elect. Only 60 were standing out against him, and his election seemed inevitable. And yet after the Montgomery county senator had made his talk in the joint convention the next day Pomeroy did not receive a single vote.

There have been many dramatic incidents in the legislative annals of Kansas, but no other ever equalled in intensity of interest and unexpect-

edness that climax of Col. York's speech when he advanced to the clerk's desk and laid down the two packages, one of them open and containing $2,000, and the other, a brown paper parcel, tied with twine, which, when opened, was found to contain $5,000 more. Pomeroy's friends suggested an adjournment that he might have an opportunity to be heard in his own defence, but the mine had been sprung and the legislators were in no mood for temporizing. When the roll was called John J. Ingalls had received 115 votes—all but 12—and was declared elected, although in the two houses on the previous day he had but a single vote. Of the 12 scattering, two were cast for Alexander M. York, and in view of the way he had upset all the calculations of the politicians it seems a wonder that he did not fall heir to Pomeroy's seat.

For a time after York had thus exposed Pomeroy and secured the overthrow of that rotton old rascal it seemed as if the sun rose and set about the Montgomery county senator, and there was nothing in the way of political preferment he might not seek and find. The press of the state and nation rung with laudations of his course. His speech on the floor of the joint convention was pronounced unequalled since Cicero uttered that awful philippic against Cataline. A magnificent reception was tendered him when he returned to his home at Independence, and men of all parties united to do him homage. The name of York became a household word, and he would have been deemed a pitiable croaker who would have even suggested the posibility that higher honors would not, in the future, be bestowed upon the incorruptable statesman from the banks of the Verdigris by an admiring and grateful people. After some time was past, however, the effervescence of hysterical sentiment passed off, and York dropped into such obscurity as has fallen to the lot of but few other men in public life anywhere—certainly to none in Kansas.

When it became known that York had not only solicited a bribe, but that he had done it as the culmination of a plot laid by Pomeroy's enemies to insure his downfall; when York's own testimony convicted him of being a blackmailer, in the interest of his town though it was, the Montgomery county martyr found how fickle was public favor and his fall was as sudden and unpitied as his rise had been unexpected and meteoric. To-day there can be no question, that if York had put that $7,000 in his pocket and walked off with it, instead of laying it on the table at the capitol, the people of Kansas would have more respect for him than they now do. For say what you will, it does not pay to fight the devil with fire, and of those who do evil that good may come, it shall be said forever and aye that "their damnation is just."

Although 1873 was an "off year" politically, 2,399 votes were cast, which was doing very well for a county that had been an Indian reservation only four years previous. At this time the entire board of commissioners was chosen, and there was a new deal all around. George Hurst,

W. J. Wilkins and I. H. Rudd being elected. B. W. Perkins appears on the scene as a candidate for district judge—perhaps, even then hoping the he would be Congressman and Senator hereafter. He carried the county by 1,198 votes to 1,007 for J. M. Scudder, his Democratic opponent. The candidates for representative in the 65th district were A. A. Stewart and J. S. Russum. Stewart was elected by 68 majority. He served another term later, published the Kansan, deserted his wife and left the county to settle in Washington state where he has since died. Russum has been leasing lands here for gas and oil for some years past. In the 65th district the returns show that John Boyd received 570 votes to C. S. Brown's 567, but Brown got the office. J. E. Stone was re-elected sheriff and John A. Helphingstine, clerk. Cary Oakes got the treasury and George S. Beard, the lone Democrat elected, became register of deeds. Edwin Foster again became county surveyor and J. H. Kington, coroner.

In 1874, the Republicans bagged most of the game. L. A. Walker, one of the most far-sighted men Montgomery county has ever numbered among her citizens, was elected representative in the Independence district, over Ben M. Armstrong, the Republican candidate, and Ex-Mayor James DeLong. T. O. Ford secured a re-election as district clerk, leading C.T. Beach 44 votes. The old party had the rest; Wm. Huston, that uncompromising Scotch-Irish prohibitionist, as representative from the eastern district; E. Herring, again for probate judge, defeating J. W. Hodges, of Caney; B. R. Cunningham again for superintendent of schools; and A. B. Clark for county attorney, his Democratic competitor being Wm. Dunkin. B. W. Perkins again carried the county for district judge, J. D. McCue being his Democratic competitor this time.

Results were somewhat mixed in 1875. The Democrats got the offices of sheriff and register of deeds—the former for the first time—J. T. Brock securing that position and George S. Beard being re-elected in the latter . Brock has been in evidence in Montgomery county politics almost ever since, in one way or another, and is now doing business at Cherryvale as a real estate and insurance agent. Beard was, later, in the drug business with Thomas Calk in the Opera House Pharmacy, but went to Texas and located at San Antonio. The Republicans got E. T. Mears in as county clerk, re-elected Cary Oakes as treasurer, and made B. R. Cunningham county surveyor and W. M. Robinson, coroner. Mears is still doing an abstract and real estate business in Independence, but has been, for years, allied, politically, with the Prohibitionists. In the district, Wm. Stewart was elected representative over Geo. W. Burchard, by a majority of one vote. Burchard began his public career in the county as the editor of the Tribune, but got out when he had to be dumped to keep it from straying from the straight and narrow path of Republicanism. He, later, became the editor and publisher of the Kansan. In the Coffeyville district the Republicans were likewise successful, J. M. Heddens being sent

to Topeka over W. H. Bell. The three commissioners elected were J. E. Cole, over D. C. Krone; W. H. Harter, over J. S. Cotton; and T. R. Pittman, over J. F. Outt. This made a Democratic board, Harter being the only Republican elected. It divided the county printing, giving it half and half to the Tribune and Kansan.

The Hayes-Tilden contest was on in 1876, and not a solitary opposition candidate was allowed to slip in, the Republicans cleaning up the platter, as they have almost always done in Presidential years. Colonel Daniel Grass, whose preaching along some lines was so much better than his practice, and who did yeoman service on the stump for the Prohibition amendment four years later, was elected to the state Senate over B. F. Devore, the Democratic candidate. For this office there was also another Richmond in the field in the person of ex-Senator A. M. York, who had, by this time, severed his connection with the Republican party and was making his canvass on the Greenback ticket. As this was his farewell appearance in Montgomery county politics, and he had up to this time played the most conspicuous part of any citizen of the county in the drama of state politics, it must be noted that he polled 619 votes out of a total of 3,329, and led his ticket a long way. For Representative O. F. Carson defeated Capt. J. B. Rowley, of the Kansan, in the first district. In the second L. U. Humphrey was again a candidate, and this time won over Dr. McCulley, against whom he was later to be pitted as a candidate for the Senate, and made his entrance into the field of state politics. In the lower district, W. C. Martin beat Levi Gladfelter, who, in after years, became postmaster at Caney, and J. P. Rood, who was later a successful candidate for the same legislative office. H. H. Dodd got the district clerkship; John D. Hinkle, who is now judge of the city court of Spokane, Washington, became county attorney; Herring went in again as probate judge; and Chas. T. Beach was made superintendent of schools. This year the Greenback party had a full ticket in the field and polled an average of nearly four hundred votes. That well-known citizen, George T. Anthony, was being voted for as a candidate for governor, and M. J. Salter, who subsequently became a resident of Independence, as Register of the U. S. Land Office there, was elected lieutenant governor.

In February, 1877, considerable excitement was occasioned when it was learned that County Treasurer Oakes had $39,343 of the county funds, which were by law required to be kept in the safe in his office, on deposit in Turner & Otis' bank, and the board of county commissioners took action on the 15th of that month, censuring him for that act and demanding that he replace the funds in the safe in compliance with the law.

This year a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor was occasioned by Mr. Salter's acceptance of the land office appointment, and L. U. Humphrey became the republican candidate for that office and was elected. He carried Montgomery county by a majority of 278, but at the

same time A. H. Horton, who was also running to fill a vacancy, on account of the resignation of Chief Justice Kingman, lost the county by 397.

On the county ticket in 1877 the Democrats came nearer making a clean sweep than on any other occasion in its history. J. T. Brock was re-elected sheriff; John McCullagh got the county clerk's place over Mears, who was a candidate for re-election; Joseph Barricklow, an old Indian trader at Coffeyville, beat E. E. Wilson 33 votes for treasurer; and E. P. Allen became register of deeds. The same party got all the commissioners, Henry Mounger in the first, General W. R. Brown, in the second and A. P. Boswell in the third. It only lost the coroner's and surveyor's places, which went to W. M. Robinson and A. G. Savage.

Over the result of this election the Kansan, the Democratic organ of the county, made merry with all the pictures at its command, and harrowed up the feelings of the Republicans by ridicule and sarcasm to such an extent that when the next year rolled around they were all lined up for the straight partey ticket. The only county office that got away was that of commissioner in the first district, where "that sly old fox," as Henry Mounger was termed, easily won out again. For governor, John P. St. John, whose name, later, became so much of a household word in the state and the nation, carried the county by 233; while Humphrey had nearly twice that majority for re-election as lieutenant governor. For the district judgeship, J. T. Broadhead, of Independence, was pitted against Judge Perkins, but the latter was in the heyday of his popularity, and had a plurality of 1,649 in the county. Harry Dodd was re-elecetd as district clerk; Judge Herring to the probate office; John D. Hinkle as county attorney; and C. T. Beach as school superintendent. In the representative districts the opposition got two of the three; C. J. Corbin winning in the 47th and J. P. Rood in the 49th. The 48th was carried by A. B. Clark over three well known citizens, Abe Canary, M. S. Stahl, so long the landlord at the Main Street hotel, and ex-Mayor James DeLong. This year was high water mark for the Greenback party, which polled more votes than the Democrats did for some of the offices, John S. Cotton receiving 1,056 for probate judge and Geo. W. Clemmer 887 for district clerk on that ticket. This was Clemmer's second race in the county, and he soon afterward went back to Indiana where he succeeded better as a candidate for county office.

When the smoke cleared away after the political battle of 1879, the Republican organ rejoiced that Montgomery county had been "redeemed" again. For sheriff, Lafayette Shadley had 148 majority over his Democratic opponent, Ellis. The third man in the race was the Greenbacker, S. B. Squires, who was to be a successful aspirant for the same office eighteen years later, and hold it longer than any other incumbent ever has or ever will again unless our constitution is changed. Shadley, after

two terms as sheriff in the nineties, became a member of the U. S. Indian police down in the Osage Nation, and was killed in a fight with outlaws there—it being supposed that the notorious Bill Dalton fired the fatal shot. There were three complete tickets in the field this year, and the Greenback party proved a formidable competitor to the old parties, polling about 750 votes to the Republicans 1,300 and the Democrats 1,200. Barricklow was defeated for re-election as treasurer, Col. F. S. Palmer winning that prize. The same fate befell John McCullagh, the clerk's office going to Ernest A. Way, a bright young school teacher whose undoing it proved. E. P. Allen was the only one of the old set to pull through, aside from the commissioner, as he was also one of the few office holders who were able to save money from their incomes. He subsequently went into the loan business and became president of the First National Bank, a position he still holds. G. B. Leslie was elected surveyor and Josiah Coleman, coroner. For commissioner, Gen. W. R. Brown, of the second district, pulled through by the narrow margain of two votes, beating P. S. Moore, who was subsequently to hold that office for three terms. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," seems to have been the latter's motto.

The year 1880 will forever remain memorable in the history of Kansas as the one in which the prohibition amendment was adopted. Montgomery county gave it a good majority, every precinct contributing to it with the single exception of West Cherry, where the vote stood 59 for to 69 against. On the presidential ticket, the Republicans carried the county, but they lacked a good deal of having a majority over both the opposing parties. Garfield had 1,774 votes, Hancock 1,295, and Weaver 694. No wonder fusion should be resorted to by the members of opposing parties in later years! Indeed, this year, the Republicans lost only the two places where the opponents had united on one candidate. This let A. P. Boswell in again as commissioner in the third district and helped J. P. Rood to knock Senator Peffer out as a candidate for Representative in the same southern district. For Peffer this was the "unkindest cut of all," and he soon shook the dust of Montgomery county from his feet, to return no more, as he later, deserted the state when the Populists refused to re-elect him as United States Senator in 1897. Harry H. Dodd was elected for the third time as clerk of the district court, getting a longer incumbency of this office than any other clerk. Ebeneezer Herring won his fifth and last race for the probate judgeship. Ed. VanGundy, a young lawyer, who had been a printer and newspaper publisher in the early days, was made county attorney, and given the first opportunity to run up against that pitfall for such officials—the prohibition law. C. T. Beach also won a third race for school superintendent, the "unwritten law" which forbids a Republican official in Montgomery county to be a candidate for a third

term not having been enacted until Glick defeated St. John in 1882. For the Senate A. B. Clark made a successful race—his last one in the county—though he tried to get into the game time and again afterward. The Republican legislative candidates, J. H. Morris and Alexander Moore, were successful in the two northern districts.

Though the opposition united on candidates for every office except sheriff and commissioner in 1881, they failed to score and the Republicans swept the platter of everything in sight. Tom Mitchell, marshal of Independence, thought he was running for sheriff against Lafe Shadley until the returns came in. Wylie, on the Greenback ticket, knew he had never been in it. The Democratic campaign was managed by Judge McCue, and he made the mistake of supposing that the fewer Democratic candidates there were on the ticket the more chance there would be of electing those. So when, on the eve of election, J. M. Nevins withdrew as a candidate for clerk, he was sure Tom, on whom his hopes had been set, would win. Shadley had 506 majority, however. E. E. Wilson, who had been deputy treasurer for two terms, was promoted to the head place by a vote of 2,257 against 642 for his Greenback opponent, Gilbert Dominey. Ed. L. Foster got there as register of deeds, Ernest Way was re-elected clerk, and G. B. Leslie surveyor, while Dr. B. F. Masterman, the Republican chairman, won whatever honor there was in the coroner's place. That hitherto successful politician, Henry Mounger, at last went to the wall as a candidate for re-election as commissioner, and Will S. Hays, the most fearless and independent commissioner the county has ever had, took his place.

When 1882 came around the Prohibition law was in working order in Kansas, and a good many people did not find it all they had hoped. The result was that George W. Glick, the first Democratic governor Kansas has ever had, was elected over John P. St. John, who was the third term Republican candidate. And yet, today, you will find Glick and St. John lying happily in the same political bed. Montgomery county went back on her Republican record and gave Glick 310 majority. George Chandler, of Independence, received the entire vote of the county, 3553, as a candidate for judge of the district court, and was elected. For the county offices the race was very close, only two of the candidates receiving over a hundred majority. Nelson F. Acres, the Democratic candidate for Congress, carried the county by ten votes over the popular Dudley C. Haskell. For probate judge, Thomas Harrison, one of the oldest settlers, beat Thos. G. Ayres, a Coffeyville attorney, only 15 votes. J. D. Hinkle got into the race again as a candidate for county attorney, but was beaten out of sight by J. D. McCue, who got the largest majority given in the county that year, 354. S. V. Matthews landed for district clerk by 49, and G. B. Leslie, for re-election as county superintendent, by 28. Honors were easy in the representative districts, A. A. Stewart, of the Kansan,

being elected in the western, and Daniel McTaggart in the eastern. This was the beginning of the latter's protracted legislative career, which included three terms in the House and two in the Senate, and gave him a long lead over any other Montgomery county lawmaker. In the Independence district, Gen. Brown was knocked off the perch as commissioner by Wilson Kincaid, which gave the Republicans the control of the board for the first time since the pioneer days. The county printing went to the Star another year, but at ruinously low rates. And that was the last year in which an opposition newspaper has ever had it in the county.

The proposition to build a new court house, submitted to the voters at this election, was defeated by 203 votes. Only 29 votes were cast against it in the city of Independence, and only 9 in its favor in Parker township, which included the city of Coffeyville. At Cherryvale, and in Cherry township only about half the voters took the trouble to express themselves on the proposition, but those who did voted four to one against it. Only four of the townships Caney, Rutland, Drum Creek, and Independence, gave majorities for the proposition.

Although 1883 was another "off year" in politics, the opposition to the Republican party profited little by that fact, all they succeeded in doing being to re-elect A. P. Boswell, from the southern district, for a third term as commissioner. Boswell was a thorough-going business man, and it was during his incumbency that county warrants were paid on presentation, for the only time in the history of the county, though as much credit must be given to Will S. Hays, the Republican commissioner from the first district from 1881 to 1883, as to any one for that result. J. T. Brock made his third race for sheriff this year and was beaten out of sight by Joseph McCreary, a popular but peculiarly excitable citizen of Coffeyville, who later continued the enjoyment of office-holding by becoming postmaster at Coffeyville. E. E. Wilson, one of the pioneer settlers, and perhaps the first historian of Montgomery county, was again elected county treasurer. Thomas R. Pittman, of Havana, a former county commissioner, and for years one of the Democratic wheelhorses of the county, had the pleasure of making the race against Wilson. H. W. Conrad, who is now, at the expiration of his term in the state Senate, serving as deputy in that office, was elected county clerk. J. F. Nolte, then a Rutland township farmer, but now a rice planter in Texas, got the position of register of deeds. W. B. Rushmore was elected surveyor and E. A. Osborn, coroner. This year the Greenback party again had a ticket in the field, but it mustered only a corporal's guard of voters. H. Preston leading the ticket with 39 votes for surveyor. Owing to irregularities in the office, Ernest Way had resigned the position of county clerk this year, and for the short term of three months his father, J. S. Way, was elected to fill the vacancy.

In the Presidential year, 1884, the Democrats won in the nation, but

in our county the Republicans not only elected every candidate on their ticket, but rolled up a greater average majority than ever before. Blaine, for president, had 876 to the good, and Perkins, for Congress, 856, the latter being then at the zenith of his popularity. Humphrey was again pitted against Dr. McCulley, this time for the state Senate, which proved for him the stepping stone to the governorship. J. A. Burdick and Daniel McTaggart were elected Representatives, the latter for his second term in the House. Samuel C. Elliott defeated J. D. McCue as a candidate for county attorney, his majority of 148 being the smallest for any candidate. Elliott is credited with having enforced the prohibition law more vigorously and favored the liquor sellers less than any other county attorney since the law went into effect. He lost his health in the early nineties, and died in the insane asylum at Osawatomie. Matthews was re-elected district clerk over A. A. Stewart, of the Kansan; and G. B. Leslie beat Mrs. E. C. Nevins, the Democratic candidate for superintendent of schools, and the first woman to run for office on the county ticket of any party. John Castillo, a Republican, who afterward became identified with the Populist party, was chosen commissioner from the first district. The question of issuing bonds for the building of a court house was again submitted to the voters, and this time the proposition carried by a majority of 31. The opposition appealed to the courts and delayed the building for a year or more, but the corner stone was laid November 30th, 1886.

After the defeat of St. John as the Republican candidate for governor in 1882—that defeat being erroneously attributed to the fact that he was then a candidate for the third term—it became the unwritten law that no Republican candidate in Montgomery county should be exposed to defeat by a third nomination, and the only exception made to the rule since that time was in the case of S. L. Hibbard, who was named as a candidate for surveyor, in 1885, and duly elected, as were all the Republican candidates that year, and who has held the office ever since, being re-nominated and re-elected as often as his term drew to a close. That year was not an exciting one politically. McCreary and Conrad got their second terms. Millard F. Wood was chosen county treasurer, and John L. Griffin, register of deeds. Dr. McCulley, who never refused to lead a forlorn hope, was defeated by I. B. Wallace as a candidate for coroner. T. M. Bailey was chosen commissioner from the Independence district. Altogether it was a Republican crowd, the opposition being completely "whitewashed."

In November, 1886, although there were a governor and state officers to elect, it was a foregone conclusion that the Republicans would win; and Colonel Tom Moonlight's campaign for governor against Colonel John A. Martin, who was out for a second term, was rather a perfunctory one. This year the Republican majority in the county was 440. In the

fight over the local offices, the battle waged fiercest about the probate judgeship. For this place General W. R. Brown, who had not only commanded President Hayes' regiment in the civil war, but who had been county commissioner for two terms here, was the Democratic candidate for that office and Colonel A. P. Forsythe, who had at one time been elected to congress by a Greenback-Republican combination, in Illinois, was his opponent. Brown won by 223 votes. The rest of the ticket the Republicans elected, J. B. Ziegler and Captain Daniel McTaggart going to the Legislature; J. W. Simpson being made district clerk; D. W. Kingsley, superintendent of schools; and Sam Elliott getting a second term as county attorney. George Foster was elected commissioner from the Coffeyville district, A. P. Boswell at last going down in defeat. It was thought that he would be re-elected as long as he lived, but having been made one of the appraisers for the right of way for the D. M. & A. Railroad across the south side of the county, he failed to please all the men who wanted big damages and lost his popularity to a degree that insured his defeat.

This year George Chandler, of Independence, was the Republican candidate for re-election to the office of district judge and there was no organized opposition to his candidacy in the district. In fact, as in 1882, he received the entire vote of the electors of Montgomery county for that high office, 4,765 of them recording their ballots in his favor and none against. Chandler made a fine reputation as an upright judge, but was noted for being especially harsh and severe with applicants for divorce, having no patience with men and women who had found their matrimonial bonds irksome, and were endeavoring to sever them. His incisive questions going down to the most sacred privacies of the marriage relation and his bullying manner came to be dreaded by all such unfortunates, and the procuring of divorces grew unpopular. Probably there were far fewer divorces in the district during his term on the bench on account of this idiosyncracy of his. When Harrison became President in March, 1889, Judge Chandler was tendered the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior, which he accepted, resigning the judgship to do so. After some years in Washington his family returned to Independence, but he still remained there, having formed a law partnership with Ex-Senator Perkins, when the latter's term expired. Subsequently, in the year 1895, Mr. Chandler became the defendant in a suit for divorce brought by the mother of his children. He did not contest this suit and consented to a decree by which his property in this county was settled upon his wife. Subsequently came the news that he had married a woman who had been a stenographer or typewriter in his office while he was still living with his family at the national capital. In view of these occurrences many people thought it a great pity that he could not himself have

profited by the lectures on conjugal constancy that he had been so free to give those who came to his court asking for divorces.

The fall of 1887 witnessed another perfunctory political canvass in which the Republican ticket was elected by default, the only contest worth the name being over the sheriff's office, where John C. Hester, of Fawn Creek, beat John J. Anderson, the best known auctioneer Montgomery county has ever had, by 249 votes. Wood, Griffin, Hibbard and Wallace were re-elected by majorities between 700 and 1,000, and George W. Fulmer became county clerk. Noah E. Bouton got the commissiener's place in the first district.

Republican pluralities in this county reached another high water mark in 1888 when Benjamin Harrison led Grover Cleveland 1,054 votes, and B. W. Perkins, for Congress, had 1,584 better than his Democratic competitor, John A. Eaton. There were three tickets in the field, so far as state and national candidates were concerned, but the opposition to the Republicans united on several of the county candidates, and we saw the first beginnings of the fusion that was going to play such havoc with Republican hopes a few years later. For state Senator there was a triangular contest of great bitterness. Daniel McTaggart was the Republican nominee, Wm. Dunkin, the Democratic, and Adam Beatty, the Union Labor. A good deal of opposition to McTaggart developed in the Republican ranks, so much, in fact, that he ran more than 300 votes behind his ticket, but in the three-cornered fight he pulled through by the safe plurality of 347 over his Democratic opponent. J. B. Zeigler was re-elected Representative in the western district, and Captain D. Stewart Elliott was successful in the eastern. Such a contingency as the latter's death from a Philippine bullet in the island of Luzon was then as remote from his thoughts as anything in the future can possibly be from the readers today. For probate judge General Brown was defeated for re-election by Charles H. Hogan, a Republican then, but since a Populist, who made one of the most efficient officials the county ever had in that position. Simpson and Kingsley got their second terms, and O. P. Ergenbright was elected county attorney. P. S. Moore, who had been defeated in 1879 as a candidate for county commissioner, won out this time and began his nine years' term in that position.

When the office of judge of the district court for the eleventh district became vacant by the resignation of George Chandler, the governor appointed John N. Ritter, of Cherokee county, to fill the vacancy until an election could be held. Against Judge Ritter as a candidate on the Republican ticket in November, 1889, the Democrats ran J. D. McCue, of Independence, in many respects one of the finest jurists the state has produced. Although Ritter carried Montgomery county by 150, McCue was elected for the remaining year of the Chandler term.

For the county offices at stake that fall the Republicans did not

make an entirely clean sweep, T. F. Callahan getting the sheriff's office away from John C. Hester, who was a candidate for re-election, but who had proved an unpopular official. The Union Labor party had a full ticket in the field this fall, and so did the Democrats, except for the office of county clerk. For this position George W. Fulmer was re-elected by a majority of 1,681, which is the largest thus far recorded in the county where there was any contest at all. Thomas H. Earnest, now postmaster at Cherryvale, was successful by only 74 over his Democratic competitor, George B. Thompson, for register of deeds. Mark Tulley got the prize of the county treasury, which then paid a salary of $4,000 a year; and S. Tillman, a colored barber at Independence, was made coroner. W. N. Smith was the new commissioner chosen in the southern district this fall. He is now a member of the city council of Independence.

The "Alliance year" is what 1890 has come to be termed in the political annals of Kansas, and the wave swept over Montgomery engulfing the entire Republican ticket, with two exceptions. The Democratic and Peoples' parties did not unite on the state ticket, and with two candidates to divide the opposition vote Humphrey got through with a plurality of 411 for governor in the county. On the local ticket, however, there was complete fusion. For district judge, McCue ran against A. B. Clark, a popular Republican, and led him by 736. Ben. Clover beat the hitherto invincible Perkins for Congress and left him over three hundred votes in the shade. Samuel Henry and A. L. Scott, the fusion candidates, were elected to the legislature. Daniel Cline became probate judge; J. H. Norris, district clerk; and J. R. Charlton, county attorney. The successful Republicans were Alexander Nash for superintendent of schools, and Noah Bouton, who got through for re-election as commissioner by the narrow margain of four votes, over John Hook. For a second time the opposition to the Republican party had broken over the fence and got into the pasture. Although a popular favorite, Mr. Nash, one of the Republicans referred to, long afterward made a record that is unenviable by deserting his wife at Coffeyville while their child lay dead in the house. Since that time his whereabouts have been known to none of his friends in Montgomery county.

It took the Republicans but a short time to get their "second wind" in the county and make a successful fight against the combination that had downed them. In 1891 they were confronted by a united opposition, but easily elected their entire ticket, with the exception of the candidate for sheriff. In this office Tom Callahan had rendered himself very popular, and was besides an excellent politician and a good campaigner. Still he pulled through with the beggarly majority of 26, only. George H. Evans, jr., became county clerk; and Tulley, Earnest, Hibbard, Tillman and Moore were re-elected. The "Alliance" wave had evidently spent its force.

In 1892 the Democrats of Kansas supported General Weaver and the Populist electors for Cleveland's sake, but this county gave the Harrison electors 193 majority, and two more for Ex-Governor Anthony for Congressman-at-Large. Humphrey made his last political race as a candidate for Representative in Congress from the Third district, and while he was defeated and retired to private life at the expiration of his term as governor in the following January, he ran about a hundred votes ahead of his ticket in his home county. McTaggart was re-elected as state Senator by the straight party vote. The county had been unjustly deprived of half its representation in the House, and A. L. Scott was the fusion candidate. Against him was pitted F. M. Benefiel, of Coffeyville, a man who played a conspicious part in the politics of the county for several years, and who was capable of making a very taking stump speech. The old member fared worse than most of the other candidates. Nash was re-elected superintendent of schools by an overwhelming vote, and Norris was defeated for re-election as district clerk by W. C. Foreman. W. E. Ziegler won the prize of the county attorney's office, and W. N. Smith was re-elected as commissioner from the southern district. In fact the only thing the opposition to the Republican party saved out of the wreck was the probate judgeship, which went to Daniel Cline, a Populist, by the narrow margin of eleven votes.

The fall of 1893 witnessed another triangular fight for the offices, the Democrats and Populists running separate tickets. The latter polled about twice as many votes as the former, but their combined vote barely equalled the Republican strength. The pendulum had swung clear over again and the opposition did not elect a man. Frank C. Moses became sheriff, and served the full limit of four years. The office-holding habit still clung to him, however, and he is just finishing his second term as mayor of Independence. J. R. Blair came up from Caney to become treasurer, defeating two Confederate veterans, E. T. Lewis and J. M. Altaffer. John W. Glass, of Coffeyville, was made county clerk; J. T. Stewart, of Sycamore, got the position of register of deeds; Dr. R. F. O'Rear replaced the colored barber as coroner; and N. F. Veeder, of Cherryvale, the most corrupt, probably, of all Montgomery county's corrupt politicians, got into the board of county commissioners.

Low water mark for the Democrats of Montgomery county came with the election of 1894, when their candidate for governor, the brilliant, but shifty, Overmeyer, received but 429 votes to 2,064 cast for L. D. Lewelling as a candidate for re-election. And there was no single attribute of manhood in which Overmeyer, with all his faults, real and alleged, did not tower high above the first Populist governor of Kansas. Morrill, the Republican candidate, had a clear majority of 142 over both. Many Democrats undoubtedly voted for Lewelling as the only way to beat the common enemy; and the Populist never had such a lead as the

figures above given would indicate. McCue was again a candidate for district judge, but failing to get the opposition parties to unite on his candidacy, ran as an independent, his name appearing in a column all by itself. He was opposed by A. R. Skidmore, of Columbus, a man hitherto unknown in politics outside of his own county. To tell the whole story of the fight made against Judge McCue by ex-Commissioner Will S. Hays, who went over the district charging him with venality and with subserviency to corporations, and convincing the voters that he was lacking in integrity, would require a volume in itself. So confident was McCue of election during the early days of the canvas that he used to introduce his opponent to voters, and then egotistically remark to his friends what a poor show the Cherokee county man made beside him. Skidmore, however, beat him 850 in this county and some thousands in the district, and McCue's political career was ended.

Benefiel was elected again as Representative over S. M. Dixon, another good talker, who soon found he preferred other fields when office was denied him here. And Benefiel was the man, who, during the next session of the legislature, was credited with having killed the bill to reduce charges at the stock yards, for a consideration. N. E. Bouton, the out-going commissioner, became probate judge, defeating H. D. Farrel, who was subsequently to fill the office for two terms, and J. J. Mull. It was a three-cornered contest all the way through on the county ticket, except the county superintendency, and there Miss Anna Keller, the first woman ever elected to office in the county, defeated M. C. Handley by 265 votes. W. E. Ziegler was elected county attorney over two leading attorneys at the Independence bar at this time—Thos. H. Stanford and F. J. Fritch. W. C. Foreman beat John T. Caldwell and Tom Harrison for district clerk. James Thompson, an utterly illiterate Coffeyville negro, became coroner. P. S. Moore was re-elected commissioner from the first district. It was again a Republican year.

At this election the woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution was voted on and there was a majority of 256 against it in the county. Cherryvale, Louisburg, Rutland and Parker, alone gave majorities for the proposition. A proposition to make an appropriation if $8,000 to buy a county poor farm carried by a vote of 2,708 to 1,321.

The last triangular contest that has occurred in the county took place in 1895. Frank Moses was re-elected as sheriff over Revilo Newton and J. B. Sewell. J. R. Blair got a second term as treasurer, distancing Ben. Ernest and Daniel Cline. John W. Glass came up from Coffeyville to take the county clerkship, running in between B. F. Devore and Joseph H. Norris. J. T. Stewart became register of deeds, defeating E. B. Skinner and J. W. Reeves. Hibbard, of course, succeeded himself as surveyor, and so did Thompson as coroner. D. A. Cline, one of the most forceful of our county commissioners, made his appearance on the field

of county politics as the new member from the Coffeyville district, defeating J. P. Etchen and Joseph Lenhart.

After so long a series of unbroken successes, the Republicans naturally and reasonably expected to elect their entire ticket in the presidential year, 1896. The promulgation of the gold-standard platform at the St. Louis convention was a solar plexus blow to those hopes, however. So general and so earnest was the protest against this change of base on the part of the Montgomery county Republicans, that it is a conservative estimate to say that a thousand of them, or one-third of the total strength of the party in the county, were outside of the breastworks when the June roses were blooming. Every device known to the most astute politicians was employed to bring them back into the party ranks during that summer and fall, however, and day by day the recalcitrants were being whipped into line. When election came in November, probably not more than 250 of those June bolters were still bolting. But that was enough. The decisive day approached with each side confident of victory. When the votes had been canvassed it was found that the fusion ticket nominated by the Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans, and supported by all the Bryan men, had been elected from top to bottom. It was the most sweeping political victory ever won in the county, extending to the township offices, as well as those higher up. Indeed it was facetiously said that only a single road overseer had been saved out of the wreck. This was a slight exaggeration, but the usual dominant party had failed to carry a single township, though having a majority in all the cities, and had but one township trustee to its credit—the Cherry township candidate having scratched through.

Bryan led McKinley 434, while the Gold Democrats counted 27 votes and the middle-of-the-road Populists, 29. Ridgley had 398 over Kirkpatrick for congress; H. W. Young, a Populist editor, was elected state Senator over George W. Fulmer, who made that record-breaking race for county clerk in 1889, by 346; Isaac B. Fulton, an old Greenback warhorse, was made Representative by a majority of 332 over the Republican candidate, J. F. Guilkey; H. D. Ferrell turned the tables on Noah E. Bouton, and got the probate judgeship by 209; H. M. Levan, the first Silver Republican to be elected in the county—and the only one—had 359 over A. R. Slocum; John Callahan, for county attorney, "led" the ticket with a majority of 548 over W. N. Banks; J. N. Dollison, for county superintendent, came next with 437 more votes than Miss Keller; in the first district John Givens got in over Veeder by the narrow margain of 10 votes. It was the first clean sweep the opposition to the Republican party had ever made in the county, and to the present writing they have never made another.

According to precedent, a reaction from the free silver victory of 1896, and a swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction, was to have

been expected in 1897. It was only partially realized, though, and the fusionists succeeded in bagging the best of the game. The Populist Legislature had passed an act at the Legislative session of that year establishing a county high school at Independence. This act had caused a great deal of criticism in some portions of the county. Notably, this fire burned brightly wherever there was an aspirant for Legislative honors, who had failed of nomination or election in the recent past. The Populist members of the Legislature were denounced without stint for their share in the passage of the measure, and many Republican politicians seemed to be of the opinion that the anti-high school sentiment alone needed to be appealed to in order to insure the success of their ticket. Accordingly Independence Republicans were turned down hard when the nominating conventions were held, and a ticket, that was, on the whole, a weak one, was placed in the field. The fusionists were afraid of the same issue and also tabooed Independence aspirants, except for commissioner, where Henry Baden was induced to accept a nomination in order to prevent both Populist and Democratic candidates from going on the ballot. The contest was a close one, and it required the official count to decide who had been elected treasurer. E. B. Skinner, a Democrat, of Caney, won the place by only fifteen votes, over J. A. Palmer. S. B. Squires, the defeated Greenback candidate of '79 got his inning at last, with a majority of 237 over T. C. Harbourt. D. S. James, another Populist, got in as county clerk by 66 votes over R. B. Handley. And the same figure told T. F. Burke's Republican majority for register of deeds, M. D. Wright being his "Silver Republican" opponent. Dr. Rader was re-elected coroner, and Hibbard pulled through once more for surveyor, with, for him, the meagre majority of 127. F. E. Taylor left Baden just 51 votes behind in the race for commissioner, thus obtaining a Republican majority in the board.

This year the first election of a board of county high school trustees occurred, and the opponents of the school made a strong effort to secure the election of the candidates known to be opposed to the school. The county seat took care of its own in this matter, and the three candidates who were fought because friendly to the school won by over 900 majority. The board as elected consisted of Wm. Dunkin, Thomas Hayden, J. A. Moore, M. L. Stephens, Revilo Newton and Adam Beatty. Except the last named, they were the same as the appointees by the commissioners the previous spring. Mr. Beatty was chosen in place of E. A. Osborne, who had declined a nomination.

In 1898 the Republican reaction, which was so pronounced in the state, barely gave that party a lead in the county, which Stanley carried over Leedy for governor by 27. For Congress the fusion candidate, Ridgley, won by 40. For the county offices the fusion candidates who had been elected in 1896 were all again candidates and were every one re-

elected. By virtue of his office County Superintendent Dollison was president of the board of trustees of the county high school, and as bitterly as he was fought on that account in some of the townships, no less ardently was he supported by his townsmen regardless of party. But for the fight made on Independence and Independence candidates by the anti high school party, it is hardly probable the fusion ticket would have been again elected. As it was the Republican candidates for Representative, H. W. Conrad, in the western district and F. M. Benefiel in the eastern, were both successful, as was also D. A. Cline for re-election as commissioner in the Coffeyville district. Skidmore carried the county again for judge by a majority of 593 over Thos. H. Stanford, of Independence, the fusion candidate.

The incumbents of the county offices were all candidates for a second term in 1899, with the exception of Commissioner Givens, and they were all successful. Squires had only 57 for sheriff and James but 55 for county clerk. The former ran against Paxton, who is now a deputy in the office, and the latter against McMurtry who won the clerkship at the next election for that office. Perseverance in office-seeking, as in everything else, counts in the long run. Skinner had Palmer for an opponent again for the treasury, but it didn't require the official count this time to settle the matter, his majority being 242. Burke, the only Republican in the crowd, ran against P. S. Brunk and had the largest majority —353. For commissioner in the northern district, N. F. Veeder made his third race and won his second election, defeating M. L. McCollum by 150. Wilson Kincaid, on the Republican ticket, and E. P. Allen, on the fusion, were elected high school trustees, both being Independence men. At this time there can be no question that the county had a normal Republican majority, but the attempt of the Republicans to make political capital against the fusionists over the high school issue was still resented, and the small vote the Republican candidates received at the county seat was responsible for their defeat. The commissioners submitted at this election a proposition to appropriate $5,000 for the erection of additional buildings at the county poor farm, which was overwhelmingly defeated, receiving but 1,294 votes to 2,169 cast against it.

By the time the Presidential election of 1900 rolled around, the Republicans had regained their hold on Montgomery county, and elected their full ticket for the first time since 1895. The majorities were not large, but ample. McKinley had 218 over Bryan; Wooley, the Prohibition candidate, received 31 votes; the Socialists appeared for the first time in the county returns, Eugene V. Debs getting 19 votes; while Wharton Barker, as a middle-of-the-road Populist, had one lone supporter, Henry W. Conrad, one of the pioneer settlers, who came to the county in 1868, was elected state Senator by 297 votes over J. H. Wilcox, the fusion candidate. H. C. Dooley was elected representative in the eastern dis-

trict, getting 1,802 votes to 1,698 cast for G. W. Wingate. In the western district J. O. Whistler won, with 1,511 to 1,431 for T. W. Truskett. M. B. Soule, a Cherryvale attorney, was elected probate judge by 180, over E. T. Lewis. L. D. Winters beat B. E. Cole 326 votes for district clerk. J. N. Dollison ran for the third time as the fusion candidate for superintendent of schools and was beaten 130 votes by Sullivan Lomax. J. H. Dana and Mayo Thomas were pitted against each other for county attorney, and Dana got 90 votes the most. Henry Norton, the fusion candidate fo rcommissioner, came within four votes of landing, but F. E. Taylor was re-elected. J. M. Courtney and E. D. Leasure were elected high school trustees.

The constitutional amendment increasing the number of judges of the supreme court from three to seven received a majority of 1,579 in the county.

The year 1901 saw less politics in the county than any other in its entire history. The legislature had enacted a law doing away with elections for county officers, as far as possible, in the odd-numbered years, and there were only two county high school trustees and a commissioner in the southern district to elect. A very light vote was cast, but Abner Green and P. H. Fox, the Republican candidates, were elected high school trustees, and D. A. Cline was made commissioner for the third time.

When 1902 came around there was, of course, a full complement of county officials to elect. Meanwhile the sheriff, treasurer, county clerk and register of deeds had held over for an additional year, making a five-year term for each of them. This year Republican majorities began to approach high water mark again, the influx of population resulting from the establishment of many manufacturing industries in the cities, having very evidently inured to the benefit of that party. W. J. Bailey, the Republican candidate for governor, came out 586 votes ahead. For congressman, P. P. Campbell, the candidate of that party, led Jackson, the Democratic incumbent, 665 votes. The majority for judge was even greater. For this office T. J. Flannelly, who had been serving by appointment since the creation of a new district composed of Montgomery and Labette counties, was the Republican candidate. Against him was pitted Captain Howard A. Scott, a veteran of the Twentieth Kansas, who had served in the Philippines. Flannelly's majority was 696. Soule was re-elected probate judge by a majority of 613 votes over G. R. Snelling, the fusion candidate. Winters succeeded himself as district clerk, beating Roy Baker 810 votes and leading the ticket. Lomax for county superintendent, got a second term, running 690 ahead of J. O. Ferguson, his Democratic competitor. For sheriff, Andy Pruitt beat Squire's deputy, A. W. Knotts, 272. J. W. Howe was elected treasurer over Charles Todd by 469 majority. S. McMurtry ran again for county clerk and led Arley

Riggs, his Democratic competitor, 791 votes. For register of deeds another Philippine soldier, T. J. Straub, and the first to get office in the county, won over George Hill, his Democratic competitor, by a majority of 374. Hibbard and Rader, for surveyor and coroner, went in along with the rest. For representative in the western district, J. O. Whistler was re-elected by 228 over J. A. Wylie. In the eastern district, J. H. Keith, a Coffeyville Democrat, won by 26 over Dr. T. F. Andress, his Republican opponent. The hardest fight was over the office of county attorney, for which Dana and Thomas, the candidates of two years previous, were both in the race again. Dana had failed so utterly to enforce the prohibition law, or to even make any attempt to do so, and it was so generally understood that he was in the pay of the violaters of the law, that he ran some hundreds behind his ticket, and lost out by just eight votes. For commissioner in the first district, Veeder was a candidate for the fouth time and for a third term, but he lost by 16 votes to John Givens, who had defeated him by a still smaller majority in 1896. This could hardly be counted a Republican defeat, however, as there were localities in the district where more Republicans voted for Givens than for Veeder, whose record as a bridge builder and a friend of the contractors who had bribes to distribute, had turned many of the best men in his own party against him.

Such in brief is the record of the political history of Montgomery county. The catalogue of the men who have held office or been candidates in the county is a long one, but the list of men who have been enriched financially or laid the foundations of a comfortable competency from savings out of official salaries is so small that it can be checked off on the fingers of one hand. The time, the money and the energy that have been devoted to office-seeking here in the past third of a century would certainly have told for more in almost any other line of business.

CHAPTER VI.

Towns of Montgomery County

BY H. W. YOUNG.

Lost Towns

Among the historic towns of Montgomery county which no longer have an abiding place on the earth, nor a location on the map, the first to be mentioned must be Verdigris City, which was laid out by Captain Daniel McTaggart, and others, in May, 1869. Its location was about two and a half miles west and half a mile north of the present town of Liberty. The farm of Senator H. W. Conrad now occupies the site of this city that was to be, which was the first county seat of Montgomery county. It had, perhaps, a dozen houses and forty or fifty inhabitants in the

heyday of its prosperity, but it was greater in expectations than in anything else.

Montgomery City comes next in order. It was founded near the mouth of Drum Creek by R. W. Dunlap, who was an Indian trader there and the first postmaster commissioned in the county. It was in this neighborhood that the treaty for the cession of the Osage lands, which opened the county to white settlement, was ratified on the 10th of September, 1870. This embryo city also had county seat aspirations; but it early became evident to the founders of the towns east of the river that to divide their forces was to lose the fight. So the two cities which have been mentioned were abandoned while too young to shift for themselves, and the partisans of both united in locating "Old Liberty" on the hill about a quarter of a mile to the east of McTaggart's dam and mill on the Verdigris, and just across the road to the east of the residence so long occupied by Senator McTaggart, and on whose porch he breathed his last.

The contest for the location of the county seat was a short one, and when Independence won in the district court in May, 1870, Goodell Foster, who had been he wheel horse in the fight for Liberty, accepted the situation among the first and moved to Independence. A few months later he traded his corner lots in what was to have been the metropolis of Montgomery county, to a Liberty merchant, for four hats of medium quality. When the railroad was built down the east side of the county, Liberty was moved, houses, name and everything, to the railroad three miles to the southeast, where the present city of Liberty is located.

As mentioned elsewhere in this volume, when the founders of Independence reached that place they found the town of Colfax already laid out by George A. Brown, a mile and a half to the northwest. That site was at once abandoned in favor of Independence. The only other competitor Independence ever had on the west side of the river was the wholly mythical town of Samaria,which was supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Walker Mound, and which received the honor of a vote at one of the elections as a candidate for county seat.

Then there was the city of Morgantown, located two and a half miles northeast of Independence, about where the school house now stands in district No. 36, which is known as the "Morgantown" school house. Here Morgan Brothers had a very extensive general store in which they had almost everything for sale that could be needed in a pioneer community, and there was a blacksmith shop and several houses. Charles Morgan, who has been so long since a prominent character at Independence, and who is now city marshal there, was one of the firm that gave name to this embryo city. Competition with Independence proved too strong for the young town, however, and its business was gradually absorbed by its rival across the Verdigris.

As a connecting link between the dead and the living towns of the

county Radical City, six miles northwest of Independence and half a mile north of Elk river, must be mentioned. It was founded in 1869 by Colonel Samuel Young, but it never flourished, and at the best made but a rural hamlet. When the Missouri Pacific railroad was built in 1886, the station of Larimer was established a little more than a mile to the northeast, across Sycamore creek, and the postoffice removed to that point. Since then Radical City has been fading away.

Villages and Postoffices of the County

Tyro

Among the villages of the county, Tyro occupies a front rank, with a hundred buildings of all kinds and about two hundred people. It was laid out in the fall of 1886, when the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic railroad was built through the south part of the county, and has been a station on that line ever since. Joseph Lenhart was the founder of the town and laid it out. He and William Chambers moved in the spring of 1887 on the town site from a quarter of a mile south, Lenhart establishing a general store near the depot, and Chambers locating his hotel in the same vicinity. Lenhart's store has ever since been the largest mercantile establishment of the place. There are now four other stores, a lumber yard, meat market, barber shop, restaurant, feed mill, livery stable and three blacksmith shops. There are also two physicians, three or four grain buyers, carpenters, painters and other mechanics.

The question of a hall for public entertainments and religious meetings early agitated the people and it was solved by the donation of a site by Mr. and Mrs. Lenhart in the following unique document:

To all whom it may concern:

Know all men by these presents that we, Joseph Lenhart and S. D. Lenhart, husband and wife, do covenant and agree with the people of Tyro and vicinity, in the county of Montgomery, and state of Kansas, that lots Nos. 22, 23 and 24, in block 42 in the village of Tyro, county and state aforesaid, as per recorded plat thereof, shall forever (or so long as it may be used for such purposes) be for the use and services of the said people of Tyro and vicinity; together with the buildings thereon; for the purpose of holding public meetings, either moral, social, religious, scientific or political; we only reserving control and alloting to each a time of service; pledging ourselves to maintain equal and exact justice to all regardless of creeds or beliefs, in accordance with our best judgment.

Signed:—Joseph Lenhart, S. D. Lenhart.

The funds for a building were raised by public subscriptions, and among the novel methods employed was a quilt scheme which brought in $116 for names worked on it, and $186 more when it was sold. The corner stone was laid June 27th, 1894, and the dedicatory services were conducted by the Masonic lodge of Caney, Kansas. This hall is used by all

the religious societies and other organizations of the village, to the number of seven.

Tyro is principally famous for its excellent soft water, its supply being thought superior to that of any other locality in Kansas. This water is found in abundance at a depth of from six to ten feet in the higher part of town, and from twenty to twenty-five feet in the lower.

Jefferson

Jefferson on the Missouri Pacific railroad midway between Independence and Coffeyville, has a population of sixty-five. It was laid out when the Verdigris Valley, Independence & Western railway was built in 1886, on ground owned by Albert Jefferson Broadbent, who donated the right of way to the railway on condition that a station be maintained there. The place was named Jefferson in honor of Mr. Broadbent. The land on which the town is built was originally a part of a claim settled on by E. M. Wheeler in 1869. He built a hewed log house on it, and had lumber for fencing sixty acres of land piled near the house and on March 1st following the survey, he moved in and began to make a home. That night a rival claimant, who had been surveyed in the same section, set fire to Wheeler's log cabin, thinking to get possession of the tract in that way. It happened that Mr. Wheeler and his brother, George R., were in the house at the time, though the incendiary did not know it. They escaped with only one pair of trousers for the two, and the former went across the prairie with no clothing but a shirt, falling into a mud hole by the way. Wheeler later traded the land to C. C. Wheeler, of Troy, Kansas, who, in 1883, sold it to Mr. Broadbent.

The town was surveyed and platted by B. W. DeCourcey. The first store was opened by Fletcher & Stentz. The first church was built by the Methodists in 1885, and is now credited with a membership of 113. The Christian church was built in 1894 and has a membership of 40. The school house was built in 1900, at a cost of $2,500, and is a modern building heated with gas and capable of accomodating 100 pupils. Two teachers are employed. The M. E. parsonage for the Jefferson circuit is located here.

There are two general stores, a hotel, a blacksmith, a resident physician, a grain buyer and a stock shipper. There is neither saloon nor drug store. The railroad station was burned in 1902, and a new and well equipped one has just been completed in its place, with telegraph operator for the first time in the history of the village.

Mr. Wheeler, who is mentioned above as the pioneer settler, now lives across the railroad to the east of the village where he is growing the finest and biggest red strawberries to be found in the county.

Bolton

Bolton is a place of some twenty dwellings and about a hundred inhabitants, located on the Independence & Southwestern line of the Santa

Fe railroad, eight miles southwest of the county seat. It was laid out when the railroad was built in 1886, by the Arkansas Valley Land and Town Company. There are two churches, three stores, a blacksmith shop, a wagon shop, and a resident physician. Bolton is central to the greatest oil and gas field yet discovered in Montgomery county, and the work of drilling is being prosecuted more vigorously there than at any other point in the county. Six gas wells, not one of them of less than ten million cubic feet daily capacity, were opened there in 1902 and 1903, and all of them give indications of oil as well as gas.

Sycamore

Sycamore is another raidroad town located when the Missouri Pacific, or Verdigris Valley, Independence & Western railroad, as it was then named, was built through the county. It is just seven miles directly north of Independence, and is a growing place with good stores. Two vitrified brick plants located in its immediate vicinity afford a foundation on which to build hopes of future greatness. Gas is abundant in the township, and it is claimed that veins of coal from three to eleven feet deep have been found wherever the drill has gone down in the surrounding township of the same name. Oil wells have also been found in the vicinity, though no oil is yet shipped. Indeed it is claimed that one such well is a forty barrel producer.

Wayside, Dearing and Crane

Wayside is a station and postoffice between Bolton and Havana on the Southwestern. Dearing is a station and hamlet five miles west of Coffeyville on the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic division of the Missouri Pacific, and the point of junction with the main line running north. It has a postoffice and store. Crane is a station on the Southern Kansas division of the Santa Fe, five miles northwest of Independence. It has a postoffice and country store.

Havana

Havana was founded in the summer of 1870, when Lines & Cauffman established a general store there. They were preceded by Callow & Myers who went into business in the fall of 1869, in the same neighborhood, on what afterward became the David Dalby farm. Lines & Cauffman continued in business until the spring of 1874 when they sold to W. T. Bishop. He disposed of the business in 1875 to J. T. Share. Havana continued to thrive as a country trading post, without a railroad until 1886, when the Southwestern extension of the Southern Kansas line of the Santa Fe was built through there. It now has a population of 180 and is the shipping point for a large amount of grain and live stock from the surrounding country. The fertile valley of Bee creek adjoins the town, and forms one of the best wheat sections of the county.

Havana has three church organizations, the Methodist and United

Brethren with a hundred members each, and the Primitive Baptists with about twenty members. There is a graded school, with two departments. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has a strong organization with 83 members. This order built and owns a substantial brick store building, with lodge rooms and hall on the second floor. The Rebekah lodge has 80 members; the Modern Woodmen of America, sixty; and the Home Builders, thirty; the Royal Neighbors, forty-three; and the Anti-Horse Thief Association, fifty.

The oldest merchant is T. R. Pittman, the postmaster, who conducts a hardware and implement and boot and shoe store. He has been in business here for eighteen years. Other business men are: P. H. Lindley, drug store; J. A. Nollsch, barber and harness shop; S. A. Evans, restaurant; C. E. Campbell, hotel; C. N. Harrison, lumber; M. H. Ross, livery stable; P. H. Dalby and D. W. Howell, physicians; and J. S. Reyburn and John Sharpless, blacksmith shops.

Independence and Its History

In all southeastern Kansas there is no other city whose location possesses so many advantages as does that of Independence. Built at a point where the bluffs come close to the Verdigris, and have a solid foundation in the "Independence limestone," which outcrops forty feet thick at the river bridge just east of the city, the site selected for the future metropolis is high and well drained, and sufficiently rolling to render the scenery picturesque, while furnishing fine natural drainage. Possessing so many advantages, and lying so near the geographical center of Montgomery county, it was almost inevitable that the city should become the county seat of the new county. And this was of course what the company of Oswego men who came here on the 21st of August, 1869, under the lead of R. W. Wright, intended from the start it should become. Indeed, they made no secret of this intention but boldly proclaimed it on the first night they spent here when camping out at Bunker's cabin, which was located on what is now the Pugh family home on North Ninth street. This is one of the highest points in the city and was then, and for some time afterward, known as "Bunker Hill."

Speaking about this cabin of Frank Bunker's, in a Historical Sketch of Montgomery county delivered as a Fourth of July address in 1876, the late E. E. Wilson, who was the leading historian of the pioneer days of the county and from whose writings we shall have occasion to draw very liberally in the preparation of this chapter, says, that at that time Bunker complained that the cabin, "instead of being treasured up in canes, base ball clubs, ear rings and pulpits, like other land marks, has been prostituted to the vile instincts of domestic fowls and beasts that perish." In other words it had been converted into a hen roost and cow stable.

Besides Frank Bunker, the other early settlers in the vicinity of In-



MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURT HOUSE, LOCATED AT INDEPENDENCE

dependence were his brother, Fred Bunker, W. O. Sylvester, Paddy Gillula and George Reed, all of whom are said to have come in June 1869. The first claimants to any part of the original townsite of Independence were Frank Bunker, Shell Reed and W. O. Sylvester. Bunker was induced afterward to move the lines of his claim so as to make room to plat the city, and "Bunker's Addition" to the northwest of the city was one of the first, and probably the first addition to the city.

While the United States government did not conclude a treaty with the Osage Indians for a cession of their lands in this county until July 1870, individual settlers had been making treaties with the red skins for larger or smaller tracts of land for a couple of years previous, and, in September 1869, George A. Brown, after a protracted council, concluded and solemnized an agreement for the cession to him, of a tract of land lying between Rock Creek on the south and Elk river on the north, the Verdigris river on the east and Walker and Table Mounds on the west. Probablly, at that time,Brown had no idea that the whole of the tract to which he thus acquired an irregular and not exactly legal title would become the site of the Greater Independence of the future—and there are plenty of people today who do not yet see that this entire territory is bound to be covered by the city and its suburbs during the first half of the twentieth century. The region embraced is an irregular one, about five miles long by as many wide, and embraces very nearly twenty-five square miles of land. For this tract, a single acre of which now has a land value of over $25,000, Brown paid the munificent sum of $50. The stipulations of the treaty were few and plain. Each party bound itself to promote peace between the two races. Brown was to build all the houses he wanted, and Chetopa, the Indian chief who took the part of grantor, was to have free pasturage for his ponies. Finally, Chetopa began to count the houses that were going up on this tract and to estimate what his revenue would have been at the customary tax of $5.00 each. He came to the conclusion that he had been swindled, and asked Brown for a new council to rescind the treaty. Brown was equal to the occasion and pictured in glowing terms what the immaculate word and unstained honor of a great Indian warrior required in the observance of such sacred and binding obligations, demanding, if it were possible, that he would forever disgrace himself and his tribe by going back on his plighted word. Still, Chetopa insisted that there were too many houses, and that his people were being imposed upon. The upshot of the matter was a further stipulation; that the $50 already paid should exempt the town, and that the settlers outside might pay him $3.00 per claim in addition.

While the Oswego people brought the name "Independence" with them all ready to apply to their county seat that was to be, they found a competitor in the town of "Colfax," which Geo. A. Brown had already laid out, a mile or more to the northwest, where the first city cemetery

was afterward located by Mayor DeLong. At the age of three weeks this town was already provided with a full equipment of streets and alleys and beginning to take rank among the towns of the county. After looking the ground over on the day following their arrival, Brown was persuaded to abandon Colfax and cast his fortunes with the Independence party. With a pocket compas, a survey of the town site was made by Captain Hamner, E. R. Trask, Frank Bunker and one or two others, which approximately determined the boundaries of the city that was to be.

For a time we can do no better than to follow Mr. Wilson's narratives as closely as may be. He says: "Returning to Oswego they organized the Independence Town Company, contracted for the publication of the "Independence Pioneer," for the location of a saw-mill and for the carrying of a weekly mail from Oswego. A week later L. T. Stephenson returned to manage the business of the company and began the erection of a double log hotel, known as the "Judson House." In September a celebration was held, the main feature of which was a barbecue. Speeches were made by E. R. Trask, R. W. Wright and L. T. Stephenson. All the settlers in the vicinity, perhaps one hundred in number, were congregated. The refreshments consisted of the ox, four kegs of beer and two barrels of bread. They were brought from Oswego by J. N. DeBruler's ox team. In crossing the Verdigris the team became unmanageable and dumped the whole outfit into the river. No time was lost in fishing it out, and of course especial care was taken to save the beer, which came out undamaged.

About October 1st, 1869, E. E. Wilson and F. D. Irwin opened a store, having received their first invoice of goods, by wagon, from Fontana, Miami county, which was as near as the railroad then ran. Customers were infrequent in those early days and the proprietors employed their leisure in making hay, where is now the intersection of Main street and Penn. avenue. Lumber was scarce before the saw-mills got to running, and none was to be got nearer than Oswego. But the crop of hay was immense, and the pioneers busied themselves in the erection of hay houses in which they found very comfortable shelter during the winter, and which gave the city its first nickname "Haytown."

In October 1869, too, R. S. Parkhurst, better known as "Uncle Sammy," arrived from Indiana with a colony of eighteen families thereby doubling the population of the town. These provided themselves with hay houses also. And it is worthy of note that of all the sixty-niners who laid the foundations of this growing city, Mr. Parkhurst and O. P. Gamble are the only ones still living here. Although at an advanced age Mr. Parkhurst is still hale and hearty and is taking a most active interest in every movement for the upbuilding of the city and its industries. Since the beginning of the present year he made a talk in a public meeting at the Auditorium, telling something about those early days, in

which he stated that he never then expected to see Independence become what she is today, but at the same time unhesitatingly affirmed that he now expected to live to see her with a hundred thousand population.

On the 16th of November 1869, Alexander Waldschmidt reached Independence with his saw mill. Immediately Carpenter & Crawford located east of town on the Allison farm, and A. L. Ross at the mouth of Elk river. All were running in December, but Carpenter & Crawford sawed the first lumber. Their enterprise may be inferred from the fact that for the first week they carried water in pails from the river to run their engine. Mr. Waldschmidt was very enterprising and proved one of the most important factors in the building of the town. He erected the first gristmill in the county, on the river just above the site of the present ice factory, and began grinding grain there in the fall or winter of 1871. He also made the first shipment of flour from the county. While all the other north and south streets of the city bear numbers, the one next the river is named "Waldschmidt Avenue," in his honor.

The story of the struggle for the location of the county seat is referred to elsewhere in this history, and need not be detailed again here. From the first a majority of the people of the county favored Independence, and it was only a question of time when their will should be obeyed. At the election in November 1869, the first vote was taken, and it was only by throwing out the northern precinct, known as Drum Creek, on a technicality, that a majority was secured for Liberty, by the east side board of commissioners then in office. This was the first backset Independence received, and, though she has had them in plenty since, she has always done as she did then—buckled on her armor and fought it out on that line. And in almost every instance, she has won in the end, as she did the following May in the courts, and the following November at the polls, in the county seat fight.

Unfortunately our State Historical Society did not begin business until 1875, and prior to that date newspaper files are not accessible, and only occasional copies of Independence newspapers of earlier dates have been preserved. Indeed, the burning of the office of the "Independence Tribune," with its files, in February 1883, and of the "Independence Star," with the files of the earlier issues of the "Independence Kansan," in December 1884, resulted in a loss of material for early history that is not only irreparable but well nigh incalculable. The first newspaper published in Independence was the "Independence Pioneer," of which one of the first, if not the first, copy issued, bearing date November 27th, 1869, and another dated Jaunary 1st, 1870, are to be found in the collection at Topeka, but no others. In the former issue most of the business cards are of Oswego firms, but among the Independence advertisers are Wilson & Irwin's grocery and Ralstin & Stephenson's real estate, insurance and general conveyancing office. In the latter we note that Ralstin & Coventry are

in the hardware business at Independence; Allison & Bell, general merchandise; Dr. Swallow, dry goods, provisions and groceries; Chas. Wise, furniture; Chas. Coventry, drugs and groceries; Brown & Risburg and Knokle & DeBruler, meat markets. At Westralia, Crawford & McCue announce themselves as attorneys at law and land agents.

The "Pioneer" was printed at Oswego until some time in Jaunary 1870, when it became, in fact as well as in name, an Independence institution, and was furnished with an outfit of type and a press here. In one of its earlier issues it tells an interesting story about a pioneer settler in the neighborhood of Independence who was living in a log house and whose wife woke him one night to startle him with the information that the baby was gone. Lighting a candle and making a search, no trace of it could be found in the cabin, but on going out doors it was discovered lying on the ground unhurt and fast alseep, having rolled out of bed between the logs that formed one side of the cabin.

In its editorial column, the "Pioneer" had begun the work, in which we are still engaged, of booming Independence and Montgomery county: and from the issue of January 1st, 1870, the following forecast is worth quoting:

"The valley of the Verdigris river, which but a few months ago was only visited by Indian traders occasionally, is now teeming with intelligent, enterprising immigrants from the eastern and northern states; and settlements and towns have sprung up as if by magic. Supplied, as the valley is, with abundance of timber for fencing, its vast quarries of white and brown sandstone for building purposes, and its inexhaustible beds of excellent coal—it does not require a very vivid imagination to picture a future exceeding in brilliancy the past history of western improvement.

Independence is growing. Forty frame buildings have been erected in as many days since our saw mills have been turning out lumber. The work of building has went (sic) on right merrily, and substantial frame buildings have taken the place of booths, huts and hay houses that a few weeks ago were scattered promiscuously over our townsite. Four months ago the tall prairie grass waved where today are scores of buildings and the scenes of busy life. To one unused to the rapid growth of the west it would seem the work of magic."

Nothing here, it will be observed, about natural gas, vitrified brick, cement plants, rolling mills, window glass factories, paper mills, electric railways, four story Masonic Temples, or $60,000 hotels. So, ever does the reality surpass the most enthusiastic dreams in a developing civilization.

The first school house in Independence was built in the winter of 1869-70, and was dedicated April 16th, 1870, with literary exercises which are said to have been of unusual merit. The school was opened April 21st, with Miss Mary Walker, the first female teacher in the county,

in charge. The building was afterward remodeled and occupied by the United Brethren church. The first teachers' institute in the county was held at Vandiver's Hall in the summer of 1879, and was conducted by Prof. Boles.

In the fall of 1869 the first Sunday school was organized in the hay house of Mrs. McClung. The first sermon was preached by T. H. Canfield in the same house. Rev. J. J. Brown organized the First Presbyterian church of Independence April 3, 1870, and the Methodist and Baptist churches were organized the same month. The Baptists erected the first church building, which was dedicated March 12th, 1871, Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Oswego, officiating.

About February 1870, R. W. Wright addressed a meeting at Wilson & Irwin's store in advocacy of an east and west railroad. On the first day of June 1870, the people greeted the arrival of the stage coach from Oswego. The story of the voting of $200,000 in bonds to enable the county to make a subscription of stock to the same amount to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad company, which was the second among the many adverse events in the history of our city, is elsewhere told.

Until along in 1870, says W. H. Watkins, in his sketch of the city's history published in the "Independence Kansan" on January 2, 1878, the principal part of the business was transacted on Penn. Avenue, between Laurel and Myrtle streets, or north of the present location of Baden's store. The road, as travelled, did not follow the avenue south of that point but shot across lots from Myrtle to Main, reaching the latter at the corner of Sixth, where Zutz' grocery now stands. The merchants then in business on the north side of Main street found it necessary to have their signs over their back doors. To the north of the crossing of Main street and Penn. Avenue was a quagmire, and loaded teams frequently stalled there.

Mail facilities were meager during the first winter in "Haytown," and the government did not act as promptly in establishing a postoffice as it has since, in the Indian Territory on similar occasions. While the county seat was at Verdigris City, it is said that the postage on letters brought in varied from ten to twenty-five cents, according to the state of the weather; but at Independence a service was arranged from Oswego. L. T. Stephenson being the first carrier, and the charge being uniformly ten cents straight. He was succeeded by M. L. Hickey, and he by J. C. Woodrow, who carried the mail until the advent of the stage coach. At first letters in and out were charged for alike, but later the only charge was for those brought in. One poor fellow thoughtlessly wrote a line to a Boston paper telling about the new ElDorado here in southern Kansas, and his next mail cost him two dollars. When the mail arrived, there was a roll-call of the letters and each man stood ready with his fractional currency to pay postage on his letters.

On the 1st day of July, 1870, the people greeted the arrival of the first stage coach from Oswego, and on the first of July F. D. Irwin was appointed postmaster at a salary of $12.00 per year. At the present time the salary of the postmaster is $2,300, and the payroll of the office, including the salaries of four city and five rural delivery carriers, amounts to $12,250 per annum.

The Fourth of July 1870, was appropriately celebrated in a grove south of town on Rock creek. Nearly 200 people were present, and Captain M. S. Bell was the orator of the day.

On the 25th of July 1870, J. D. Emerson, as probate judge, in accordance with the petition of a majority of the voters, incorporated the place under the style of "the inhabitants of the town of Independence," and appointed the following board of trustees: E. E. Wilson, J. H. Pugh, J. E. Donlavy, R. T. Hall and O. P. Smart. Of this first governing body of the city, O. P. Smart, alone, is still a resident here. They met the next day and organized by electing R. T. Hall, chairman; and on the 15th of September they appointed J. B. Craig as clerk. Their first ordinance provided that the board should meet on the second Tuesday of each month. They next decreed that all sidewalks on Main street and Penn. Avenue should be twelve feet wide. The third made it unlawful to drive any animal of the horse or mule kind through the streets faster than a trot, or more than seven miles an hour. The fourth prohibited gaming-tables and all devices for playing games of chance, also bawdy houses and brothels.

On the 16th of November 1871, the trustees voted to accept the provisions of the act governing cities of the third class. Immigrants had come in rapidly during the spring and summer, and on November 29th, a little more than fifteen months from the time the town was laid out, a count was made of 800 people. On the date named an election for city officers was held. J. B. Craig was elected the first mayor, receiving 93 votes to 89 cast for E. E. Wilson. The councilmen elected at the same time were: A. Waldschmidt, Thomas Stevenson, W. T. Bishop, F. D. Irwin and G. H. Brodie. Irwin failed to qualify and on December 8th, Goodell Foster was appointed to serve in his place. On the same date William Hendrix was appointed the first marshal of the young city, and Councilmen Waldschmidt and Bishop were made a committee to draw up plans for a city prison, while the task of drawing up a set of ordinances was confided to Mr. Foster.

On the 5th of Jaunary 1871, Prentis & Warner were authorized to erect hay scales in the street north of Pugh's drug store. This is, perhaps, the only business house then in existence, which, in all the thirty-two years that have since elapsed, has changed neither its name, its business nor its location, "Pugh's Drug Store" being still located at the southeast corner of Penn. Avenue and Laurel streets. At this meeting the first

dram shop license recorded was granted to Henry Kaiser, who was to pay a fee of $50 for a period of six months.

On the 23d of Jaunary, the city printing was awarded to the "Kansas Democrat," which was published by Martin VanBuren Bennett, at the rate of three cents a line. On February 2, Mr. Bishop was appointed a committee to see about deepening the two public wells. The work was done by Lewis & Mossman, who were paid $52.08 for going down 29 feet in one of them. On the 20th of February, it was ordered that a well be sunk at the corner of Laurel street and Penn. Avenue.

March 30th, 1871, C. M. Ralstin as city clerk reported a population of 1,382 souls. On the same day John J. Jack was licensed to keep a grocery and sell beer, on payment of $25.00 and the giving of a $2,000.00 bond. On the same date H. A. Jimmerson was granted a dram shop license. By this time the wants of the thirsty must have been pretty well provided for, with three public wells and as many saloons.

The city election held April 5th, 1871, resulted in the choice of E. E. Wilson as mayor and J. E. Donlavy as police judge, and on the following day J. D. Emerson was appointed city clerk and T. P. Trouvelle, city marshal. The first record of a prohibition sentiment appears on September 15th, when Judson & Saylor and H. Vanderslice applied for permission to sell liquor, presenting petitions signed by 130 people, and a remonstrance signed by another 130 people was presented at the same time. Notwithstanding the remonstrance, the licenses were granted, Councilmen Waldschmidt and Gray voting aye and Bishop no. December 7th, Goodell Foster resigned as city attorney and Colonel Daniel Grass was appointed to succeed him. Three weeks later, on the 29th, Grass resigned and J. D. McCue was appointed. Among other citizens who afterward became prominent here and elsewhere, who were honored with appointments to this office, were William Dunkin, George Chandler and George R. Peck.

In 1871 the title of the Independence Town Company, which was responsible for the existence of the city and to whom it owed so much, began to be seriously questioned, and for the next year the matter was kept prominently to the front. Between the spring of 1871 and that of 1872 the growth of the city was most rapid. Two hundred houses were built and the population rose from one thousand to twenty-three hundred. This was more than the entire gain during the succeeding ten years, and made the period a marked one in the history of the young city. In the summer of 1871 the Town Company was losing ground rapidly. The lot so long occupied by Jasper & Boniface as a meat market was jumped by them during that summer, and a building started. The title to this lot was held by a man at Fort Scott by certificate from the Town Company, but those interested in maintaining the titles of this company assembled and hitched a couple of yoke of oxen to the building, drove the carpenters

off and partially hauled the building into the street. It was, however, the last show of vigor on the part of the Company. Its influence was on the wane, and lots were soon being taken everywhere, regardless of its warnings. Houses began to be built on wheels and hauled on to vacant lots at night, or they were claimed by some other act of occupancy. After the defeat of the company, the good work it had done for the city was fully recognized, and, writing of it in 1878, W. H. Watkins says: "It is of the past and the time has come to acknowledge the good work it did. Its object has been grandly attained but the benefits have inured to others. It entered into politics, met with success and disaster and came to its end in litigation. It dug wells, built houses, established a newspaper and by its wise policy induced people to locate here."

Following the voting of county bonds in aid of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad, in June 1870, which was accomplished by the most unblushing fraud, that road was built down the east line of the county in July 1871, and a great many people thought that a death blow had been struck at the new city. Its people were not made of the stuff to be easily discouraged, though, and from the very day that it was decided that the road should be built there they went to work to secure a line from Cherryvale. Committee followed committee in rapid succession, and received from the railroad officials the same courteous treatment and accomplished the same barren results. So anxious were the people, that, during this time, it was privately hinted by an employee of the company that a cash contribution of four thousand dollars and one hundred town lots, in addition to the $7,500 per mile in bonds, would secure the branch beyond question. The town lote were selected and individual notes to the amount required were placed in the hands of J. B. Craig and E. E. Wilson. After a whole round of failures, Frank Bunker, M. D. Henry and Charles W. Prentiss succeeded. This was late in 1871, and the demand was so urgent that a bond in the sum of $50,000 was signed by a majority of the voters as a guarantee that the bonds would be voted so that the work might begin at once. An election was held Sept. 30th, and $25,000 in bonds voted. Frank Bunker, by a generous donation of land, secured the location of the depot on his premises, and the road became known as "Bunker's Plug." The railroad was built in December 1871, and the first train of cars whistled into Independence on New Year's day 1872. The termius remained here for seven years—until 1879—making this a wholesale point for the supply of the entire southern Kansas trade for a hundred miles to the west and contributing very materially to the growth and prosperity of the city.

A word more is fitting in regard to Frank Bunker, whose name will be indissolubly connected with the early history of the city and who, perhaps, did more than anyone else to promote its welfare in those pioneer days. He died at Andover, Massachusetts, on the 12th of August 1876,

In an obituary notice shortly after that date, the "Independence Kansan" said: "But little happened in which Frank was not consulted or did not take an active part. His vivacity, brilliant wit ,dash and droll anecdotes made him sought after in society. When disposed, few men were more entertaining than he could be and none was warmer hearted." And E. E. Wilson says of him in his history of the county: "Frank Bunker was a man of some rare native talents and, in some directions, of fine culture. A natural musician, an easy and brilliant writer, in conversation he deluged his hearers with song and story. His fund of humor was rich and his witticisms truly a bonanza. His long continued ill health had made him whimsical and, at times, very irritable, but withal Frank was a genial fellow and a generous friend. After travelling from the Pacific to the shores of Africa in a vain search for health he died in Massachusetts in the autum of 1876."

During the year 1872, Independence and Montgomery county were in the heyday of their early prosperity and enjoying what is known as a "boom." E. E. Wilson had been the second mayor the previous year, as he was the first storekeeper in 1869, and was followed in that office by James DeLong, formerly consul at Tangiers, Morocco, and a most eccentric character. So soured was he with the world that we who knew him only in his later years invariably referred to him as the "chronic growler." It was during his administration that the removal of the Osage District Land Office to this city occurred. Speaking of the removal of this office from Humboldt to Neodesha, in December 1871, Mr. Wilson says: "On the 8th of December the United States Land Office passed on its way from Humboldt to Neodesha. As it passed down Main street and north on the avenue it was not a very imposing pageant, but its intrinsic value of $10,000.00 was determined before it passed the limits of the town." If the Neodesha people paid that much to secure it they made a very poor bargain, for, no later than March 26th, 1872, the same office was opened for business in Independence, where it remained until discontinued by order of President Cleveland in the spring of 1885. The means used to secure its removal to this city are detailed in another chapter of this book, devoted to Senator York's betrayal of Senator Pomeroy. The city council appropriated $3,000.00 to secure the land office, but of this amount it was found necessary to spend only $1,900, and even this small fraction of an "intrinsic value of $10,000" would not have been paid, so it is said, by DeLong's economical administration, had it not been that "the town site was hanging in the land office."

After its location here, the officers of the land office were P. B. Maxon, register; and M. W. Reynolds, receiver. The subsequent registers were W. W. Martin, M. J. Salter and C. M. Ralstin. The receivers were: E. S. Nichols, H. M. Waters and H. W. Young.

In March 1882, there was found here a population of 2,300, and the

governor was petitioned to make Independence a city of the second class, which he did by proclamation on March 20th. The following day the city was divided into four wards, with the same boundaries as today except that the fifth ward has since been carved out of the second. The first election under the new title was held April 5th, when James DeLong was elected mayor, receiving 445 votes to 146 for L. T. Stephenson. Osborn Shannon, DeLong's son-in-law, was elected police judge; T. P. Trouvelle, marshal; J. I. Crouse, treasurer; and A. D. Gibson, justice of the peace. The first board of education was elected at the same time, and it is noteworthy that two of its members, Mrs. J. M. Nevins and Mrs. H. T. Millis, from the first ward, were the first women elected to office in the city. The members of the council elected at the same time were J. M. Nevins, Wm. Dawson, S. A. Wier, John Beard, John Kerr, J. Moreland, Joseph Bloxam and E. T. Mears. Of these six, Dawson and Mears still reside here.

April 6th, owing to the prevalence of small pox, wholesale vaccination was ordered and the following physicians appointed to do the work: For the first ward, Dr. Musterman; for the second ward, Dr. Thrall; for the third ward, Dr. McCulley; for the fourth ward, Dr. Miller.

The year 1872 was one of the most prosperous ever witnessed in Independence. The transplanted members of the community were taking root and growing together into a homogeneous citizenship, while times were good and values so far above the $1.25 an acre the lands cost to enter, that everybody felt rich. During this year, seventy-one school houses were built in the county at a cost of $70,043, and the fourth ward brick school building at Independence completed at a cost of $23,000.00. Though it was nicknamed "the Tannery," on account of its box-like outlines, and came into bad repute in later years because of a cracking of the walls which was thought to render it unsafe, it served its purpose in making a home for a generation of school children, and when it was demolished in 1902, it was found to be substantial enough to have stood for centuries.

In March 1872, the city council ordered the issue of $10,000.00 in city scrip to pass current as money, and to run until January 30, 1874. It cost $650.00 to get this scrip printed. Half of it was in one dollar bills and half in two dollar bills. Travelers would carry this novel currency back to their homes in the east unnoticed and then write back to know if the bank was good. Half a million dollars in interest-bearing debt had been incurred by the county in the first three years of its existence, and times could not but be prosperous for the fellows who had the spending of the money. Right athwart this boom, almost without warning, came the panic of 1873, to be followed the next year by a rainless season, drying and parching everything on the farm, except the mortgage and taxes. And then, to cap the climax, came the Rocky mountain locusts or grasshoppers, with digestion for everything except interest. And plenty of farm-

ers were under contract to pay three per cent a month for the use of money. The fat years were followed by others as lean as Pharaoh's kine.

In April 1873, DeLong was re-elected mayor, and he continued his strenuous fight for the settlers and against the old town company with all the sturdy vigor of his nature. One of the old settlers characterizes him as "the Cromwell of Independence." He was erratic, unselfish and zealous, and labored without stint to secure the land for the settlers and relieve them from the necessity of buying their homes from the town company. At the same time he charged every man six dollars for a deed to a lot, as expenses, and he and those associated with him never made any accounting of the money. In fact it is understood that, during the time the settlers were paying for their lots, DeLong was living out of the income he received from the office in this irregular way. He was not penurious and did not lay up money but was always ready to spend it for the town and the people. He was autocratic in his methods and did a great deal to build up the city. He was pugilistic, too, and always ready for a fight. The issue of city script was his scheme, and, notwithstanding the doubtful legality of the undertaking, he carried it through very successfully. The stuff circulated and was never at a discount. Every dollar of it was eventually redeemed, and the result of the undertaking might well be used as an argument in favor of municipal currency. Altogether DeLong was, in many ways, the strongest and most unique personality in the city's history, and, had a popular novelist known him and his works, he might have served as a leading character in some work of fiction. His declining years were soured and embittered, however, by dwelling upon the ingratitude of the people for whom he had labored, and he seemed to have a grudge against the world.

The most prominent event of the year 1874 was the burning of the railroad depot on Jaunary 15th, which resulted in the purchase of a fire engine by the city council within a week. The DeLong dynasty ended on the 7th of April that year, with the election of D. B. Gray as mayor.

The new fire engine did not prevent the most destructive fire in the history of the city on February 13th, 1875, when eighteen business buildings were consumed. Down the east side of the avenue, from where Baden's dry goods store stands now, and up the north side of Main street to the location of Zutz' grocery, everything went ,except Brown's three-story brick, where the Baden clothing house now stands. That was reserved to be burned later. That year W. E. Brown was elected mayor and William Dunkin city attorney. The session of the South Kansas Conference of the M. E. church, which convened March 3, and was presided over by Bishop Merrill, was one of the leading events of the year. At the election for city officers this year, W. E. Brown won the mayorality, having 278 votes to 169 cast for ex-Mayor DeLong. Wm. Dunkin now became city attorney, and J. L. Scott was continued in office as police judge. The steady

growth of a prohibition sentiment was indicated by the instructions given the city attorney in March to draw up an ordinance to prohibit dram shops from keeping open on Sunday. The last mention of the city script appears in November of this year, when it was ordered that $2,000.00 of that currency lying in Hull's bank, and which had been redeemed, be reissued to take up outstanding warrants, and that the rest be destroyed.

The years between 1873 and 1881 are not prolific of material for the historian of Montgomery county's capital. Hard times had the new country in its grip, and it was simply a matter of "hanging on" and "waiting for the clouds to roll by," with the business men then there. Independence, having reached about 3,000 in population, came to a standstill and remained a country trading post merely, except for the wholesale business in the region to the southwest. Merchants advertised but sparingly in the local papers until the later seventies and there was nothing to indicate the brilliant future in store for the city.

Reckless expenditure of public funds had become unpopular and in December 1875, a proposition to use $10,000.00 in building a dam across the Verdigris river to furnish water power for factories was voted down, only 96 favoring it to 176 who opposed.

In 1876, there was not even life enough to get up a contest over the mayorality, and F. C. Jocelyn had all the votes cast, except nine scattering. S. S. Peterson, who subsequently served with distinction as sheriff of Wyandotte county, was elected city marshal, and Joseph Chandler city attorney, both of them being repeatedly re-elected in following years. In August of that year the citizens were worried by a rumor that the United States land office was to be removed, and the city council appropriated $400.00 to defray the expenses of sending Colonel Daniel Grass and Edwin Foster to Washington to prevent such a calamity.

In January 1877, a counterfeiters' den was discovered in a house at the foot of the hill on East Main street, and Marshal Peterson arrested three of the manufacturers of the "queer" and turned them over to the United States authorities. Not only were molds, frames and all paraphernalia of this illegal business found, but 124 half dollars and 16 quarters, well enough executed to pass readily. The same month the land office authorities awarded to L. T. Stephenson the one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the city on the south for which he was contesting and the mayor was permitted to enter for the settlers the Emerson tract in the southwest part of the city between 10th and 13th streets. In April, William Dunkin was elected mayor, the minority candidate again being ex-Mayor DeLong, whose only ambition in life appears to have been to get back in the chair of that office again. Michael Mc Eniry was chosen as police judge, a position he held for many years and filled with dignity and discretion.

Norman H. Ives was now postmaster, being the third incumbent of

that office, A. H. Moore having succeeded Irwin, the first appointee. L. M. Knowles was superintendent of the city schools. In June J. B. Hoober began the erection of a two story brick hotel on West Main street over which he presided for so many years and which is still running, with the name changed from "Hoober" to "Heckman." At this time the saloon business must have been one of the principal industries of the city, and the manufacture of drunkards going on apace. There were eleven licensed grog shops, and the revenue they paid into the city treasury amounted to $3,800.00 a year.

The year 1877 was rendered notorious, not only in Independence but throughout the country, by the "Hull Baby" case. Hull's bank here was one of the strongest financial institutions in southeastern Kansas, in fact the only bank in the county that weathered the financial storm of 1873 without suspending payment for an hour. It was established by Latham Hull, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and his two sons, Charles A. and Edgar, were connected with it. Charles, the elder one, was a bachelor, but he fell a victim to the wiles of a clever adventuress and married her. No sooner was this former "schoolmarm" installed as the mistress of the banker's home than she began to sigh for other worlds to conquer. Charles' father had offered a standing prize of $5,000.00 for the first male grandchild born in the family. Carrie's fingers itched to get hold of that roll, and she procured, from an orphans' home at Leavenworth, a young infant of the requisite sex, to which she pretended to have given birth. The fraud was too transparent to impose long on the parties interested, and her husband disowned the brat and began suit for divorce. Not to be outdone, the alleged mother began suit against Latham Hull, her father-in-law, Edgar Hull, her brother-in-law, George Chandler, their attorney, and the Home for the Friendless at Leavenworth, for alienating the affections of her husband and damaging her character to the extent of $40,000.00. In December the divorce case of Charles Hull versus Carrie Hull was heard and decided in the district court . Mrs. Hull claimed to be in very poor health, so that her testimony could not be taken publicly, and those who were expecting to see all the dirty linen in the case aired in court were disappointed. Charles got the decree, however, but Carrie was allowed $300 alimony, the household goods and $200 for counsel fees, which, considering the wealth of the husband, was not all that she might have expected. Yet she was still eager for the main chance and proceeded to construe the "household goods" clause very liberally. In fact, she tore a mantel out of the house which she thus claimed a right to dismantle, and sold it. For this offense she was arrested on the 8th of January following by Sheriff Brock. As he did not like to take her to jail he remained in the house to guard her until she could have a hearing in court or secure bail. During the night Constable Nelson came with another warrant to arrest her on a suit by Dr. McCulley, to whom she had mort

gaged her goods for medical attendance. The constable was refused admission and had to tear off a shutter to get in. And when he did, he found not a thing left of all the goods the court had awarded Carrie, except the cradle of that famous baby, which she still retained. Of course another arrest followed. When at last the heroine of this romance got free from the meshes of the law, she went west seeking fresher fields and pastures new. While her money lasted she cut a great swath at Pueblo, Colorado, as a rich young widow; and finally wound up there by bewitching the landlord of the hotel where she made her home, who deserted wife and children to elope with her.

Early in 1878 the school board expended $515 in the purchase of block No. 1 in Concannon's addition, and proceeded to erect a four room school building there at an expense of $8,000. One of the city papers complained that the location was too far out for the little folks. Now, with another building at the same place the difficulty is that it is too far in. The election for mayor this year was hotly contested and George W. Burchard won by a majority of 90 over A. C. Stich. Burchard had been both a Republican and a Democrat, and had edited both the "Tribune" and the "Kansan," but he was able and popular. April 5th, another counterfiters' outfit was unearthed in the old land office building and Matt M. Rucker arrested for the crime of making money on his own account. In the summer of this year the present city building was erected.

About this time the railroad question was exciting lots of interest as it was known that the St. Louis & San Francisco line was to be extended west from Oswego, and Independence was anxious for something more than the "plug," which was all she yet had. Besides, there were propositions for a road southwest from Parsons, and the papers of that day are full of the reports of meetings held and committees appointed to bring hither three or four different lines, the initials of whose titles mean nothing now. Probably if all the citizens of the town had pulled together, the "'Frisco" would have come here instead of edging off to the north from Cherryvale and angling through Wilson county. But there were divided counsels in those days, and a jealousy between property holders on the north and south sides which would not permit them to work together harmoniously, and so the line was lost and the population which would otherwise have come to swell the census of Independence went to build up Cherryvale. Probably Independence would have been a city of 15,000 many years sooner than it now will, if the "'Frisco" road had been landed. Not only did the year 1879 witness the loss of this road, but the same year the "plug" was extended out into the counties to the west, and the city's trade thereby materially circumscribed.

In April 1879, Burchard was re-elected mayor, defeating Dr. W. A. McCulley, 172 to 260. In September of that year Cary Oakes, who was then county treasurer, lost a suit instituted by the county to recover $4,-

073.30 which he had unwittingly allowed to get into the Mastin Bank at Kansas City the day before that institution closed its doors. It was in the shape of a draft from the state treasurer for the school fund account, and Oakes had put it in Turner & Otis' bank for collection. They forwarded it to their correspondent at Kansas City, and it disappeared in that hole which at the time engulfed so many other fortunes.

In the year 1880, the law in relation to city elections was changed, giving to mayors a two years' term; and the year witnessed so little of interest here that it must remain a blank, so far as these annals are concerned. In the spring of 1881, L. C. Mason was elected to the head of the city government, defeating B. F. Masterman. The following summer the people who have seldom refused to do anything asked of them to promote the educational interests of the city, voted $4,000.00 in bonds to repair that ill-fated fourth ward school building which had cost $23,000.00 in the start. This year the board of education drew the color line by providing a separate building for the accomodation of pupils of African decent, but they all refused to attend, and the courts decided they could not be discriminated against in that way. The prohibition law went into effect on May 1st, and, before the year was over, twelve drug stores in the county, of which five were located in Independence, had taken out permits to enable them to supply alcoholic medicine to the thirsty.

February 5th, 1882, witnessed the second disastrous fire in the history of Independence, five buildings on the west side of Penn. avenue, south of the bank building on the corner of Myrtle street, going down, while two more were badly damaged. All the five were wooden structures, though, and when they came to be replaced with substantial brick and stone buildings two stories in height, it was evident again that what had seemed to be a calamity was really a blessing in disguise.

May 25th, the new iron railroad bridge in process of erection over the Verdigris was swept away by the flooded stream and went down about ten minutes after a heavily loaded passenger train had passed over it. The loss to the company was $20,000.00. At the close of this year, the city counted among its acquisitions during that period a canning factory, a four story stone flouring mill, a foundry and a woolen mill. The location of so many manufacturing plants was secured at considerable effort and expense, and was thought to indicate that the future of the city was assured. Of the four, the Bowen flouring mill, alone, proved a permanency.

January 15, 1883, the $10,000.00 in bonds asked by the school board for the erection of a new school building in the first ward were voted by the bare majority of twelve. A two-story seven-room building was put up during the year, to be torn down just twenty years later to make room for one that was more modern and of larger size.

Independence's third great fire occurred February 17th, when the

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half block on the east side of the avenue and south of Main street went up in smoke. In M. J. Paul's three-story brick building on the corner were located, besides his grocery, the "Tribune" office and the Masonic lodge room. Speaking of this fire at the time, the writer of this article said, referring to the burning of the files of that paper: "The early history of Montgomery county can never be so well written since the destruction of these files." Since attempting to write some of that early history I realize most profoundly the truth of that remark of twenty years ago. The loss of property in this fire was estimated at $75,000.00, on which there was insurance to the amount of $54,000.00.

At the April election Dr. B. F. Masterman won the mayorality by a majority of 194 over N. H. Ives; and H. D. Grant became police judge.

In April 1884 a local paper says, "the coal bore is down 850 feet and the prospects were then better for oil than coal." In view of subsequent developments, it seems strange that our oil resources were not sooner brought to light. In June of that year, the Southern Kansas railroad began running a second daily train between Independence and Kansas City, to the great delight of all the people here. The same month the city council granted a franchise to A. H. McCormick for the construction of the system of water works which have since that time supplied the city.

The first murder in the history of Independence was committed August 18th, 1884. It was a Cain and Abel affair, the murderer and his victim being half brothers. The parties were J. H. Blackwell, the slayer, and Charles Neal, the slain. Both were half-blood Cherokee Indians, and jealousy was the cause of the crime. The woman in the case was Mrs. J. W. Maddox, with whom they both boarded. Blackwell was also Maddox's partner in the tinning business. The tragedy occurred at the cottage home of Maddox on West Main street, just opposite the Christian church. Blackwell was under the influence of liquor when he fired the shot that pierced his brother's stomach and ended his life.

Just before the November election of 1884, on the evening of October 23d, sky rockets fired at a Republican rally were responsible for a fire which destroyed three business buildings on the west side of Penn avenue, Shyrock's restaurant, Conrad Zwissler's barber shop and Chandler Robbins' music store. At that election a proposition to issue $50,000.00 in bonds to build a court house was carried.

November 17th, the first steps were taken toward building the Verdigris Valley, Independence & Western railroad, which has since become the Missouri Pacific line through here. The committee selected to prepare a charter for the new line consisted of Wm. Dunkin, E. P. Allen, H. W. Young and Dr. McFarland. The committee appointed to raise the money for a survey speedily got $1,200.00, although $1,000.00 was all that had been asked.

On the night of December 15th, Commodore Brown's three-story brick on the northeast corner of Main street and Penn. avenue was burned. G. Gottlieb's clothing house, the "Star" office and the Odd Fellows hall were the victims of this disaster. This fire resulted in the purchase of the "Kansan" office by H. W. Young of the "Star" and the consolidation of the two offices under the name of the "Star and Kansan."

At the spring term of the district court in 1885 Judge Chandler refused the injunction prayed for against the issue of the court house bonds, but the case was carried up to the state supreme court, and, although the decision was the same there, the legal battle delayed the work of building for nearly a year. At the city election in April there was a very spirited contest for mayor between two prominent citizens, L. A. Walker being supported by the progressives and John McCullagh by the conservatives. Walker was elected by a majority of 48. He was, by far, the most far-sighted and progressive head the city government had ever had, and it is due to him that grades were established throughout the city, and that the sidewalks in the business part of the city were widened from 12 to 16 feet and the old wooden awnings removed. Although Mr. Walker lacked the powers of expression to make himself fully understood at all times, he was a man of very strong individuality and of wonderful mental grasp and poise. He was a deep thinker, and a man of strong convictions and great independence, never following the crowd in his conclusions but always working them out for himself. He was radical in his views and policies and made many enemies, but everyone esteemed him for his integrity and manly virtues. He had many of the characteristics of a leader of men and would have reached higher positions but for the defect adverted to.

During 1885 Independence maintained its record as a bad town for the insurance companies. On March 30th, seven buildings on the west side of Penn. avenue, between Myrtle and Laurel streets, were destroyed, including the old Wilson & Irwin store building, which was the first erected in the town. All were wooden buildings, as were all of the five on the south side of East Main street which were burned June 13th. The last fire was evidently of incendiary origin, but as a result of the two, about the last of the wooden shacks were removed from the business quarter, so that the city put on a different aspect thereafter.

On the fifth of September the $35,000.00 in bonds asked for the building of the Verdigris Valley road were voted with practical unanimity, only 4 against to 438 for. The vote was also favorable in Sycamore and Independence townships, insuring the building of the road, and adding some $75,000.00 to the interest bearing debt of the county. In October W. T. Yoe, of the Tribune, turned the Independence postoffice over to B.

F. Devore, President Cleveland's appointee, and the first Democrat to hold that office.

The year 1886 was one of the most uneventful in the city's history. It had reached a population of 3,900, and was steadily growing. The new railroad was completed down to the south line of Independence township. In July, two men, Samuel Umbenhauer and Thomas Birch, were suffocated while digging a well in the northwest part of the city. Frank P. Burchard, a dissipated scion of an excellent family, committed forgery in a real estate transaction and was sentenced to the penitentiary. The most noteworthy event of the year was the laying of the corner stone of the new court house on November 30th. The event was appropriately celebrated and the ceremonies were imposing. The principal address was delivered by Hon. Wm. Dunkin, and was historical and retrospective in character.

The second murder which stained the annals of our city was committed February 25th, 1887, the victim being Joseph Tonkinson, who was shot after an exciting chase by Frank Meyer, whose sister Tonkinson had been unduly intimate with. Indeed the husband of the woman had given Tonkinson a terrible beating some time previously and threatened his life. As in the first murder case, it was a quarrel about a woman that resulted in the killing. At the city election in April, Mayor Walker was defeated for re-election by H. H. Dodd, who received 456 votes to Walker's 401. Dan Wassam, a well known printer, who has since acquired a competency in the real estate business at Neodesha, was elected probate judge. This was what was known in Kansas as the boom year, and Independence had the fever as severely as any city of its size, indulging in dreams of speedily becoming a great metropolis, and marking up real estate values to correspond. Another east and west railroad was projected which even reached the bond-voting stage in Liberty township, but never materialized to any further extent. There began to be whisperings about natural gas, too, though the stories of burning wells were regarded as fairy tales by most level-headed people. Still, in May the city council voted a thousand dollars to pay for prospecting for gas, and the same month granted D. P. Alexander, of Wichita, a franchise for a street railway which he did not build. In December the new court house was completed and the dedicatory exercises occurred, with more historical addresses by Judge George Chandler, J. D. McCue, Captain McTaggart and others.

To judge from the newspapers published in Independence, politics was almost the sole subject of interest during the year 1888. That was not only a Presidential year, but Independence's honored son, Lyman U. Humphrey, was a candidate for governor. When he returned home, after securing the nomination, he was accorded a most flattering reception by

his fellow citizens of all parties, and the city felt itself honored when the vote in November showed that along with Harrison he had received over 80,000 plurality, the largest ever cast for the candidate of any party in the state.

The night of the 13th of January 1889, a landmark of the early days went up in smoke, the stone hotel on east Main street, familiar to the travelling public as the "Main Street Hotel," was entirely destroyed by fire. The site remained vacant for fourteen years thereafter. On the 28th of February the United States land office here, which had outgrown its usefulness—practically all the public lands in the district having been entered—was discontinued by order of the Interior Department. The contest for mayor this year was between Wilson Kincaid and Dr. G. C. Chaney. Kincaid received 379 to Chaney's 347 and made a very popular official. November 23, the postoffice passed from the management of B. F Devore to that of E. E. Wilson. Mr. Wilson being one of the original settlers and founders of Independence, and having devoted a great deal of time to the records of pioneer days, everyone was gad to see him successful in getting the office, which he conducted with diligence and fidelity. It was his last official position, however, as he died not long after the expiration of his term.

If "no news is good news," the year 1890 was one of the best Independence ever experienced, for nothing out of the ordinary happened in the city during that year. It was, however, another political year which will always be prominent in the annals of Kansas. The "Alliance" was then in the height of its prosperity and the columns of the press were filled with accounts of its picnics and public meetings. But it was not an especially prosperous year for Independence, the city having, by that time, experienced the full effects of the reaction from the manufactured boom of the later eighties, and business being dull. Indeed, it began to look as if the town would go to seed, as so many county seats in farming sections which had enjoyed "great anticipations" often do.

At the city election in April 1891, Wilson Kincaid was re-elected mayor without opposition. At the same time J. B. Underhill became police judge. During this year the press was bemoaning the removal of the electric light plant, which had been shut down for some time previous, to Aurora, Missouri. But notwithstanding all that was said and done, our streets remain dark to this day, while a generation of children have grown to manhood and womanhood here.

In March 1892, Tom Boniface, the fat and jolly Englishman who had been in the meat business on East Main street ever since the pioneer days, was convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses and sentenced to the penitentiary. While awaiting sentence he caused something of a sensation by confessing that he and a man named Kinnie, who was then

running the market, and L. T. Stephenson, had, the fall previous, stolen cows belonging to George Waggoner and A. C. Stich. One or both of these gentlemen had bought at the market, and eaten on their own tables, the meat of the cows stolen from them without having the slightest suspicion of the way in which those animals had been disposed of. Stephenson's prominence as a lawyer, land speculator, county official, and in other positions in the public life of the community since he came here as one of the original settlers in 1869, made his arrest the talk of the town. At that time, and since, many have been charitably inclined to hold him guiltless and Boniface a perjurer who was anxious to pull others down with him. Stephenson was sentenced to the penitentiary, but after he had served a portion of his term Boniface made affidavit that his charge was false, and Stephenson was pardoned and soon removed to New Mexico.

Early in 1893, the Independence city council granted J. D. Nickerson a franchise for natural gas, and he began drilling on the Brewster place five miles east of the city, after having secured a pledge from the business men to pay him $1,000.00 when gas was ready for delivery to the subscribers to the fund. After so many vain attempts to secure gas for the city, this one materialized and before the end of the year the pipes were laid and the city was using natural gas for fuel. This was the beginning of a new era for the city, and, though its recovery from the depression that followed the boom times of 1887 was slow, it was sure and steady. Property began to command better figures and values were more firm. Neglected buildings were painted and the signs of recovery from the "dumps" began to manifest themselves on every hand. While no one fully realized what the new conditions that were beginning to develop would do for the city, confidence in her future was restored, and she started on the up-grade.

On the 7th of March Emmett Dalton was brought into court and pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree for participation in the raid on the Coffeyville banks the previous October, in which the other members of the Dalton gang, as well as several citizens, were killed. Judge McCue sentenced Emmett to the penitentiary for 99 years, and he was at once removed to the train; there being grave fears that an attempt would be made to rescue him. Indeed, during the five months he had been confined in the county jail Sheriff Callahan had maintained an armed guard at the court house in view of the possibility if such an attempt, and it was with a feeling of relief that the people saw this weak and wounded survivor of the most eventful episode in the history of the county depart for Lansing.

In the election of 1893, the contest was along party lines for the first time in many years, and Dr. G. C. Chaney, the regular Republican candi-

date, received 545 votes to 475 cast for Henry Baden, the citizen candidate.

On the Fourth of July Milton Cannon left his home in this city, stating that he was going to Cherryvale to take a train for St. Louis. He was not afterward seen alive, so far as is known, but five days later his decomposed remains were found in a ravine near the river. Whether he had been murdered was a grave question. Charles Merrit was afterward tried for complicity in the murder, on the theory that Merritt had aided in killing him to avenge the honor of a sister. Merritt was acquitted, but George Stevens, who was the leading witness against him, had been previously convicted of the same crime and sentenced to be hung. He is still in prison expiating an offense of which many question his guilt, and of which he never would have been convicted but for his general depravity. Indeed, most of the parties connected with the case were of such unsavory reputation that it was impossible to give credence to their testimony. This was the third murder committed in the city—if murder it was.

The first day of January 1894, witnessed the worst fatality from the use of gas that ever occurred in the Kansas field, and one that caused a thrill of horror through this entire section. The story of the Reed tragedy is detailed in another chapter in this work. No other event in the history of the city ever caused such a sensation as this did.

Near the close of the same month, the community was again horrified to hear of the suicide of Philip Shoemaker, a prominent citizen and business man, who hung himself in a granary out at his farm one Saturday morning, during a period of nervous depression.

This year was signalized throughout by tragedies. On the night of March 26th, Night Officer J. D. Burnworth shot and killed an unknown man who was preparing to rob the postoffice, and who had the drop on him with a loaded revolver pointed at him and within three feet of his breast

When the election for city officers came off in April 1895, Dr. Chaney, who had been elected mayor two years previous as the regular Republican candidate, was found heading the opposition citizens' ticket, with Carl Stich, the regular Republican standard bearer. Chaney had 506 votes and Stich 425.

A very pleasant occurrence was the celebration on the 11th of June at St. Andrews church, of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its pastor's ministry as a priest of the Catholic church. Leading citizens of all denominations united in testifying to the appreciation in which Reverend Father Philip Scholl was held as a man, as a Christian, as a friend of humanity and as one who went about doing good to the sick and sorrowing.

The question of the purchase of the water works by the city was voted on, June 25th, and although the proposition to issue bonds for that

purpose received 215 votes to 115 cast in opposition, it was defeated for lack of the required two-thirds majority.

Coming to 1896, the year of the great silver fight for the presidency, we find, as usual when politics absorbs so much of the attention and energies of the people, that very little else of interest seemed to happen. The old adage that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." might be paraphrased to read, "When the politicians don't keep the people busy, they will find some other mischief to amuse themselves with." A noteworthy event of the year was the appearance of Samuel C. Elliott, a promising young lawyer who had been county attorney for two terms and had secured an enviable practice, before the probate court as a candidate for the insane asylum. He was sent to Osawatomie where he gradually grew worse and died a few years later.

At the spring election in 1897 W. P. Bowen was chosen mayor by a majority of 277 votes over I. G. Fowler. Under a new law just enacted, the whole corps of city officers was elective, even where they had previously been appointed by the mayor and council, and the ticket this year ran down to street commissioner. J. B. Underhill was elected clerk, Joseph Chandler, city attorney, and H. W. Hazen, police judge. During the year the legal fight to prevent the building of the county high school established by act of the legislature in February, was kept up; but the probability of its success was not great enough to seriously disturb the equanimity of the city. Another chapter in this volume gives the full details of this contest. One of the celebrated cases of the county was tried in the district court early in December, when Henry Sheesley was arraigned for the murder of Captain Daniel McTaggart. The victim was one of the early settlers of the county and had been prominent in political life throughout its entire history. Indeed, he had served in the state Legislature for fourteen consecutive years and had been twice elected state Senator. Sheesley was a tenant of McTaggart's, renting his flouring mill on the Verdigris, and it was as the outcome of a dispute about a settlement of accounts early in August that the fatal affray occured, McTaggart was shot and lived but a few hours. Sheesley's lawyers made a strong effort to prove that he was insane, and he went through the forms of having an epileptic fit in the court room, but the jury concluded that he was responsible for his acts and convicted him of manslaughter. He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, which most of those familiar with the facts considered a very light punishment for the offense of which he was guilty.

Early in 1898, a vitrified brick plant was established in the city, and the council provided for paving the business streets with its products. About the same time the Independence Gas Company secured a greatly increased gas supply for the city by extending its mains to connect with

the wells drilled by the Standard Oil Company out in the neighborhood of Table Mound—that company having drilled for oil, and being willing to dispose of the gas to our home company. From this time on the city had an abundant supply for manufacturing purposes, and efforts went on without cessation to secure their location and make Independence a manufacturing center.

In May 1898, the Twentieth Kansas regiment was enlisted for the Spanish war, and company "G" was recruited at Independence, and for the most part consisted of Montgomery county boys. On the eve of their departure for the state capital, the citizens tendered them a reception and banquet which was largely attended and proved a most interesting occasion, with a grand outflow of patriotic spirit. The officers of this company were: Captain, D. Stewart Elliott, of Coffeyville; First Lieutenant, H. A. Scott, of Sycamore; Second Lieutenant, William A. McTaggart, son of the late Senator McTaggart. When the company accompanied its regiment to the Philippines, it was to leave there two of these three—Elliott and McTaggart falling under Filipino bullets.

This year Independence city voted $13,000.00 in bonds in aid of the extension of the Southwestern line of the Santa Fe down to Bartelsville in the Indian Territory. There were strings attached to the proposition, however, and one of the conditions—that a depot should be built up-town and within about three or four blocks of the crossing of Main street and Penn. avenue—the road had no disposition to comply with, so that the vote was futile. Probably this was the last vote of bonds for railroad aid which the city will ever make.

Fire again made holes in the business portion of Independence early in 1899, Anderson's dry goods store and Gottlieb's clothing house going up in smoke on the night of the 31st of January, and the LaGrande hotel going to keep them company on the 13th of February. At the session of the legislature this winter the city was empowered to expend $5,000.00 in building the out-let sewer that was so urgently needed and the work was at once undertaken.

Like Mayor Chaney two years before, Mayor Bowen in 1899, having held one term after his election as a regular Republican candidate, became, at the end of the term, an independent candidate for the same office. Unlike Chaney, though, he was elected, by a majority of 55.

The business of the Independence postoffice having increased to over $8,000.00 annually on July 1st, 1899, it was raised to the second class and the postmaster's salary increased to $2,000.00 a year. Edwin Foster, one of the pioneers whose name is met frequently in the early chronicles of Montgomery county, was now postmaster. He succeeded George Hill, who was the incumbent during Cleveland's second administration, and who made, perhaps, the most efficient and popular official who ever filled the office.

Next year the postoffice income had risen to $10,000.00, indicating a very rapid growth in business, and with the result that before the end of the year free mail delivery was established, with Lon T. Hudson, Frank G. Harper and Dale Hebrank as the regular carriers, and Will Williams as substitute.

June 19th, 1900, another election was held to decide whether to issue bonds and buy the water works, and the proposition was again defeated, as it had been five years before, the argument most successfully used being that as the franchise of the company would expire in five years it would be poor policy to pay them for a run-down and worn-out plant at this time, when, by waiting, we would be absolved from all necessity to do so and could erect an independent plant in 1905.

This year the Republican ticket for city officers, headed by F. C. Moses, was elected from top to bottom. Mr. Moses was opposed by Guy I. Watt, on a citizens' ticket, who was beaten by 109 votes. The most important event of the year was the voting of $40,000.00 in bonds for the construction of two new modern school buildings, of twelve rooms each, to take the place of the three existing buildings, all of which were to be demolished. To destroy school houses as good as we then had, seemed to many people like reckless extravagance and prodigality; but the practical condemnation of the Fourth ward building, erected in the pioneer days, made some action necessary and the voters stood by the Board of Education and adopted the very radical proposition they submitted, the election being held on the 30th of April, every ward in the city giving a majority in their favor and the total being 167.

A very pleasant feature of life in Independence during the hot and dry summer of 1901 was the open air theatre at Gas Park, opposite the court house, where a professional actor, assisted by his wife and some very good amateur talent, gave weekly performances all through the season. Indeed, so popular a meeting place did this become that the union services of the churches on Sunday evening throughout the heated term were held there.

The most destructive wind storm that ever visited the city occurred on the morning of June 21st. For about an hour, between two and three o'clock, the wind not only blew hard but hot from the west, the calm that followed being accompanied by a temperature above 90 degrees and in some localities in the country reported to have been over 100 degrees. The greatest damage was done to the court house where the galvanized iron work of the tower was blown off, and some of the windows broken outward, indicating a cyclonic vacuum in the outside air. Aside from this, the damage consisted principally in the unroofing of buildings and awnings. The wind, however, had a very deleterious effect on the corn crop, though that was a failure all over the country that year.

In 1902, Independence began to see the substance of things hoped

for, and her people to realize that she was passing out of the chrysalis stage and becoming a city in fact as well as in name. The "Washington" and "Lincoln" school buildings were completed and school opened in them about the middle of October. The magnificent five-story "Carl-Leon" hotel was building and was opened for business the following February. The Midland Glass Company came from Hartford City, Indiana, and built a factory here, as well as a large addition to the city north of the Santa Fe railroad. Across the river, the Ellsworth Paper Company's mill was finished and put in operation, and the Adamson Manufacturing Company's sugar plant was erected and began the manufacture of sorghum syrup. Business buildings of a superior character were put up, and everywhere evidences of the new life the city had taken on were manifesting themselves. Meanwhile real estate was doubling and trebling in value, and the demand for residences was entirely in excess of the supply, notwithstanding they were going up by the score. It was what, in earlier times, would have been called a "boom," but seemed now to be only a healthful and normal growth. During this year the Independence Gas Company opened the great Bolton gas field, with a capacity of seventy million cubic feet of gas per day, and connected it with our city system by pipe lines, thus making it contribute to our industrial development. At last things were coming our way, and they have continued to do so up to the present time, in a way that makes the air castles of the early settlers look like pinch-beck jewelry.

The enumeration of the spring of 1902 showed a population of 6,208 in the city, a gain of over 2,000 in two years.

On October 1st, a shocking double tragedy was added to the list of homicides that has marred the history of the city. The victims were C. W. Hooper and his divorced wife, Luzetta. They disagreed as to the custody of the children, and he was jealous of her still, although separated. After consulting an attorney in his office over the postoffice, they stepped out into the hallway, where the man shot the woman and then himself, both dying at once. They had not long been residents of the city, having come here from Wilson county a short time previous.

The city election in April 1903, resulted in the choice of W. P. Bowen for a third term as mayor. The opposing candidate was A. C. Stich, of the Citizens Bank. Both ran on independent tickets, by petition, and Bowen won by 115 votes, after one of the most hotly contested fights the city had ever seen.

Although it is in no sense history, I find it hard to draw this narrative to a close without saying something about the great things in the way of manufacturing industries that it is expected will soon materialize and double or treble the population of the city and extend its boundaries and multiply its business. But these things are, as yet, only ideas in the minds of men and as such only can they be chronicled.

In the retrospect, now that I am taking leave of this task, I cannot fail to realize how very imperfectly it has been performed. In looking over more than a thousand newspapers and culling a few of the more striking incidents of each year, I have not really been writing history, but only chronicling a mere fragment of the story of the life of a growing town. Think of the people who have been born and grown to manhood and womanhood here, of the stories of their lives, of the steady growth of the city, of the shade-embowered streets that now stretch out in all directions; of the thousands of events that have happened here and been found worthy of mention in the city press, and of the tens of thousands of incidents that have not been chronicled, but of which many would possess an interest surpassing those that have been preserved by the types—think of all these things and you will realize with me how little of history is contained in the books that are called history, and how much must remain unwritten in our meager annals.

Town Building in the South-East Corner of Montgomery County

BY DR. T. C. FRAZIER.

Claymore, Westralia, Tally Springs, Parker, Old Coffeyville, Coffeyville and Liberty

The Verdigris river (so named on account of the dark green color of its waters) has its origin in Woodson and Greenwood counties and, running in a southeasterly direction, crosses the south line of the state near the southeast corner of Montgomery county.

In the early days, just preceding the opening of the Osage Diminished Reserve to white settlement, no less than four Indian villages occupied the banks of this stream, near the point of its emergence from the state of Kansas on the way to its confluence with the Arkansas near Fort Gibson. Whether from this fact, or because certain traders had established themselves near these Indian villages, the idea that an important city would soon spring up near this point seems to have taken fast hold upon the minds of the early settlers.

So nearly unanimous was this opinion among the hardy pioneers that no less than six towns were projected, within an area enclosed by the segment of a circle drawn from a point five miles up the east line of the county to a corresponding point on the south line, within two years after the country was opened to settlement. Some of these were laid out and plats prepared for filing even before the ratification of the treaty by which the Indian title was extinguished, and almost every "squatter" indulged in rosy dreams of the time when his claim would become a part of the metropolis of the county.

There can be no doubt, now, that the confidence of the early settlers, in the fitness of this location for the upbuilding of an important trade center, was well founded, but the eagerness of so many of them to enjoy the honor and emoluments, supposed to accrue to the founder of a pros-

perous city, came near disappointing the hopes of all, for the fierce battle for supremacy, by which the aspiring villagers were rent and torn, so dissipated the town-building energies, which should have been concentrated in one united effort, that capital, which might have been attracted to any one of the sites chosen was driven away by uncertainty as to what the outcome would be.

What might have been the result if either of these locations had been backed by a united effort, none can know, but any old settler will tell you, that the energy wasted in the fierce struggles for supremacy, among those rival towns, would if expended in building up one locality, have made it the best and biggest town in Southern Kansas; as it is I doubt not that many loyal citizens will now tell you, that the best, if not the largest, town in Southern Kansas is to be found in the southeastern corner of Montgomery county.

In June 1869, Governor Harvey issued a proclamation organizing the county of Montgomery and apponiting three commissioners who, at their first meeting, in the following month, divided the county into three townships, indicated by two parallel lines crossing the county from east to west. Later on these townships were subdivided by two parallel lines crossing the county from north to south, thus creating nine townships, each having an area of about seventy-two square miles. Of these subdivisions, the southeastern, comprising the territory now included in Parker and Cherokee townships, was known as Parker township and within the limits of this territory much of the early history of the county was made. Here the towns of Claymore, Westralia, Tally Springs, Parker and Old Coffeyville rose and fell in rapid succession, to be succeeded by the present city of Coffeyville, all located, as above stated, in the southeast corner of the township, near where the Verdigris river crosses the south line of the state.

In as much as the early population was concentrated in and about the villages, and that it shifted from one to another as confidence in the stability of one site waned, to be succeeded by a boom movement in a rival place, it is evident that the makers of the early history were interested in the growth and development of more than one of the rival towns. It seems advisable, therefore that certain early events, which affected the community as a whole, should be treated of before entering upon the recital of the special life history of the individual villages.

Early Settlers

Lewis Scott, a colored man, who made a settlement in the Verdigris valley mid-way between the sites subsequently chosen as the location for the towns of Coffeyville and Parker, in February 1867, claimed to be the first "white" settler in Montgomery county. This claim is confirmed by the late E. E. Wilson, author of a valuable historical sketch published in

Edward's Historical Atlas of the county in 1881. Andreas, in his history of Kansas, accords whatever honor that may be due to the pioneer settler to Green L. Canada who, he says, "in January 1866, settled at a point on Pumpkin creek, which was subsequently selected as the site for the village of Claymore." This historian, however, is in error. Green L. Canada did make a settlement on Pumpkin creek in 1866, as stated by Andreas, but at a point within the borders of Labette county, one of the sub-divisions of which—Canada township—still bears his name. From this place Mr. Canada moved in December 1868 to a point lower down the creek which was subsequently selected as the site for the village of Claymore. So the fact remains, as stated by Mr. Wilson, that Lewis Scott was the pioneer settler of the county.

In December 1867, Zachariah C. Crow settled on a claim adjoining that of Lewis Scott. The following names are remembered as being among those who came to this corner of the county in 1868: John A. Twiss, T. C., J. H. and Allen Graham, J. F. Savage, Jack Thompson, E. K. Kounce, William Fain, Mrs. E. C. Powell, John Lushbaugh, Green L. Canada, John McIntyre, Joe Roberts and W. T. and S. W. Mays. Of these, only J. F. Savage, John McIntyre and Mrs. E. C. Powell remain, while many who came in 1869 are still here.

Within the limits of Parker township, as originally constituted, the first three school districts in the county were organized. Within this territory the first school-house in the county was built; the first school taught; the first sermon preached; the first marriage solemnized; the first church organized and the first building to be used exclusively for church purposes erected. Here was held the first inquest and the first preliminary examination on a charge of murder, conducted under the forms of law. Within the limits of this township the most startling and sensational act of mob violence known in the history of the county was enacted, and here an enormous bonded debt was fastened upon the county by election methods the most daring and conscienceless that can be conceived.

The first school-house, erected near Tally Springs, in the early summer of 1869, was a very primitive structure indeed. Its walls consisted of slabs set on end and supported in an upright position by poles attached to four posts set in the ground. The bare earth served as a floor and the roof was partly of clap-boards and partly of straw cut from the prairie near by. Windows were unnecessary, as the chunks between the slabs of the walls admitted all the light and air that was needed. In this rude structure John C. Kounce, a young son of Dr. E. K. Kounce, taught a small subscription school in the summer of the same year; which is believed to be the pioneer school of the county. During the winter of 1869-70 Miss Laura Foote conducted a school at the village of Claymore which, some historians claim, was the first school taught in the county,

but there can be no doubt that the Kounce school preceded that taught by Miss Foote by several months.

Religion

The itinerant Methodist preacher is usually the first to spread the "glad tidings" in pioneer settlements of the west, but in this county he was preceded by his Baptist brother. Rev. F. L. Walker, a Baptist minister from Oswego, Kansas, preached an open-air sermon at Tally Springs in the summer of 1869, which is believed to be the first effort at religious teaching ever attempted in the county. At this time the first church organization was effected under the name and title of Salem Baptist church.

A little later on Elder John Randle, a Christian minister, preached a series of sermons in the same locality sometimes occupying the schoolhouse above described and sometimes holding forth in the open air, or at the houses of the neighboring settlers; especially at the home of the widow Fike whose daughter the Reverend gentleman afterward married. This is claimed by the old settlers of that neighborhood to be the earliest protracted meeting, or religious revival held in the county.

The old log church which stood on an elevated point in the northwest corner of the township, beside the wagon road leading from Coffeyville to Independence, was undoubtedly the first building erected in the county to be used exclusively for church purposes. It was built by the united efforts of the settlers in that part of the township, of rough hewn logs, contributed by the "squatters" on the timber lands along the river and raised by an assemblage of neighbors gathered together by previous appointment for that purpose; the four corners being securely notched together; the space between the logs filled with bits of wood plastered with clay and the whole being covered with a substantial roof of clapboards.

This old church was, for years, the shrine toward which young and old bent their steps on each recurring Sunday, but time, which effaces all things, has left nothing, save the neighboring graves, to mark the site of the sacred edifice.

Wedding Bells

About mid summer of 1869 "Old Man Vasser," the pioneer gun smith, living on a claim just north of the village of Claymore, gave his daughter, Catherine, in marriage to one, James Danehu. This was believed to be the first marriage in the county and the men and boys from the village, and neighboring claims, proceeded to celebrate the event in true frontier style; creating such a frightful din that some unsuspecting neighbors fled from their homes in mortal fear of an Indian uprising.

The First Murder

In March or April 1870, an old man named McCabe, living alone in a little cabin a short distance northwest of Tally Springs, was found dead a few yards from his cabin door. The discoverer of the body, having reported his ghastly find to George Carlton, a claim-holder living near by, alarmed the neighborhood and led a party of half a dozen or more to the scene of the tragedy.

The condition of the premises, as seen at this visit, indicated that the old man had been stealthily approached while sitting at his breakfast; that a shot, which passed through his boot leg, had given the first intimation of danger; that McCabe had risen hastily and engaged in a struggle with his assailant, and that the victim, after being shot through the body at such close range as to set fire to his clothing, had run from the hut and fallen forward on his face, and that the body had been rolled over and the pockets rifled.

This murder furnished the occasion for the first inquest held in the county, and incidentally showed the "squatters'" respect for orderly methods of procedure in such emergencies. The county not yet being fully organized, there was no officer in reach, so far as these settlers knew, who was qualified to take charge of this case, but the assembled neighbors, desiring, as far as possible, to observe the forms of law, proceeded to elect a jury composed of J. F. Savage, George Carlton, Mike Carlton, E. K. Kounce, John McCaleb and John Swarbourg. These gentlemen effected a formal organization by electing Mr. Savage foreman and were sworn in as a coroner's jury by C. H. Wyckoff, an attorney at law.

This jury instituted a formal investigation which resulted in the conclusion that the facts were substantially as stated above, and that the motive was robbery. A bullet digged from the earthen floor where it had buried itself after passing through the victim's trousers and boot leg, indicated that the attack had been sudden and unsuspected, and the up-set table and scattered ware showed that the man had risen hastily to defend himself, or escape by flight. The burned clothing at the point where the fatal bullet entered the body indicated close contact with the murderer, as if there had been a struggle for life, and the similarity of the exhumed bullet to the one cut from the body of the murdered man was evidence that the assault was made by but one person, while the inverted pockets showed robbery to be the motive for the deed.

It was also apparent that the assassin had done his bloody work hastily, as several dollars in bills were left in his victim's vest pocket and a piece of script, or fractional paper currency, was found on the ground beside the body.

The finding of the jury was, that "deceased came to his death by

means of a leaden bullet fired from a pistol in the hands of some person unknown." The body was then removed to the house of George Carlton and prepared for burial which, however, was further delayed, as will be seen below.

First Preliminary on the Charge of Murder

The unauthorized proceedings of the Tally Springs settlers, in the matter of the McCabe murder, although honorable and well-meant, were not permitted to pass unchallenged. While McCabe's body still waited for burial Eli Dennis, of Westralia, who had recently been commissioned a Justice of the Peace, appeared upon the scene with a posse and, taking possession of the body, proceeded to hold another inquest. I am not informed as to the finding of the second jury ,but it must have cast suspicion on three brothers named Shaw, who were holding a bunch of cattle in the neighborhood and contesting the right of McCabe to hold the claim he occupied.

It was alleged by the settlers on the north side of the creek, that the Westralia party came out prepared not only to hold the inquest but to execute the murderous Shaws, who, it is believed, were already adjudged guilty of the crime. An air of probability is given to this suspicion by the fact that one of the equipments of the party was a length of new rope which could have had no legitimate office to perform in the ceremonies attending a legal inquest upon the dead body. However this may be, word had gone out that the Shaws were in danger and the Tally Springs party hastened to the scene of action where they found the suspects under arrest, and a council in progress under a large oak, with spreading branches standing out from the body suggestively. The most of these neighbors having brought their long squirrel rifles with them the visiting gentlemen from the south side of the creek, esteeming discretion the better part of valor, silently withdrew leaving their prisoners in the hands of the Tally Springs contingent. This movement proved only to be a feint, as a posse was sent out early the next morning to re-arrest the Shaws and bring them to Westralia for trial.

Then followed the arraignment and trial which, as before stated, was the first formal examination held in the county on a charge of murder. Eli Dennis, J. P., presided and J. M. Scudder enacted the roll of prosecutor, while C. W. Ellis and J. D. McCue, two young men who subsequently rose to positions of prominence in the judiciary of the state, were retained as counsel for the accused. The legal battle raged fiercely for several days but victory finally perched upon the banner of the defendants' attorneys and their clients, being released, hastily left the country.

The real murderer of McCabe will never be known, but some of the settlers north of the creek suspected one, Bill Howell, a suspicious looking

fellow, who had for some time been hanging around the camp of the Shaws and who, as was afterward remembered, disappeared on the day of the murder, and was never again seen or heard of in this part of the country.

Bonding the County

In 1870 the L. L. & G. Railway Company submitted a proposition to build twenty-one miles of road in the county, conditioned upon the voting to said company, in aid of the enterprise, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in county bonds. As it was evident that the road would be built across the county near its east line, Parker township undertook to see that the proposition was accepted by an affirmative vote, and in order that there might be no failure in carrying out that purpose, all restrictions on the elective franchise, on account of age, sex and residence, were temporarily removed.

The election was held at the town of Westralia and for that day the fight between the rival towns was suspended, the citizens of each vicinity vieing with those of the others in their efforts to carry the proposition through to a successful issue each faction, of course, expecting its favorite locality to be made the terminus of the line, and each, no doubt, having assurances from the manipulators of the project, that its desires would be gratified. All were, therefore, animated by a determination to poll enough votes to overcome any opposition that might be developed in other parts of the county.

When the day appointed for the election arrived a board, friendly to the proposition, was installed and the voting began. It soon developed, however, that Eli Dennis, one of the judges, was inclined to be over-critical as to the qualifications of voters, so a novel scheme was concocted to get him out of the way. It chanced that he was the local justice of the peace and numerous litigants had business with him that day that was too important to admit of delay so he was called aside for frequent and prolonged consultation, during which intervals visitors from Labette county, the Indian Territory, Arkansas and Missouri, and such small boys as were ambitious to cast their "maiden ballot," were rushed to the polling place and permitted to vote for the bonds, no questions being asked, except that each voter give a name, his own or not, no matter, to be entered on the tally sheets.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that men voted "early and often," but even these irregularities were not sufficient to satisfy the manipulators of the job. It is alleged that Fred O'Brien, an expert penman employed in George Hall's grocery at Parker, procured some blank tally sheets which he filled with names copied at random from an old New York directory found among the effects of his employer. These were passed in to the election board with the number of ballots to

correspond with the names on the bogus sheets, and made a part of the returns.

I can not now recall the number of votes polled at Westralia on that eventful day but it was not far short of the total population of the county. By such means the coveted aid was voted and in the following year the road was built, but with characteristic ingratitude the company ignored the claims of all the friendly towns and selected a site just north of the village of Coffeyville for the terminus of the line.

This exhibition of bad faith on the part of the company aroused an intense feeling of bitterness in the outraged community which culminated in an effort to defeat the delivery of the bonds. Suit was brought in the United States court at Leavenworth, with Albert H. Horton as attorney for the county, but for some reason—which has never been satisfactorily explained—the county commissioners suddenly changed front and ordered the suit dismissed "without prejudice;" this was accordingly done and an order issued for the delivery of the bonds, which of course, passed into the hands of innocent purchasers, and thus another link was forged in the conspiracy against the county.

The bonds being delivered and sold, it became the duty of a subsequent board of county commissioners to levy a tax for the payment of interest and to provide a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the bonds. This the board declined to do and the case again went into the courts. This time the people took a hand in the fight and appointed an advisory committee to collect evidence and advise with the commissioners as to the best method of conducting the defense. The Parker township contingent of the advisory committee made a thorough inquiry into the Westralia election methods and secured the consent of a number of the chief actors to appear in court and testify as to the irregularities herein described, but for some reason the commissioners compromised the case and the evidence failed to become a matter of record, but the facts as herein stated may be confidently accepted by the student of the early history of the county as being substantially correct.

Murder and Mob Violence

In 1871 the deliberate and cooly planned murder of an inoffensive old man, which furnished the occasion for the startling and sentsational act of mob violence already referred to, occurred almost within sight of the town of Parker. Old Jake Miller and John A. Twiss were rival claimants for a quarter section of land adjoining the original settlement of Lews Scott in the Verdigris Valley. Not succeeding in ousting Twiss by intimidation, Miller called a consultation of his friends to devise some more effective means of getting rid of the prior claimant. In pursuance of this purpose John Sturman, William Ross and Jim Braden, a negro, met at Miller's house and, after discussing the situation, concluded

that as Twiss lived alone in his little cabin, the safest and most expeditious plan was to remove him by assassination. A plan of proceedure being agreed upon, and a certain Sunday night set for the perpetration of the bloody deed, the conspirators dispersed to their several homes to await the appointed hour for the performance of their respective parts in the bloody drama. On that fatal Sunday night the church-going part of the community were surprised to see old Jake Miller and his entire family enter the village church, and many whispered comments were made upon the unusual circumstance.

The movements of Sturman on that day are not now remembered, but they were such as to enable him to prove an alabi, if it should be necessary. Ross lived several miles up the river and on that account was not likely to be suspected; and in the case of the negro, Braden, there was no known motive to connect him with such a crime. However, as was developed by the subsequent investigation, Ross was to commit the murder and the negro was to wait for him at a certain point on the river, where a skiff was known to be kept, and there set him across that he might return to his home by the most direct and least traveled route.

On the afternoon of the day appointed for Twiss' removal Ross called at the store of W. W. Ford, in Parker, and purchased an iron wedge, which had the price marked upon it with white paint, in the merchant's private cipher. He also bought a lunch of some kind and ate it in the store, taking so much time about it that it was quite late when he took his departure. From there he evidently went to the home of Twiss where he shot the old man as he sat at his table reading a small pocket bible. This shot not proving immediately fatal the old man appears to have risen and rushed to the door, where he was met by the murderer who clubbed him with his gun, crushing his skull and breaking the stock from the barrel of the gun.

The assassin then repaired to the place appointed for crossing the river, sank the broken gun in the water and was ferried across by Braden, who then returned to his own home in the heavy timber.

The body of the murdered man was soon discovered by a neighbor returning from the church where old Jake Miller had that night attended church. The alarm was given and an immediate search for a clue to the perpetrator of the crime instituted.

In those days claim trobles were not an infrequent cause of enmity between neighbors, and Miller's known contention with Twiss for posession of the claim they both occupied, and his sudden piety on the night of the murder, caused him to be suspected of complicity in the crime. He was, therefore, arrested on the following Tuesday morning. The arrest of Sturman and Braden soon followed, not because there was any evidence against them but because of their known intimacy with Miller subjected them to suspicion of having a guilty knowledge of the crime.

In the meantime search was being made about the Twiss cabin for a clue which resulted in the finding and identification of the iron wedge purchased by Ross on the day of the murder. This, of course, connected Ross with the crime and he was immediately arrested. The prisoners were arraigned before S. B. Morehouse, J. P., for examination on a charge of murder, J. M. Scudder appearing as attorney for the state and C. W. Ellis acting as counsel for the accused. A plea of "not guilty" was entered, and as there was no evidence upon which to hold Miller, Sturman and Braden, they were released.

Marshall S. S. Peterson, however, still kept his eye on the negro and, finally, by threatening to lock him up in the little one-celled calaboose with Ross, he was so wrought up, on account of his superstitious fears, that he made a full confession to the facts as above recited.

On the strength of this confession Miller and Sturman were re-arrested, and Braden, being assured of his personal safety, consented to come into court and give evidence for the state.

Following the discovery of the tragedy which had been enacted at the lonely Twiss cabin, popular excitement had raged at fever heat and the sessions of the court had drawn such crowds of interested spectators as to tax the capacity of the little school house where the trial was held, and it was expected that the final sitting would bring out an unusually large attendence, and that the tide of popular excitement would reach the danger limit. So a posse was summoned to secure the safety of court and prisoners, but notwithstanding the rumored confession of the negro and its confirmation by the finding of the broken gun at the place pointed out by him, the finding of the iron wedge and its identification as the one bought by Ross on the day of the murder, and the sensational story that Braden was expected to tell about the conspiracy and crime, the attendance was noticeably small. There seemed to be a sudden lapse of popular interest in the proceedings and when the prisoners were remanded to jail to be held for trial before the district court, only a few idle men and boys were on hand to follow them and their guards to the calaboose, where they were manacled and locked up for the night; a guard being placed about the building for additional safety.

Some time during the night the seeming lapse of popular interest in the court proceedings at the little school house were explained in a startling manner. Another court, that of "Judge Lynch," had evidently been holding a star chamber session with a full attendence. The guards at the jail were suddenly confronted with overwhelming numbers and quietly ordered to surrender. So orderly and unexpectedly was the attack that the men seemed to have risen up out of the ground and in such numbers as to make it apparent that resistence would be worse than useless. So the officer and his posse silently obeyed the order to lay down their arms. The jail key was taken from the pocket of night marshal, John Sowash,

the door unlocked and the prisoners brought forth. The officers and guards, except two young fellows, were pushed into the jail and the door closed upon them and locked. The two young fellows were stationed a little way from the building with their faces to the west and told not to move for a given time on pain of death. A wagon was procured into which the prisoners were mounted and a procession formed which moved a little way east and then turned north in the direction of the scene of the late tragedy. All these movements were executed so silently that the sleeping inmates of the nearest residences were undisturbed.

The two young men with their faces to the west stood like statues until sure their probation had expired, when they procured a sledge hammer and broke the lock from the jail door, releasing the officers and guards, but no pursuit was attempted until morning, when the bodies of their prisoners, Miller, Sturman and Ross were found hanging from a branch of a large oak which stood near the door of the Twiss cabin.

The man who kept the ferry near by reported that he had set an armed party, numbering about sixty men, across the river on that fatal night, and the guards at the jail estimated the number of their captors from fifty to sixty, but the exact number has never been known. Neither has the identity of these self-appointed executioners ever been made public.

This was no ordinary mob moved to deeds of violence by fierce unreasoning passion, but a company of cool-headed, determined men, who, seeing in the Twiss murder a menace to the peaceful and orderly administration of affairs, so necessary to the safety and good repute of the community, resolved to forewarn those who were inclined to yield to the promptings of evil passion, by visiting swift and terrible punishment upon the stealthy and cowardly assassins of an unoffending old man. This is amply proven by the entire absence of the usual methods of the mob. There was no noisey bluster, no wanton destruction of property, no effort to terrorize the community by the reckless discharge of firearms and the mutilation of the bodies of the victims, but just a quiet and orderly infliction of the death penalty upon a convicted murderer and his fellow-conspirators.

Ordinarily no good citizen can afford to condone the taking of human life without due process of law, but in a frontier settlement such executions as is here described sometimes afford the best possible safeguard to the lives and property of the well-disposed. That such was the effect of the summary execution of the Twiss murderers, there is little doubt, as in those days there were many conflicting interests which might have terminated in murder if this one had been permitted to pass unavenged.

Rival Towns

In the winter of 1868-9 the trading post of G. L. Canada, on Pumpkin Creek, became the nucleus of the village of Claymore which grew to be a smart little town of perhaps one hundred souls. Early in the spring following a town company was formed with G. L. Canada, president, and A. M. Duncan as secretary. A few small stores were opened to supply the villagers and scattered settlers with dry goods and groceries and to trade with the Indians. John Lushbaugh, one of the store keepers, also kept a tavern for the entertainment of man and beast, and Dr. Stewart, the pioneer doctor, whose armamentarium consisted of a few obsolete journals, a time-worn dispensatory, a pair of dilapidated saddle bags, a tooth forceps and a dozen or so of bottles and packages, set up an office in one corner of Lushbaugh's store.

The promoters of this town started out with high hopes of building a town of importance but, alas, for the stability of human hopes, the summer was not half over before the enterprise was overshadowed by the founding of the rival town of Westralia.

This village was founded by Capt. H. C. Crawford and Eli Dennis in the early summer of 1869. It was located on a broad plateau, midway between Claymore and the south line of the state, on an old cattle trail leading from the south, known as the West Trail, hence the name, Westralia.

The village sprang into prominence and in a very few months boasted a population numbering several hundred. It was the mart toward which long lines of prairie schooners, freighted with fruit and produce, from Missouri and Arkansas, wended their way, and its merchants did a flourishing business with the scattered settlers in the neighborhood, the Osage Indians from the several villages scattered along the river and the residents of the Cherokee country on the south. When I visited the place in the late summer of the same year it presented an air of bustling activity surprising to see, in a country so sparcely settled, but it was the supply point for a territory many miles in extent and its merchants did a thriving trade. Mewhiney & Fagan, E. C. Robertson and N. F. Howard were leading merchants. O. E. Hines conducted a harness and saddlery shop. Louis Songer kept the village hotel. Joe Benoist, of Baxter Springs, put in a stock of drugs (the first in the county) presided over by John Fleming. Perry Clary and Ed. Suydam were dealers in live stock. Joe McCreary ran a saw mill near by and Dr. Allen, afterword famous as a Masonic lecturer, was the village doctor. The pioneer newspaper of the county was published here, as appears in the chapter on "Newspapers" in this book.

It would seem that a town with five or six hundred inhabitants, located on a commanding site, doing a large and lucrative business in nearly all lines of trade; its professional men, merchants and tradesmen

owning their stores, shops and residences, might well hope to hold its own against all later rivals, but such was the state of uncertainty as to the final location of the metropolis that men held themselves in readiness to mount their buildings on wheels and move them to any point which, for the moment, might seem to be backed by a more powerful influence. So Westralia, with all her business and bustle and bright prospects, was destined soon to experience the fate of her sister—Claymore.

Tally Springs

In August 1869, J. F. Savage, E. K. Kounce, William Fain and Dr. Dennison formed a town company and laid out the village of Tally Springs, around a large natural spring of that name on Potato Creek, about one and one-half miles northwest of Westralia. Lying directly in the line of the L. L. & G. R. R., as afterward constructed, this village might, by liberal management, have become a formidable rival to the village of Westralia and prevented altogether the founding of Parker and the present town of Coffeyville, but E. K. Kounce, whose claim formed a part of the site, had such an exaggerated idea of the importance of the location that he refused to encourage the investment of capital by giving away building lots.

It is said that Parker, York & Co., the wealthiest of all the pioneer merchants, prepared to open up their immense stock of merchandise here, if given a one-eighth interest in the town site of three hundred and twenty acres, but Kounce promptly informed them that if they wanted lots in that town they must buy them. This undoubtedly settled the fate of this promising village, which never attained a population above fifty or seventy-five people. After the building of the railroad the name of the village was changed to Kalloch, and a station maintained there for a few years, but even this was finally abandoned and the land reverted to farm purposes.

Coffeyville—Old Town

About the time the Tally Springs townsite was being platted or a little later, Col. Coffey, N. B. Blanton, Ed. Fagan, John Clarkson and William Wilson formed a company and laid out a town around Col. Coffey's trading post, previously established for the purpose of trading with the Black Dog band of Osages, who then had their little village south of Onion Creek, on the site subsequently appropriated by Ben. Chouteau, and still known as the Chouteau place. The new town was named Coffeyville in honor of its principal founder, but it did not assume much importance until 1871. Col. Coffey was the principal merchant, N. B. Blanton kept the hotel, Peter Wheeler, an accomplished young physician, administered to the ills of the people, E. Y. Kent presided at the blacksmith's forge, and S. B. Hickman kept a little store and handled the United States mail.

A little later on C. W. Munn, Barron & Heddon, J. S. Burns and Read Bros., were added to the business circles, but as before stated the real history of the place did not begin until the L. L. & G. Railroad was built in 1871, so it will be treated under the head of Coffeyville, of which it soon became a part.

Parker

In the late summer of 1869, James W. Parker, of the Southwestern Stage Company, came to southern Kansas to rest and recuperate and incidentally to try the effect of the climate on a painful disease from which he had long been a sufferer. While here he became greatly interested in the prospect of the early growth of a good town on the border, but not being satisfied with the conditions of either of the sites already laid out, he purchased a claim of Peter Miller on the east bank of the Verdigris river, about one mile from Westralia and a little nearer to the state line. Here he laid out and platted a town site, and soon after organized a town company, with Maj. H. W. Martin as president, and D. T. Parker as secretary.

This town was christened Parkersbourg in honor of its founder, but a little later on the "bourg" was dropped, as it was thought that the simple name of the founder was more appropriate, as well as being less cumbersome. The well known character of Mr. Parker for honesty and financial standing served to attract immediate attention to the new town and people began to talk about the rising metropolis before there was anything, except the surveyor's stakes to mark the site.

When I came to the place in the last days of October in 1869 there were just three houses on the town site; the original claim cabin, a small structure built of logs, a little board shanty used by the town company as an office, and a small three-room building owned and occupied by Robert Walker as a boarding house; but ground had been broken for the location of a large double store room soon to be occupied by Parker, York & Co. as a general store. Their $40,000.00 stock of goods was already being received and stored in temporary sheds, until the building could be made ready for occupancy.

Wright & Kirby had located a saw mill near by and a considerable number of men were engaged in felling the oak, cottonwood and walnut trees, of which there was an abundant growth in the valley lands, and carting them to the mill to be cut into lumber to supply the rapidly increasing demand. The saw and hammer were heard early and late, and stores, shops and residences sprang up as fast as lumber could be obtained for their construction.

Parker, York & Co.'s building was soon completed and their immense stock of merchandise, consisting of dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, farming implements, liquors, etc., were

opened up and a corps of clerks installed to serve the numerous customers who came from many miles around.

The opening of this mammoth store was followed by the opening of many smaller places, representing all lines of trade, transforming the place, in a few weeks, from a quiet landscape into a thriving commercial center.

The wide reputation of the founder of the new town, the confidence displayed by Parker, York & Co. in the investment of a small fortune in mercantile business in this border land, and the unprecedented growth of the county in population, served to stimulate a marvelous growth in the little city, so that, in less than a year, it had completely overshadowed the rival villages and acquired a population estimated at one thousand souls.

Among those engaging in business here, at this early period, I remember Parker, York & Co., W. W. Ford, Green L. Canada, Buenaman Bros., Barricklaw Bros., and Gould & McDonald, general merchandise; Frazier & Frazier, Wells Bros., George Hall, John Wright, and Cox Bros., groceries, Cunningham & Frazier, and Scott & Hooser, drugs; D. A. Davis, and Hines & Holty, harness and saddlery; Ziba Maxwell, stoves and tinware, Capt. A. M. Smith, and Vannum & Peterson, livery; S. O. Ebersole, jewelry; John Todd, wagon-maker; Morehouse & Beardsley, and John Lewark, blacksmiths; J. C. Frazier, lumberman; Joseph Benadum, Frank Boggs, and John McDonald, carpenters and builders; C. W. Ellis, Leroy Neal, and R. E. Horner, attorneys; G. D. Baker, editor of the Parker Record; John Beverly, barber; Louis Rhule, baker and confectioner; C. M. Heatherington, billiard hall; Smith & Mallen, Scott & Kearns, John Prutteman, and Neal & Cottingham, liquors; John Lipsy, Robert Walker, John Brown, John Harper and Henry Lee, boarding; S. B. Morehouse and M. D. Bailey, hotels; C. S. Brown, book-keeper; William Wallace, John S. Lang, Prosper Vitue, Fred O'Brien, Enoch Hadder, Matt Draper, and Edwin Foster, clerks; T. C. Frazier and E. B. Dunwell, physicians; several of whom are still residents of the county.

Society in Parker

On Christmas night, 1869, the successful inauguration of the new town was celebrated in the midst of a blinding snow storm (the first of the season) by a grand ball given in the large hall over Parker, York & Co.'s store, the banquet being spread at James Brown's hotel, where plates were laid for one hundred couples. This was doubtless the first social event, of any considerable importance, in Montgomery county and it was conducted in a manner that would have done credit to a much older settlement.

Much has been said and written about the "wild and wooly" character of the people, their predilection for "a man for breakfast every

morning," and all that, but, as a matter of fact, personal encounters were infrequent and the low dives and dance houses that disgrace the average border town, were not tolerated. On the contrary, there was a friendly feeling and unanimity of purpose among our people—a disposition to act together in matters pertaining to the material welfare of the community, and an absence of petty jealousies that would have been remarkable in a much older community. True, the town was a resort for many rough characters, as every bustling, border town must be, but as a rule good fellowship prevailed, even in the most boisterous assemblages.

As for our social gatherings they would compare favorably with those of any old community. A stranger dropping into one of our evening entertainments would have found our women as modest and well dressed, our men as genteel and courtley, and our conversation as refined and well sustained as in any part of the country. He might have missed the music, the flowers, and the swallow-tailed coat, but in other respects he would have no reason to consider us uncivilized.

To be sure the "shindig" was patronized by the ruder element of society, and on such occasions the hoodlum was very much in evidence, but even in these meetings good nature usually prevailed, and when it was otherwise, a black eye or a bloody nose was generally the most serious casualty.

It was the unity of purpose, above mentioned, that enabled the people of Parker to sustain, for three years, the bitter fight for supremecy which was waged against the rival town of Coffeyville, backed by the powerful influence of the railroad company. It was this unity of effort that enabled them to compel the railroad company to extend its line to Parker and maintain there, for months, better depot facilities than were supplied to its own town of Coffeyville, but the contest was unequal and some of our largest capitalists, growing tired of the struggle, abandoned the fight and a stampede quickly followed.

Incidents

It is no easy task to select from the multiplicity of events which gave color to our community life during the brief time in which Parker was the recognized metropolis of this corner of the county, those which will best illustrate the characteristics of the residents of that ill-fated village, but as my story would hardly be complete without some such attempt, a few of the more striking are selected, leaving much to the imagination of the reader

The story of the summary justice meted out to the murderers of John A. Twiss has already been recited, so it only remains to be said that this, although itself an unlawful act, serves to emphasize the determination of this pioneer community to protect the lives and property of the well-

disposed, even to the point of taking human life, when the circumstances seemed to warrant such heroic measures.

On numerous occasions our people were called upon to exhibit this determination in such an emphatic manner as to warn the tough element that they would not be permitted to terrorize the weak and timid with impunity.

In the spring of 1871, when the railroad was nearing completion to Coffeyville, that village took on quite a little boom. Cattlemen were driving their herds to that point for shipment and with these herds came the usual quota of reckless cowboys. The influx of this element caused the opening of numerous saloons and dance houses, and this, of course, brought into the community the usual gang of gamblers, pick pockets, thugs, and all-round toughs who constitute the patrons and hangers-on of such places. These gentry, as might be expected, soon took sides with Coffeyville in the town fight then just beginning between that village and Parker. Almost daily threats were made by these fellows that they were about to raid the latter place and wipe it out of existence, and the experiment was actually made on several occasions.

Among the frequenters of "Red Hot Street," as the locality in Coffeyville given over to saloons and dance halls was called, was a notorious gang, known as the "Adams gang." These fellows had frequently given it out that they were going down to Parker to shoot up the town. One morning word was brought in that the "gang" was actually advancing upon the city, and preparation was made to give them a warm reception. Pretty soon they were heard riding across the river bridge and in a few moments they appeared in the south end of Oak street, which was then the main business street of the town. Here they were met by a committee who notified them that they were not wanted in that town, at the same time calling their attention to the gleaming gun barrels protruding from every corner and doorway along the street; a convincing evidence of the inhospitable intentions of the people toward such fellows as they. This ended the interview, and the "gang", esteeming discretion the better part of valor, quietly withdrew to be seen in that town no more.

On another occasion two young fellows rode into the town without previous announcement, "to have some fun with the town." They were more daring than the "Adams gang" and actually commenced hostilities by shooting the windows out of one of the hotels. The shooting attracted the attention of the marshall, who soon appeared on the scene with a posse and summoned the invaders to surrender, and upon their refusal to do so the marshall shot one of them through the neck, while one of his assistants beat the other into insensibility with a club. When the man with the bullet in his neck was picked up he was found to have sustained a broken neck, producing complete paralysis of the body and limbs, from which he died two days later. His companion soon regained conscious-

ness and was permitted to leave town, while the wounded man was put to bed in the hotel upon which he had just made a wanton assault, and tenderly cared for until death.

Out of the killing just described grew the only fatal collision between resident citizens of the town. This tragedy—the killing of George Conry by Alex. Kearns—which was enacted on the following day, created a more intense feeling of excitement than any other event which ever occured in the village of Parker. These two men were rival saloon keepers, between whom an unfriendly feeling had existed for some time, and after the fracas above described Conry accused Kearns of kicking the clubbed man as he lay unconscious where he fell from his horse. Kearns resented the accusation and on the following morning went to Conry's place of business and demanded an apology, which Conry refused to make, but, instead, reitterated the charge previously made. This so enraged Kearns that he opened fire upon Conry with a small caliber revolver, inflicting several body wounds. Friends interferred and Kearns then returned to his own place, while Conry went to his boarding house a few rods away, where I was summoned to dress his wounds.

As I passed down the street toward Lee's boarding house, where Conry lived, Kearns came out of an alley just ahead of me and also turned in the direction of the boarding house. A moment later, Conry, stripped to the waist, rushed into the street pistol in hand, and a duel with large caliber weapons began. Several shots were fired, one of which, from Kearns' pistol, passed through the thin walls of the building, wounding Henry Lee in the arm. Finally, Kearns, resting his pistol on his left arm, took deliberate aim and fired. Simultaneously with the report of his pistol Conry leaped high in the air and fell dead in the street; the ball having entered his right eye so centrally as to make only a slght nick in both the upper and lower lids. Kearns was immediately placed under arrest and then began the intense popular excitement before referred to. Kearns, who was blamed for following Conry up, after having the best of the first encounter, was a fierce-tempered, over-bearing fellow, while Conry, aside from his business, was considered a quiet and respectable citizen; hence public indignation ran high against Kearns. The friends of Conry were bent on avenging his death by mob violence, but the better element determined, if possible, to prevent this additional blot on the fair name of the city, so they formed themselves into a voluntary committee to protect the prisoner and quiet the excitement. After two days and nights of unremitting effort, dispersing groups of excited people here and there and doing guard duty at the hotel where the prisoner was held, the committee succeeded in bringing about a better state of feeling. Men returned to their various occupations and the law was permitted to take its course. In this case, however, its course was not in ac-

cordance with the known facts and I have heard some very good men express a regret that the mob had not been permitted to work its will upon the slayer.

Coffeyville

In the spring of 1871, when the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad (now the Santa Fe) was nearing completion to the south line of the state, certain officers and employes of the company selected a tract of land lying immediately north of and adjoining the site of the "Old Town" of Coffeyville, but located within the Osage Diminished Reserve, for townsite purposes. This tract of land, being a part of section 36, township 34, range 16 east of the sixth principal meridian, was surveyed and platted by Octavius Chanute, chief engineer of the above-named railway company as "Railroad Addition to the City of Coffeyville," and it was entered for the "benefit of the occupants" by W. H. Watkins, probate judge, on the 22d of June 1871. On the 20th day of October of the same year, Mr. Chanute filed his plat in the office of the register of deeds for Montgomery county, and thus was launched on the uncertain sea of commercial endeavor, another aspirant for the honor of being rated the best town in southern Kansas.

The following winter the friends of the new town procured the enactment, by the state legislature, of a special law authorizing the incorporation of the village of Coffeyville as a city of the third class. This law was signed by the governor on the 26th day of February 1872, and a few days later was presented to H. G. Webb, judge of the district court for Montgomery county, together with a petition praying for the issuance of the necessary order for carrying the law into effect. This order was issued on the 5th day of March 1872, fixing the limits of the new city so as to include only the "Railroad Addition" before mentioned.

Judge Webb's order incorporating the city of Coffeyville fixed March 16, 1872, as the date for holding the first election for city officers, and designated election officers as follows: Judges, T. B. Eldridge, G. W. Curry and J. M. Scudder; Clerks, H. A. Kelley and A. W. Hoit; Canvassing Board, J. G. Vannum, G. J. Tallman and D. P. Hale. These election officers being duly qualified before Eli Dennis, J. P., on the 18th of March, proceeded to perform their duties in accordance with the order of the court, and made proclamation of the result of the election as follows:

Mayor elect, A. B. Clark; Councilmen elect, W. H. Bowers, G. W. Curry, G. J. Tallman, D. Blair and E. S. Eldridge; Police Judge, G. A Dunlap.

The mayor and councilmen elect having been duly qualified, held their first meeting on the 22d of March, and completed the organization by the appointment of I. N. Kneeland, city clerk and Peter R. Flynn, marshall.

Thus it came about that the territory platted as an addition to the village of Coffeyville became the incorporated city of Coffeyville to the exclusion of the town to which it was presumed to be only an addition.

This anomalous circumstance was presumed to be justified by the fact that the Cherokee Strip, on which the old town was located, was not open for entry at the time of the incorporation, and, therefore, not under the jurisdiction of the court for such purposes, but, as will be seen later on, this view was not accepted by the settlers on the original town site.

The Cherokee Strip of that day was not the Cherokee Strip opened to settlement a few years ago, and now a part of Oklahoma territory, but a narrow strip of land(about two and one-half miles wide at this point) acquired by treaty with the Cherokee Indians when the final survey was made to locate the 37th parallel of latitude which marks the southern boundary of the state of Kansas.

On this strip, which was not opened for entry until about two years after the Osage Diminished Reserve lands came into market., was located the original village of Coffeyville and the thriving town of Parker and this is the circumstance previously referred to which gave Coffeyville the advantage and ultimately enabled her to win out in the fierce struggle for supremacy waged between the two towns in the early seventies. Parker, with a better site, a larger population and a stronger financial backing, had to yield to her younger rival because her town company could not tell how long investors would have to wait for titles to the lots on which they were asked to make improvements.

Having secured incorporation and effected the organization of a municipal government there was much rejoicing and mutual congratulation among the people of Coffeyville, but the new city's troubles were by no means at an end.

In addition to the fight made by the lusty young city of Parker, there was war between the two Coffeyvilles. There was blood in the eye of the people of the "old town" because of the coup by which the new town had secured separate incorporation and robbed the old of its United States postoffice, which had been moved across the line. Frequent stormy meetings were held at which the situation was discussed and the people of the old town, having a sufficient club in that clause of the constitution which provides, "that in all cases where a general statute can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted," finally prevailed so far as to force their neighbors to surrender their charter and seek re-incorporation under the general statute.

A petition was circulated and signed by the people of the two villages and presented to B. W. Perkins, then judge of the district court, praying for the incorporation of the two villages into a city of the third class in accordance with the general law governing such incorporations in the state of Kansas. This petition was filed on the 25th of March 1873,

and an order issued designating the 7th day of April as the date for holding the first election, appointing election and canvassing boards and defining the boundary limits of the city so as to include the platted territory comprised in both villages.

The election being held as per order of the court one hundred and sixty ballots were cast and the canvassing board declared the following officers elected: Mayor, Dr. G. J. Tallman; Councilmen, J. M. Hedden, W. A. Moore, T. J. Dean, A. J. Hanna, and W. M. Moberly; Police Judge, John A. Heckard. The mayor and councilmen elect being duly qualified, met on the 16th of April and completed the organization of the new city government by electing W. A. Moore, president of the council and appointing the following subordinate officers: City Clerk, Luther Perkins; Marshall, E. M. Easley; Treasurer, W. T. Reed; and Street Commissioner, George Tuck.

Local troubles thus being happily adjusted the warring factions found time to unite their efforts against the rival town of Parker which, for reasons already mentioned, soon abandoned the unequal contest, but not until the attention of investors had been diverted to other points. Liberal inducements were offered to the leading merchants of Parker and also to the banking firm of Parker, York & Co., to remove to Coffeyville, which were finally accepted. This desertion of her strongest business firms broke the fighting spirit of the Parker people and the town collapsed as suddenly as it had grown into prominence, but the result was almost as fatal to Coffeyville, as that town was so completely checked that it was several years before her population reached the number boasted by her unfortunate rival at the end of the first year of her meteoric existence.

In the early eighties the town again began to grow and on the 20th day of July 1887, by proclamation of Governor John A. Martin, it was declared to be a city of the second class, the preceding spring enumeration having shown a population exceeding two thousand persons. The census of 1900 shows a population of 4,953 and the assessor's returns for 1903 shows a population of 7,075.

Financial and Commercial

From the earliest period of its history Coffeyville has been the business center for an extensive territory from which her merchants and tradesmen have drawn a large and lucrative business. Men who began business here in the early days with a small capital have grown rich, and the number of business failures have been remarkably few, and those few have been due to incapacity rather than to lack of business opportunity.

In the early days all immigrants had a little money, received from the sale of their belongings in the states from which they came, and, being made up mainly from a class little accustomed to handling money, they

seemed to think their purses like the "widow's cruse of oil," could never be wholly emptied. Many of them lived so expensively that when the time came for entering the lands they were reduced to the necessity of borrowing money at exhorbitant rates of interest with which to pay the entry fees and make necessary improvements.

The breaking up of an immense acreage of virgin soil loaded the air with malaria and a great deal of sickness resulted. It thus happened that extravagent living and sickness, combined, brought some years of hard times, which were bad for purely financial concerns. The two local banks, those of T. B. Eldridge and Noah Ely & Son, failed, and a few small merchants were forced to close their doors, but with these exceptions the mercantile and financial institutions of Coffeyville have always been above suspicion of weakness.

The neighboring farmers have either mastered their early difficulties or sold out to later comers who were in easier circumstances. Mortgages have been paid off and many farmers, after getting their places well improved and well stocked, still have a good bank account.

This condition of the farming interests makes the merchants prosperous and puts it in the power of the banks to take care of every legitimate demand for money at reasonable rates of interest. The merchants on their part are loyal to the banking institutions, as was well exemplified during the last financial crisis, when banks all over the country were being forced to close their doors by a wild scramble to withdraw deposits. When it became evident that the gereral panic would spread to this locality, the merchants joined in a published statement, declaring their entire confidence in the stability of the local banks and pledging themselves to keep on deposit every dollar that could be spared from their business, instead of using it to discount their bills, as had been their custom. This action immediately restored the confidence of outside depositors and doubtless averted financial disaster.

Railroads

The people of Coffeyville have always been keenly alive to the value of transportation facilities and have given such encouragement to the construction of railroads as could be extended without over-burdening the tax payers. As previously stated the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad (now the Santa Fe) was built to this point in 1871. Since that time the D. M. & A., the V. V. I. & W. and the I. M. & S., (Missouri Pacific lines) and the M. K. & T., connecting with the main line of that road at Parsons, and recently extended to Bartlesville, Indian Territory, have been constructed, thus giving the city transportation lines in seven different directions and connecting her with three great railroad systems.

Natural Resources

The territory tributary to Coffeyville is not surpassed by any part of the state in fertility of soil and the variety of crops which may be profitably grown. The Verdigris river furnishes an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water and is capable of supplying water power sufficient to operate many factories.

The city and surrounding country is underlaid with immense deposits of shale suitable for the manufacture of brick and tile of superior quality. Great ledges of limestone of good quality crop out in many localities and some of the neighboring hills furnish inexhaustible quantities of a superior quality of building stone and flagging.

This city is in the very heart of the gas belt and was the first in southern Kansas to discover and develop this valuable fuel. On the 20th day of March 1890, the city council granted to J. McCreary a franchise to furnish the city and the inhabitants thereof, natural gas for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and appropriated a thousand dollars toward the expense of making a development test. A drill was at once set to work, almost in the center of the town, and at a depth of a little more than eight hundred feet a strong flow of gas was found. Since that time more than forty wells have been drilled with not more than half a dozen failures, and the supply of gas appears to be inexhaustible, as the oldest and most severely taxed wells are still yielding a good flow.

Since the preparation of this paper was begun oil has been found, and while the first well can not be called a "gusher," it produces oil in paying quantities and it is believed that a profitable field has been discovered on the very edge of the corporate limits.

Manufactures

The discovery of natural gas, the cheapest and cleanest of all fuels, together with the city's unsurpassed transportation facilities, has invited the attention of manufactures in various lines and the place is surely and steadily developing into a manufacturing center of importance.

Already the output of milling stuffs is 2,000 barrels per day; the largest straw board mill and egg-case filler factory west of the Mississippi is located here; the city has a plow factory; foundries and machine shops; a window glass plant; ice plant; numerous small factories, and a brick plant whose product is known from the Rocky mountains to the Gulf of Mexico. Ground has been broken for a second glass plant to begin operation during the year 1903, and two other brick and tile plants are now almost ready to begin work.

A Grain Center

In the year 1884 a few enterprising citizens, anticipating the inevitable time when the product of the grain fields of Kansas, Iowa and Ne-

braska would seek an outlet through the Gulf ports, organized a Board of Trade and established a station for the inspection and weighing of grain in transit, and through the local elevators. So successful was this effort that in a very short time Coffeyville became the most important grain station, except Kansas City, in the state. In 1897 the weighing and inspection of grain became, by legislative enactment, a department of the state government, but the business so successfully inaugurated by private enterprise has been continued and this station has now become a close second to Kansas City, and, with the overcoming of the railroad discrimination against the Gulf ports, is destined to eclipse that city. Already the elevator capacity has been greatly increased and with the demand of the milling interests already mentioned, this city has become a grain market of no mean importance.

Municipal Advancement

Since obtaining a charter as a city of the second class, in 1887, the growth of Coffeyville, in population and commercial importance, although not phenominal, has been sure and steady, and civic pride has kept pace with the city's material development.

In 1895 a municipal water works plant was constructed at a cost of $49,000.00. This plant has now been improved and extended until it represents an expenditure of about $85,000.00 and is easily worth, on a basis of earning capacity, $150,000.00. In 1897 the necessary companion piece to a water works plant—a system of sanitary sewers—was constructed at a cost of $22,000.00. This system is soon to be extended so as to cover more than double the territory included in the original sewer district.

Immediately following the installation of the city water works the council created a voluntary fire department and equipped it with a ladder- truck and hand-hose reels, which were operated by volunteer firemen without other compensation than the voluntary contributions of such citizens as felt an interest in maintaining the department for the public good. Two years later an ordinance was passed authorizing the payment of a monthly sum from the general fund of the city for the support of the department, and this appropriation was increased from time to time until 1902, when the department was re-organized by providing for three regularly paid firemen and a volunteer force of six men who are paid a fixed sum for each fire attended by them. The department is now equipped with a drilled team, hose-wagon and other up-to-date appliances owned by the city, and is maintained at a cost of about two hundred dollars per month.

In 1898 the local Commercial Club began to agitate the question of street lighting and in 1901 an electric light plant was installed. This plant was constructed at a cost of $20,000.00 and is owned and operated by the city. About $5,000.00 have been expended in extending the system for

commercial lighting and with an additional expenditure of approximately $2,000.00, the plant will be fully self-supporting, so that the streets will be well lighted without cost to the general public.

Schools and Churches

While fostering and encouraging those enterprises which make for the material welfare of a community, the people of Coffeyville have not been unmindful of the necessity of building up those institutions which concern the moral and intellectual well-being of a people.

The city boasts eleven churches, and a school system of which the community is justly proud. In addition to the usual graded schools our system includes a high school in which pupils are equipped for admission to the State University. There are five school buildings, four of which are substantial brick structures, in which twenty-four teachers—and a superintendent over all—are employed, whose combined monthly pay is $1,200.00. The school population is a little less than eighteen hundred, of whom fifteen hundred are enrolled on the school registers of the present year. It has ever been the policy of our people to enlarge their school facilities to keep pace with the increasing population and there is now pending a proposition to vote an appropriation of $30,000.00 for the construction of additional buildings.

Debt and Taxation

Coffeyville's municipal debt now amounts to $146,444.45 and the rate of taxation for the present year is $6.88 on the hundred dollars. On the face of the record this seems to be a very large debt and a ruinous rate of taxation, but when we reflect upon the manner of assessing taxes in Kansas, and remember that $105,000.00 of this debt is for a water and light plant, which pay a profit largely in excess of the interest charges, and that another $34,000.00 is for special improvements for which only the affected property is assessed, the financial horoscope is not too terrifying, as we are simply in the position of the business man who borrows money with which to engage in a profitable business.

Our real rate of taxation is only about $1.85 on the hundred dollars, as is evident when it is known that our assessment this year (1903) is made on a basis of only 27 per cent. of the actual value of the property assesed.

Liberty

The village of Liberty was originally located on a high bluff overlooking a beautiful stretch of the Verdigris valley, two miles north and one mile west of the present site. In the early days it was a prominent factor in the politics of the county, being a formidable rival of Indepen-

dence for county seat honors and, in fact, the actual seat of government for a short period in 1869-70.

When the county was organized by proclamation of Gov. James M. Harvey, on the third day of June 1869, Verdigris City, located about five miles north of the subsequent site of the town of Liberty, was designated as the temporary seat of government; the permanent location of which was to be submitted to a vote of the people at the following November election.

Independence, Verdigris City and Montgomery City were the rival aspirants but the few settlers in Verdigris and Montgomery cities, realizing that their respective sites were not favorably located for the purpose, pooled their issues, founded the town of Liberty and immediately entered that beautiful city as a contestant for the honor of being the capital city of the county.

This narrowed the contest down to a fight between Independence, located on the west, and Liberty on the east side of the Verdigris river. Morgan City was also a candidate but was not considered formidable, except in so far as she might divide the vote that would otherwise go to Independence.

In this contest Independence was under the disadvantage of having to cross the river to vote, being attached to the voting precinct at Verdigris City where the friends of her principal rival were in control of the election machinery. She, however, made a heroic but futile effort to capture the election board, sending two wagon loads of her citizens on an early morning drive for that purpose; but the plot being discovered, they arrived too late to obtain more than one place on the board, and that had been left open for them "by courtesy."

Because of informality in certifying the returns from the Verdigris City precinct the vote of Drum Creek township, in which Independence was located, was thrown out and Liberty, with the whole east side ticket, declared elected.

This action of the canvassing board was contested by the friends of Independence before the Probate Court of Wilson county, as is clearly set forth in the article on the "Bench and Bar" in this volume. The action of the court in declaring the election invalid, left the County Commissioners first appointed in control of county affairs, and as they were in sympathy with east side sentiment, they soon met and ordered the log court house, with all the offices and records, removed from Verdigris City to Liberty. This, however, did not settle the matter, as the west side contingent claimed that the action of the board was illegal and that the county seat was still at Verdigris City.

In support of this contention they sent an agent to Topeka, who procured the appointment of a new Board of Commissioners. On the receipt of their commissions the members of the new board—W. W. Graham,

Thomas Brock and S. B. Morehouse—repaired to Verdigris City where, sitting in their wagon, they organized, and appointed a new set of county officers, ordered that the next term of the District Court be held at Independence and that the various county offices be kept there temporarily.

The old board and their appointees, failing to get an order of court requiring the return of the records and offices to Liberty, soon surrendered and matters moved on quietly until the fall election in 1870, when the county seat question was again voted on by the people and Independence chosen by a vote of 839, to 560 for Liberty. This terminated the aspirations of the little city for civic and commercial greatness.

In 1871 the construction of the L. L. & G. Ry. across the east side of the county caused the removal of the village to its present site where, surrounded by a good agricultural region, its business men have continued to enjoy a prosperous country trade, although the place seems to have reached its maximum growth. However, the village is within the gas belt and is now prospecting for oil with a fair probability of finding enough of the black fluid to libricate the wheels of progress without limit.

The population of Liberty is about 300.

To one of the founders of this village—the late Daniel McTaggart—we are indebted for the demonstration of the fact that cotton can be successfully grown in Southern Kansas. Some years ago quite a colony of Negroes from Texas settled in the Verdigris valley between Coffeyville and Liberty. Soon after the arrival of these people Capt. McTaggart conceived the idea of inducing them to try cotton growing, and, as an inducement, he furnished the seed and installed a gin at his mill near the original townsite. Quite a considerable acreage was planted, and while the yield was not large the fiber was of good quality and the yield per acre large enough to justify the continued production of this important staple as a side crop.

Caney and Elk City

BY J. R. CHARLTON.

Caney, the Queen City of Montgomery county, is situated in the southwest corner of the county, about one mile from the Indian Territory line, and about the same distance from the east line of Chautauqua county. It is built upon a sandy knoll, skirted on the north by the beautiful stream, Cheyenne creek, with its beautiful farms, on the west by the broad and rich valley of the Caney river, and on the south by the classic and limpid stream known as "Mud creek," while upon the east lies the broad, rolling and productive prairie lands. No prettier site can be found in all the county for a city, overlooking, as it does, for miles, the surrounding country.

Looking to the south and the south-east one beholds the beautiful mounds, and undulating prairies, and the fringes of timber along the

streams, where are to be found the farms and the happy homes of the Cherokee and the Delaware Indians, who have accepted the fruits of the onward march of civilization, and, with their schools and churches, living in their neat little residences upon their well kept farms, are a happy and contented people. Looking off to the south-west, as far as the eye can reach, are to be seen the hills and rolling lands, where roam vast herds of cattle of the Osage Indian Reservation. The Osage, unlike his Cherokee and Delaware brethren, has persistently refused to become civilized to any great extent. He disdains "store clothes," and clings to the blanket and breech clout of his fathers. Perhaps he can be said to be civilized, only in one particular, and that is, that he gets drunk just like a civilized white man.

Late in the fall of 1869, the first white settlers settled upon what is now the townsite of Caney. Among them were Jasper N. West and family, J. H. Smith and family, Berryman Smith, a single man, and "Uncle John" Hodges and family. Of those earliest settlers "Uncle John" Hodges, alone, is with us. He has been a continuous resident of Caney from that time to the present. Jasper N. West was Caney's first postmaster. During the winter of 1869 Dr. J. W. Bell and family came to Caney and he was the first tradesman, conducting a small store in which was kept for sale, (in a small box house made of native lumber, which was probably hauled here from some point east,) a little sugar, coffee, meat, flour, and, as we were informed by one who was there, a goodly supply of clothes pins. This structure was erected near what is now the crossing of State street and Fourth avenue, at the public well, from which particular point nearly all the earlier transfers of title to real property had their starting.

In the early part of the summer of 1870, O. M. Smith engaged in the mercantile business. "O. M.," as he was familiarly called, was then a single man. He had a small stock of general merchandise, and he cooked, ate and slept in the store building. Jasper N. West built the first log house and it was located on what is now Block 61, and was the first and only place for the weary to take rest, and have their hunger satisfied and thirst quenched. Old "Uncle Robert" Hammill, in the early spring of 1870, came in with his two sons, with four yoke of Texas cattle, and located on the farm now owned by Thomas Steel, and about the same time "Uncle John" Badgley located the place now owned by J. A. Fleener. Jasper N. Smith commenced, and probably completed, in the early part of 1870, a frame building for a hotel, on the site now occupied by the Reed residence, in Block 54, moving from his log house to the same.

Bill Copen was Caney's first blacksmith. Dr. A. M. Taylor, who came in November 1870, was Caney's first physician, and the doctor is still with us. James G. Woodruff came in during the early summer of 1870. Jasper N. West, J. H. Smith, Berryman Smith and James G. Woodruff

took the four claims cornering at a point where the public well, spoken of above, was located and conceived the idea of locating and platting a town. On May 11th, 1870, Capt. J. E. Stone dropped in among them, and the four claim holders, above named, with Stone and O. M. Smith, caused to be surveyed and platted what is a portion of the present city of Caney. "Uncle John" Hodges took the claim and made some improvements thereon, now owned by S. K. Jack. Levi Glatfelder located and improved the farm, together with other lands, upon which Mrs. Gladfelder now resides, two miles east of Caney. After the survey and platting of Coney quite a number of houses were erected and a mail route was established from what was then the village of Parker to Caney and then to St.Paul on the west side of Caney river. From that time on there was a steady stream of immigrants into Caney and the township. The latter was rapidly settled up by a thrifty, hard-working, and industrious class of people, and busines men of all classes began to locate in the village.

From that time on Caney became known as a first class trading point. Being a border town, its business men did a good business with the Indians and the whites residing in the Territory

In July 1885, Cleveland J. Reynolds started the first paper in Caney, the Caney Chronicle, which has been issued continuously since, and entered upon its eighteenth year. It has been published for the last seven years by H. E. Brighton, is a bright, newsy paper, and has ever stood up loyally for Caney and her best interests.

In 1886 a proposition was submitted to the citizens of Caney township to vote bonds in the sum of $22,000.00 to aid in the construction of the D. M. & A. R. R. The bonds were voted, the road was built, and thus Caney was placed in closer touch with the outside world. The "freighter" who, with his mule teams, hauled goods from Independence and Coffeyville, went away back and engaged in some other business, while the articles of merchandise and the products of the farm, from that time on, were carried by his fleeter-footed competitor, the steam engine and its train of cars. The building of a railroad into Caney really marked the beginning of its business career

The town continued to grow until on the 5th day of July 1887, it was incorporated as a city of the third class. Its first city election was held, under its charter, on the 18th day of July 1887, in what is now the old school building. The judges of the election were; Dr. A. M. Taylor, John Todd and P. C. Dosh; Clerks, J. J. Stone and J. P. Stradley.

The first officers of Caney, elected on the above date were: Mayor, P. S. Hollingsworth; Councilmen, Wm. Rogers, Harry Wiltse, J. J. Hemphill, J. A. Summer and W. B. McWilliams; Police Judge, F. H. Hooker. F. H. Dye was appointed and served as the first city clerk.

In the year 1891, Cleveland J. Reynolds, who was then the owner and publisher of the Caney Times, a weekly newspaper which he had founded

some time before, conceived and put into execution a plan for connecting all the towns of Montgomery county by telephone. Being a man of indomitable will and untiring energy, he at once organized The Caney Telephone Company, and, within a few months thereafter, the "hello" girl was at her post of duty in every town in the county. The completion of this telephone line marked a new era in the history of Caney, as well as that of the entire county, as it was the first telephone line ever built in the couty.

In 1892, Col. S. M. Porter, of Caney, J. A. Bartles, of Bartlesville, I. T., and others, organized and chartered the Kansas, Oklahoma Central & Southwestern Railway Company for the purpose of building a line of road from Caney, south, through Oklahoma and on southwest into Texas; and a franchise for the building of said road was granted by Congress on December 21st, 1893. The construction of said road was begun in 1898 and in the spring of 1899 the old company sold out to the A T. & S. F. Ry. Co., and the road was completed from Caney to Owassa, I. T., a distance of about sixty miles, thus giving Caney two seperate and competing lines of road. To Col. Porter is due, in a large measure, the credit for the building of the Santa Fe, for he worked without faltering for about eight years on the project before it finally succeeded, making one trip to Europe, and countless trips to Washington, New York and Chicago.

But Caney, like other cities in Montgomery county, owes its greatest prosperity and growth to the finding of natural gas in the earth beneath it. In the year 1900 the Caney Gas Company, composed entirely of Caney men, was organized and began prospecting for gas and oil After putting down several dry holes, they succeeded, in the fall of 1901, in striking a very strong flow of gas about two miles northeast of town, and in a short time thereafter they secured another well which has proved to be the strongest well in the Kansas field, having a rock pressure of 660 pounds and producing 16,000,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours. They also have a very good oil well in the same field. There are now six different gas and oil companies operating in the Caney field, and the prospects are very flattering.

In 1902 the members of the Caney Gas Company organized the Caney Brick Company and put in one of the largest and best vitrified brick plants in the country, with a capacity of 100,000 brick per day. They are turning out a first-class brick and have shipped as high as sixty cars of brick in one month, besides supplying the home demand. They carry a pay roll of sixty-five men.

The Cherryvale, Oklahoma & Texas Railway Company was chartered on July 22nd, 1902, with Col. S. M. Porter, of Caney, as president, for the purpose of constructing a line of railroad from Cherryvale, in Montgomery county, through Caney, to ElPaso, Texas, a distance of 900 miles. We are assured that this road will be built in the near future and will be of

great benefit to Caney and Montgomery county, as it will give us another system and competing line, probably the "Katy" or "Frisco."

Our high pressure and unfailing supply of gas is attracting the attention of various manufacturing enterprises.

Caney is a good place to live. Those who are religiously inclined will find four churches, all having good buildings, and resident pastors. They are the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Christians.

Our public schools are first -lass. At present we have two school buildings, and employ nine teachers, but the growing population will soon require larger and better buildings and more teachers.

Caney has six physicians actively engaged in the practice, and many of them rank among the best physicians in the county. It also has a Sanitarium, run by Dr. T. A. Stevens, to which patients come for treatment from the Territory and all the surrounding counties

We also have six lawyers who, by hard work, are able to look after the interests of their clients and keep the community quiet a good part of the time.

Capt. J. E. Stone, one of the first settlers, and who assisted in laying out the original town site, was elected sheriff of Montgomery county in 1872, and served his county in that capacity faithfully and with credit to himself, and is now Caney's efficient postmaster, having been appointed by President McKinley.

E. B. Skinner, one of Caney's enterprising business men, is just serving the last year of two terms as county treasurer, and Dr. J. A. Rader, one of our leading physicians, is serving his third term as coroner.

J. R. Charlton, one of our attorneys, was elected county attorney of Montgomery county in 1890 and served one term, refusing a re-nomination.

J. H. Dana, who resided in Caney until the year 1900 was, in that year, elected county attorney, and moved to Independence.

Others of our prominent citizens have been exposed to the dread disease called "office" but have never caught it.

Caney has grown from the little hamlet of a few years ago to become one of the best towns in Southern Kansas, having a population of but a little less than 2,000, and we confidently expect to see double that number of people here in the next two years. It will make a good town, first: because of its natural advantages in location; second, because it has citizens who are public spirited, enterprising and pushing, who do not only have money, but have faith in the future of the city, and therefore do not hesitate to invest their money in public enterprises.

In concluding this brief sketch let me say that as a resident of Kansas for more than twenty-five years, I believe it to be the best state in the Union; that Montgomery county is the coming banner county of the state,

and that Caney—well, language fails me, and I can only add that "the half has never been told."

Elk City

Elk City, one of the prettiest little cities in Southeastern Kansas, is situated at the mouth of Duck Creek, where it empties into Elk river, and is about three miles from the west line, and six miles from the north line of Louisburg township, the northwest township of Montgomery county.

The first settlement of Louisburg township was made during the summer and fall of 1868, and during the following winter and spring several towns were started near Elk river at the mouth of Duck Creek.

Tipton, about one and one-half miles east of Elk river, was probably the first town started in the township, and was located on the claim owned by James E. Kelley. No living water having been found on this town site, it was soon abandoned, and the buildings moved west about three-quarters of a mile to a new town site called Louisburg, on the claim of either Ben. Pitman or grandfather James P. Kelly, but after a number of the little box houses had been located on the new town site, the same difficulty was encountered as at Tipton—no living water could be found—and the third town was founded on Duck Creek, about one and one-half miles from its mouth, called Bloomfield, better known as Fish Trap. It was located in the fall of 1869.

In the meantime two brothers, John and Samuel Kopple, who had taken the claims at the mouth of Duck Creek, on Elk River, organized a town company and laid out the town of Elk City, and immediately applied for and obtained a charter for their company, and for more than a year a bitter rivalry existed between the towns of Elk City and Bloomfield. A saw mill had been in operation for several months at Bloomfield or Fish Trap, owned by a man by the name of Seevers. Other enterprising citizens settled in the town, which continued to flourish until the spring of 1871.

In December of 1870, M. D. Wright, who is now one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Elk City, was postmaster for a number of years and has been connected with nearly all of the city's enterprises, drove into the thriving city of Bloomfield, or Fish Trap, in his proverbial prairie schooner, and, he informs the writer, that he found Jack Brock putting the finishing touches on a two-story store building, built exclusively of native lumber. Mr. Brock was laying the floor, first nailing thin narrow strips on the joists, then laying the boards so that the cracks in the floor came immediately over the center of the strips, so that when the green Hackberry boards had shrunk to their normal condition, as Jack expressed it, children and dogs would not fall through the cracks. An assortment of braces and wedges were required to bring the warped and crooked boards into a horizontal position. But the struggles of Fish Trap

for supremacy were unavailing. She was not to be a child of destiny and control the commerce of Duck Creek.

The natural advantages possessed by Elk City, the building of a saw mill that could mutilate more logs into bad lumber than its rival at Bloomfield, the advent of two blacksmith shops, several general stores, and saloons, especially the saloons, together with several other enterprises, proved too much for Bloomfield, and they capitulated in the fall of 1871, and their citizens were given lots in Elk City, upon which they moved their houses, including the Jack Brock store building, and the contention between the two towns ended in their uniting and all the people coming where they could get plenty of water, which Elk City had.

In the spring of 1871 Louisburg township wes sectionized, and the supposed lines of many claims, it was found, did not conform to the government survey, and thus originated much litigation and many deadly feuds. The rich and extensive farming lands embraced in the broad bottoms of Elk river, Duck creek and Salt creek, were eagerly sought for and jealously guarded against all comers.

On April 1st, 1871, a village municipal government was organized for the government of Elk City, with J. P. Morgan, who now resides at Bartlesville, I. T., as chairman and U. R. Dannettell, as clerk. The names of the other trustees are not found upon the records

As evidence that there was nothing small about the early Fathers of the City, we find Ordinance No. 5, relating to the duties and obligations of the town treasurer, to read as follows, to-wit: "within ten days of his appointment to office the treasurer shall enter to bond to the State of Kansas, for the use of the town, with two or more sureties to be approved by the clerk, in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars for the faithful performance of his duties, etc."

No copy of the bond or the name of the first treasurer or of his bondsmen appear on the records, but from the financial condition of the citizens as judged from the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, it would have required a majority of them to have qualified to that amount at that time.

As an evidence that the deliberations of these ancient Solons were not always harmonious, we note the discussion over the claim of Frank Morgan and Buck Brookins for destroying a dead mule, amount of bill $3.00, which was finally allowed and paid.

William Osborne holds the honor of being the first justice of the peace, and Squire Burdick was his successor The Squire had a penchant for horse trading, but like nearly all the other settlers of Elk City, at that time, his property or his horses did not represent much wealth, so he ran but little risk of losing in a trade It is related of the Squire, that one day he was holding court in a room fronting the, then, open prairie, when a woman came into the room and inquired for Squire Burdick. The

Squire, who was seated near a window in the temple of justice, was pointed out to her. She at once, without regard to the fact that court was in session, assailed the Squire, in a voice pitched upon a very high key, and demanded the return of a horse, which she claimed belonged to her, and which her minor son had traded to the Squire for a horse whose lease of life expired a few hours after reaching her home The Squire listened quietly until her tirade of abuse ended, and then invited her over to the window, pointed out to where the nose and two legs of a dead horse protruded above the prairie grass and said: "There is your horse, madam, if you want him go and get him, and take him home with you." The woman, hastily vacated the room, with a puzzled expression of countenance, as though she was trying to solve the problem as to which party did the cheating in the trade.

Whig Southard was the first postmaster at Elk City, A. C. Clark was his successor, M. D. Wright succeeded Clark and held the office from 1872 until Cleveland's election in 1884, when he was succeeded in 1885, by Wm. Daugherty, who, in turn, was followed by J. P. Swatzell and Wm. Wortman, the latter being the present incumbent.

Elk City, in common with all Kansas towns, was ambitious to become metropolitan and her citizens began to importune the different railroad companies, pointing in this direction, to extend their road to the town.

After much solicitation by some of the citizens they succeeded in getting a proposition from General Nettleton and Col. Valiet, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the owners of the stub railroad from Cherryvale to Independence by which they pledged themselves individually, together with the earnings of the above railroad, to extend that road to Elk City making a terminus there, in consideration of which they asked Louisburg township to subscribe to the capital stock of the company in the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars. This was during the year 1876. Here was the opportunity for Elk City to place herself in the front ranks of all the towns in the country, and the promoters felt that they had accomplished something that would benefit the citizens of Elk City and Louisburg township, that would meet with the hearty co-operation of the citizens generally, as it would have made Elk City the nearest railroad point for all the country west of it for one hundred miles. Independence was awake to the danger that threatened her commercial interests, and united in a desperate effort to defeat the bonds at the election called to vote on the proposition. Of course Independence was justified in any legitimate effort to hold the road at their town, but where so much was at stake it was hardly to be expected that the advantage which money and influence gave them over Elk City would not be pushed to the limit; but if some of the citizens of Elk City, who had labored to bring about the proposition felt a little hard toward the citizens of Independence, what was their surprise and disgust to find some of their own prominent citizens arrayed

against the bonds, and inaugurating a fight against them that ended in their defeat by a majority of two votes. What the township lost in taxable property and the advantage of a railroad terminating in the township will never be known. Elk City experienced in this defeat the hardest blow it ever sustained. Several prominent business men left the town, many houses were hauled off into the country for dwellings and barns, and its population decreased one-fourth.

Three years thereafter, in 1879, after the A. T. & S. F. had acquired the old L. L. & G. R. R. and its branches, that company sent Mayor Gunn, of Independence, to Elk City, and in behalf of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., proposed that if Louisburg township would vote bonds in aid of that road they would extend from Independence west through Elk City. While this proposition offered far less advantages than the first one, in that it simply made a way station in the township, giving it local advantages, whereas, the terminus for three years would have given it the trade of three counties, to the west of it, but little opposition was offered and the bonds carried by a large majority. All of which proves the wisdom of the old chestnut, "that white man is mighty uncertain."

The advent of a railroad instilled new life into the town which gradually increased in wealth and importance though but little in population for several years. In the mean time the very rich and productive soil around Elk City, which produced large and successive crops of wheat, corn and other crops, enabled the farmers in the township to surround themselves with all the comforts and luxuries that wealth can purchase. Their daughters were garbed in the latest styles and their sons robed in tailor made suits and laundered shirts. They came to town in their top-buggies and carriages and purchased of the merchants all that heart could desire, and thus dawned an era of prosperity for the City at the mouth of Duck Creek.

During the winter of 1901-2 a company was organized in Elk City and capitalized at $10,000 for the purpose of prospecting for gas and oil. After several failures the company was finally successful in striking several fine gas wells, and also good oil producing wells.

Several companies are now in the field and in the course of a few months this will undoubtedly prove to be the peer of other remarkable gas fields of Montgomery County.

There is a bright future for Elk City and Louisburg Township. The price of land of every description is advancing rapidly. Buildings of permanent character are taking the place of old frame store rooms in the town, which is growing rapidly. The City is heated and lighted with natural gas. Nearly all the streets are lighted with the same material. It has a splendid telephone system, and all these conveniences make it a good place to live. It has five good church buildings and strong church organizations, while its schools are the best in the County.

Elk City has no system of water works as yet, but its close proximity to abundance of water and the ease with which it can be introduced into the town, insures at no distant date, this additional luxury, to this otherwise greatly favored little City.

The immense amount of wheat and corn, cattle and hogs being shipped from this place over its two railroads, the A. T. & S. F. and the Missouri Pacific, and the fine store rooms and increasing mercantile business are evidences of the prosperity of the town and its surrounding country.

It has at this time a population of about 800 people, but we predict that no distant date will see not less than 2000 happy, contented and prosperous citizens of Montgomery County making their home in Elk City and enjoying its natural and acquired advantages, and each doing their part in making Montgomery County the best County,, in the best State, in the grandest Republic on the face of the earth.

Cherryvale

BY JOSIE H. CARL.

Cherryvale is situated in the North-eastern part of the County, on section 9, township 32, range 17.

It has had three distinct periods of growth, viz: early beginnings, the coming of the railroads and the discovery of gas and oil.

Early Beginnings

The first white settler within the corporate limits, of whom I have any account, was Mr. Ab Eaton who, with a married brother, emigrated from Hickory Grove, Ill., to this place. The brother having died, his widow sold her claim to Thomas Whelan. This claim is now incorporated as the Whelan addition. In 1869 Joseph Wise and Bill Paxson camped on Drum Creek, and soon afterward bought Eaton's title to his claim for $250. In May 1871, Mr. Wise sold his rights to the L. L. & G. R. R. Company for a good round price which I believe he never got, as the Company soon changed, and the Supreme Court decided against the R. R.'s ownership of the Osage Ceded Lands. The story of the early settlers' contest for titles to their homes has doubtless been told in other parts of this work, and will not be dwelt upon further here.

On the 3rd day of May, 1871, the first sod of the L. L. & G. R. R. was broken on the T. Whelan claim. This point became the terminus of the road for some time, and headquarters for supplies. The R. R. company laid off a townsite. The location was a happy one; the nearest towns ten and twenty miles distant, a broad valley of wonderful fertility stretching miles to the north and south, a gentle sloping ridge, giving almost perfect drainage and the whole area of country, which would, in time, be tributary, rapidly filling up with settlers.

The following seems to be about the order in which the first business

firms were established: The first house erected was the Union Hotel, proprietor, General Darr. The first store was kept by J. R. Baldwin and C. A. Clotfelter, followed by Seth Paxson and N. B. Thorpe.

O. F. Carson located here in 1871, and for three years, kept the only drug store in the place. Later he entered into a partnership with J. R. Baldwin in the implement and hardware trade.—Two of the additions of the city are known by their names.—C. C. Kincaid came in 1874, and has been in the mercantile business here ever since. He and O. F. Carson erected the first brick block at the corner of Main and Depot streets. Charles Booth moved to town in 1871, and engaged in the livery and feed trade. In 1873, he formed a partnership with C. A. Clotfelter and for many years they kept the only livery barn in the town. E. B. Clark came to Montgomery county in 1869. His land adjoining the town site is now known as Clark's addition. He kept the first store of general merchandise near one of the mounds, where the earliest settlers traded. R. F. Richart came in 1878, and engaged in the drug business. He soon took E. S. MacDonald into partnership. In 1882, Mr. MacDonald sold his interest to J. C. Hockett. John M. Courtney come to Southern Kansas in 1866. He moved to Cherryvale soon after the town site was laid off. The first lawyers were Hastings and Hinkle. Among the physicians of this period may be mentioned Drs. Hyde, Lykins, Campbell, Adams and Bradbury. Dr. O. H. P. Fall located here in November 1877. The first celebration was held July 4, 1872, near Main and Depot streets; canvas and arbors provided shade. Dr. Hyde was one of the speakers. The growth of the town for several years was slow. The population in 1879, was only 250.

The Coming of the Railroads

In 1879 the second period of prosperity began. The Frisco R. R. was built, crossing the Santa Fe at this point. The Memphis R. R. Company extended its road from Parsons here. The Santa Fe was extended westward, and its branch south to Coffeyville operated. This railroad activity gave a great impetus to business and building. The town grew rapidly until 1888, when a reaction having set in from the general depression of business and the bursting of real estate booms over the west, the population fell from 4000 to 2500. However, some of our solid business men who are here yet, and have ever been alert to the best interests of the town; came during this period. C. A. Mitchell and C. C. Thompson came in 1880; Revilo Newton and J. H. Butler in 1882; A. G. McCormick, Fred Leatherock and the Dicus Brothers. The W. W. Brown brick block was built in 1887. The physicians were, Drs. Taylor, Warren, Hopkins, Hutchison, Kesler, Sloan, Gard and Cormack. A. L. Wilson, a native son of the state, came in 1881. He was admitted to the bar September 1882, and still has a law office here, though, since 1902, his main office has

been at Kansas City. A sugar factory and creamery were built during this period and operated successfully for a time.

Discovery of Gas and Oil

In 1889 bonds to the amount of $5000 were voted to be used in prospecting for coal. At the depth of 600 feet, gas was found instead of coal. This is said to have been the first gasser of importance struck in Kansas. Further developments only increased the richness of the find. Later, oil was discovered, and the capitalist and manufacturer have been on the ground ever since and thus the corner stone of "Greater Cherryvale" was laid.

The Edgar Zinc Company

In 1898, S. C. Edgar built his famous zinc smelters, at an original cost of $350,000. Of all the enterprises which have contributed to the town's prosperity, none had approached this. "Smelter Town" with its up to date cottages, broad streets and lawns, is a village in itself.

Brick Plants and Factories

For many years the mounds in the vicinity, while adding to the picturesqueness of the scenery, were not supposed to enhance the value of the farms around them, unless as windbreaks against the occasional cyclone that skipped across their path; but about the time that oil and gas were discovered, the knowledge came that the best brick in the world could be made from the shale of these mounds. In 1897, F. G. Lotterer erected a Brick Plant on Corbin's mound. It is now owned by the Coffeyville Virtified Brick and Tile Company. Corbin City, a suburb of Cherryvale, is built on Corbin's mound and is a result of this company's success. Six brick companies are operating in this field. Other factories are: The Iron Works, consisting of Foundry, Machine and Pattern making departments, representing an investment of $50,000. The Glass Company, Engine Co., Barrel Factory, Bicycle and Machine Shops, Plaining Mills, Tannehill Manufacturing Co., Marble Works and two Elevators. The first mill was built by Mr. Dodd in 1873. Mr. A. Busch afterward become its owner. It finally came into the hands of C. A. Black who improved it. In 1902 the Sauer-Stephens Milling Company purchased it of Mr Black. They have rebuilt the mill and have put in the latest modern milling machinery with a capacity of 400 barrels per day. In 1881, the Dobson's came from Minonk, Ill., and built a large stone mill on Main street. It was burned in 1900 and never rebuilt.

Banks

There are two banks. The Peoples' Bank is an outgrowth of the old Exchange Bank founded by C. T. Ewing in 1880. Its present officers are, C. O. Wright, President, B. F. Moore, Vice-President, and C A. Mitchell, Cashier. The Montgomery County National Bank was founded in 1882.

The present officers are, C. C. Kincaid, President, John Courtney, Vice-President, Revilo Newton, Cashier.

Schools

The first school house was built in 1872. The first school was taught by Miss Mary Greenfield, the summer of 1873. In the fall of 1882 a two-story brick structure was erected. G. B. Leslie was the principal, assisted by four teachers. Now there are two large brick school houses. The East-side building has 9 rooms and the West-side 6 rooms. In 1902 $17,000 bonds were voted to build two ward school houses. These are under construction and will be ready for occupancy in September, 1903. Number of pupils enrolled, 1902, about 1,000. The course of study runs through eleven grades. Graduates from the High School are entitled to enter the State University and high institutions of learning in the state without examination. The following superintendents have had charge of the schools since Mr. Leslie's time: Mosier, Crane, Dana, Harris, Taylor, Richardson, Myers, Herod, Moore and Lovett. The first High School graduates of the class of '83 were Minnie Newton, Janie Fall, Mertie Shannon and Rose Blair.

Churches

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1871. The first services were held in the school house. Rev. Moffat was the first pastor. In 1880 a brick church was commenced under the pastorate of Wm. Shambaugh and completed under that of James Muray. It was improved and enlarged during Robert MacLean's time. A commodious parsonage adjoins the church. Membership in 1903, 600. Pastors have been Reverends Moffat, Lampman, Shambaugh, Murray, Durboraw, Pattee, Harknes, Creager, Rice, MacLean, Bailey, Roberts, Ross.

The Presbyterian Church was organized December 11, 1881. Meetings were first held in the opera house, until 1883, when a church was built. This has been improved from time to time. In 1901 a commodious manse was built on the church lots. The first pastor was Rev. W. B. Truax Subsequent pastors have been Revs. S. W. Griffin, Phileo and A. E. Vanorden. Original membership, 26; present membership, 250.

The Baptist Society was established by Rev. J. R. Baldwin May 18, 1883; original membership, 8. The first services were held in the school house and opera house. A frame church was built in 1884. This was destroyed by lightning in 1900. It was replaced by a splendid brick structure in 1901. The present pastor is Rev. Eaton. Other pastors have been, Revs. J. R. Baldwin, Essex, Coulter, and King. Present membership, 500.

The Christian Church was organized in the spring of 1884. First pastor, Benjamin Smith. A church was built in 1886, burned December 14, 1888—rebuilt 1892. Subsequent pastors have been J M. Ferrel, T. W.

Cottingham, William Flower, C. C. Atwood, E. F. Taylor, D. D. Boyle, J. R. Charlton, C. C. Deweese, George Willis. Present pastor, C. Shive. Present membership, 200.

The Catholic Society was organized in 1875. Mass was said at the house of John Coyle until 1877, when the first church was erected by Rev. Ponziglioni. In 1900 the ground was broken for a new edifice which was finished in 1901 at a cost of $12,000. The building is 42 feet wide by 100 feet long and 24 feet high. The tower is 110 feet high, surmounted by a large golden cross. The church is called St. Francis Xaviers Church. The first pastor was Father Scholls of Independence. The present pastor is Rev John Sullivan.

Telephone

In 1900 a telephone was put in operation, connecting many of the business and dwelling houses and affording telephonic communication with all the surrounding cities.

Water-Works

The city was first supplied with water from Lake Tanko, a large artificial lake south of the city, by the Cherryvale Water and Manufacturing Co. The bonds were sold to New York capitalists in 1885. A new company was organized, called the Cherryvale Water Co., Mr. MacMurray of New York City, President, John Courtney, Superintendent. Since June 15, 1903, the city has had control of the system and important improvements are contemplated.

Park and Auditorium

Logan Park was originally the gift of Geo. R. Peck, soon after the town site was laid off. The gratitude of the citizens for this beneficient gift increases with the years, and they have taken great pride in beautifying it. It is well supplied with seats, lighted by its own gas and well shaded with old trees carefully trained. In 1902 the city erected an auditorium in the park. It has a seating capacity of 1,200. The district Grand Army encampment is held annually in August, in this Park.

Lodges and Associations

Cherryvale Lodge No. 137 A. F. & A. M. was instituted Oct. 16, 1873, with thirteen charter members. O. F. Carson, W. M.; M. L. Crowl, S. W.; William Hummel, Junior Warden.

Cherryvale Lodge No. 142 I. O. O. F. was organized Oct. 10, 1877, with five charter members. This Lodge owns an elegant hall on Neosho street.

The A. O. U. W. was instituted in February 1882.

The Lodge directory of the city includes sixteen lodges. Hackleman Post is strongly organized in a fine hall and the W. R. C. owns a beautiful building in Logan Park. For several years a Library Association maintained a reading room and acquired a fair library, but it is now dis-

organized. At present there is a public reading room in connection with the Baptist Church, where the best periodicals are found upon the tables. The Eastern Star ladies have organized themselves into a Reading Club which has proved to be of interest and benefit. There is an organization of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientfic Circle. The first officers were Mrs. Dr. Seacat, Etta Hughbanks, Josie Carl and Martha Witham.

Fairview Cemetery

P. C. Bowen first set off 10 acres of his farm northeast of town for a cemetery. Five years later fifteen of the citizens formed a Cemetery Association and bought this land with the expectation that the city would in time take it off its hands. Nothing was done in the way of improvement until about six years ago, when Mrs. Ada Newton rallied ten or twelve of the ladies around her in a Ladies' Cemetery Association for the sole purpose of improving and beautifying the cemetery. The result has been marvelous. Over $1,000 in funds raised, 300 elm trees planted, streets graded 10 feet wide, alleys 4 feet wide, culverts built, tiling laid, the land thoroughly drained, a sexton's house and cistern built, and a sexton hired by the year to care for the grounds. Fairview Cemetery will always be a monument to Mrs. Newton's broad spirit and executive ability.

Fires

In 1873 the main business part of town was destroyed by fire. In 1879 the stone business house of Jasper Gordon was burned and three young men sleeping in a rear room lost their lives. In 1885 all the buildings on the north side of Neosho and Depot streets were destroyed by fire including Clotfelter & Booth's livery barn, with 32 horses and G. B. Shaw's lumber yard. About 1891 the Frisco depot was struck by lightning and burned. About 1901 the Opera House Block was wiped out by fire.

Hotels

The earliest hotels were the Union House, Commercial, Buckeye, Leland, etc. The Axtell was originally built by J. A. Handley and called by his name. For a good maany years it was a losing investment to every one connected with it but the city has finally caught up with it.

Municipal Government

In March, 1880, pursuant to a petition signed by the citizens and presented to the court by E. D. Hastings, Cherryvale was duly incorporated as a city of the third class. On the first Tuesday of April, city officers were elected. C. C. Kincaid was the first mayor. Jan. 21, 1885, by proclamation of Gov. John A. Martin, it became a city of the second class. The following men have served as mayors: C. C. Kincaid, A. Phalp, O. F. Carson, J. W. Willis, M. B. Soule, A. S. Duley, C. A. Mitchell, John Cald-

well, Mr. Shanton, Revilo Newton, and E. S. MacDonald who is now serving his second term.

Postmasters

N B. Thorpe was the first postmaster. The office has since been held by the following citizens: Wm. Parks, Major Lyons, C. E. Moore, T. Anderson, Leo Veeder and T. H. Ernest.

CHAPTER VII.

The Medical Profession

BY T. F. ANDRESS, M. D.

To write even a sketch of a history of the times and places one has been a part of is difficult; to be preserved from the everlasting egotism that exalts the "I" in everything, and at the same time to preserve the verity of history is still more difficult; but hardest of all is, to "naught extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." To this task we devote these pages, and if we shall throw the recollection backward, and help in any slight degree, even to present a picture of the early days of the county—"all of which I saw and a part of which I was"—then our purpose will be served and, as the lamented Ward would say, "We have accomplished all we expected, and more too."

Early in March 1870, the writer first saw the mounds, the valleys, the forests (for there were forests then) and the ever-varying and, to us, the always beautiful scenery of this Montgomery County. When one looked around, the first thing that enlisted the attention of the "tenderfoot" was the Indians. They were certainly a picturesque feature and more interesting at some distance than in closer contact. The Osages, at that time, owned and occupied the land. They numbered about three thousand and there were, perhaps, about five thousand emigrants in the county, all fired with the ambition and desire to possess the soil, and, as it were, devour the country in search of claims.

The Indians looked on with evident hostility, at this sudden and overpowering coming of the "Pale Face." But the Osages were no more a brave and war-like people, which fact assured the safety of our scalps. If the Comanche, the Sioux or the Blackfeet tribes had occupied the place of the Osage this history would very probably, read differently. The Arappahoes had conquered the Osages and, it seems, extinguished, at the same time, their courage and martial spirit.

The white people were scattered everywhere and, even at that early date, towns and cities were being staked out and started in the race for population and wealth. Independence had some shanties covered with hay; Liberty—at that time the county seat, it having been moved over from Verdigris City—gave promise of becoming the metropolis; Parker,

down near the nation line, on the east bank of the Verdigris river, had some pretentious buildings; Elk City and Louisburg were rivals, side by side, with two or three houses each. At all these places there were members of the medical profession, generally trying to combine the business of the physician with that of the squatter on land.

The doctors exercised and held a large influence in their several communities and used it, in the main, for the public good, and to build up society. As in all frontier settlements we find the most enterprising and wide-awake coming in the lead, and so it was here; the more dignified followed after. At that early date some very bright followers of Esculapius were here—and some not so young—but, taken altogether, a good and talented representation of the medical profession. One would frequently find the graduate of Jefferson, Ann Arbor, or Rush in a board shanty frying "slap jacks" or "lady hog's bosom," while a few volumes of standard works rested on a shelf near by and a few bottles of old stand-by drugs that shared the shelf gave out an intimation of the trade of the settler.

The well-worn saddle-bags and the ever-present lariat completed the picture. In some of these rude and temporary surroundings one would often find the studious and competent man of medicine filling his mission of alleviating suffering and healing the sick. Owing to the mode of life, shelter, food and water, there was a vast amount of malarial trouble, and the varied types of intermittent, remittent and bilious fevers made themselves familiar in almost every home. Everybody knew the doctor then and welcomed his visits, but some, unfortunately, had short memories and forgot the doctor before the bill was paid.

Looking back, the wonder is not that so many were sick but that so many recovered. Drinking slough water, eating pork and corn bread flavored with sorghum, and living in tents, wagons and shanties were not first-class sanitary conditions. Everybody grew familiar with quinine, calomel, Dover's powders and the dozens of nostrums that promised to cure the "ager" or as the afflicted Dutchman said "Der damned cold fever."

The doctor of 1870, in Montgomery county, with his primitive outfit of horse, drugs, apparel and instruments would not compare favorably with his successor, with "rubber tire" and thoroughbreds, with fashionable dress and with the modern instruments and appliances of the city "M. D." Many of these modern "M. D.'s" are the same old fellows of 1870, grown out of the chrysalis of the early time and become leaders in the profession of their choice.

Few men have been more devoted to their chosen work, or less mercenary, and, as a result, very few have accumulated the wealth that their arduous labors deserved. Very few of the pioneers have acquired wealth and not many, even, are well-to-do.

Always alive to everything to help the profession and thereby become a greater blessing to a confiding public the establishment of a medical college was encouraged by the physicians of Montgomery county in an early day and it was actually organized and incorporated at Independence in the year 1873-4. Two courses of lectures were provided for in this school and the faculty of the institution were:

Dr. B. F. Masterman, Professor of Surgery.

Dr. W. A. McCulley, Professor of Theory and Practice.

Dr. John Grass, Professor of Materia Medica.

Dr. Fugate, Professor of Physiology and etc.

Dr. Campbell, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Dr. Moon, Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Some of the faculty of this defunct institution have passed away, some have left the county and the state and a few remain with us, active and in the front rank of the "pill-dispensers" of this county. Some of the dead have left behind a precious heritage in the memory of their devotion to duty and self-sacrificing labor.

The Osages have been removed and the Indian Medicine Man is gone, except in the fakir who claims to have learned his medicine from the Indians.. My observation is that no people on earth know so little of medicine as the Red Man. One old Negro plantation "Aunty" knows more about healing and nursing the sick than all the Indians we have ever come in contact with. The doctor of 1870 who could get an Indian pony, partly broke, and a few ounces of quinine and other drugs—with a pocket case of instruments—was as well equipped for the practice of medicine as any one he was likely to meet.

In those early times we had no capsules, no elixirs, no tablets, no concentrated drugs; and our resources were, indeed, primitive. And it may be here recorded that the very necessity of relying on his own resources had the effect, as it always will, of developing the native talent and stimulating ingenuity, and making an alert and wide-awake practitioner. He may have forgotten some of his Latin and Greek, yet at the bedside, and in cases of emergency, he could discount the professor with his technicalities and extensive library attainments. Out of the ranks of such men has come very much of the progress that has marked the practice of medicine for the last forty years. And that there has been very marked advance along the lines indicated, all agree.

At Independence, in 1870, we met Dr. Masterman, who is still there and is the only one of the physicians of that date left in the county seat. He is still in the active practice, popular and respected. A kindly, genial man, companionable and sympathetic. He is the Health Officer of the county and one of the Santa Fe local surgeons. He is a public-spirited citizen, an old soldier and a local benefactor of his race.

Of later arrivals, Drs. Chaney, Davis, Evans, Surber, Tanquarry,

Barker and Kelly, of Independence, fill the field there. Several of these have an equipment that makes the county seat a medical center. At Liberty, in 1870, we found Dr. Campbell, now of Cherryvale, a superannuated rheumatic. He is an old soldier with some experience in hospital work in the army. While not extensively trained in medicine or widely read in books or scientific learning, yet he had and still has the faculty of correctly naming a physical trouble and of prescribing the dose that will relieve. Our practice, in an early day, covered a district larger than half a county and the doctor feels, severely, the effects of the long rides, facing the storm and swimming the swollen and unbridged streams of that time. He was here from 1869 and gave his time, his health and his all toward the alleviation of humanity on the frontier. He found plenty of work, some gratitude and a little cash, an experience paralleled only by the first doctors of the county.

At Parker, in the early days, was Dr. Dunwell, a well-equipped man, now dead. His partner for a time, Dr. T. C. Frazier, still survives and is in the front rank of the profession at Coffeyville. His sketch appears in this volume.

CHAPTER VIII.

Agriculture

BY W. T. VOR.

When the pioneer settlers of Southern Kansas began edging their way, as trespassers, in among the Osage Indians, on what was then known as the Osage Diminished Reserve, the White man found he had indeed reached a veritable paradise; especially was that true of what became known, a few years later as Montgomery County. The valleys of the Verdigris and Elk rivers, and of the score of creeks, were broad and rich, and covered with a heavy growth of timber, including walnut, hickory, ash, pecan, hackberry, sycamore, cottonwood and other varieties of hard and soft wood. The second bottoms and the wide expanse of broad prairies, and the hill and slopelands were covered with a luxuriant growth of grass—generally blue stem—frequently so rank that it reached above the horse's back and gave one visions of becoming cattle barons and pasturing his herds upon the government land wtihout cost.

The agriculture of the Osage Indians was of a most primitive character as the "noble red men" regarded labor as degrading, but here and there, in their village settlements the "squaws" would cultivate small patches of corn of a variety of blue and white, eight-rowed corn-mostly-cob, and when this matured it was rubbed between stones, into a coarse meal.

Those early pioneers were greatly delighted with the luxuriant vegetation, the extent of timber belts, the numerous streams, and other evidences of a ferttile soil. As soon as possible, logs were cut and prepared and a cabin built, and then began the breaking-out of a piece of prairie sod or a clearing in the timber where, the following autumn, a few acres of wheat would be sown, or, in the spring, corn planted and vegetables grown. The results of these early experiments were successful in a remarkable degree and demonstrated that no mistake had been made in their settlemnt in "Sunny Kansas." But there came many disappointments and destruction of crops by herds, and, during the first few seasons, many families were dependent on coarse ground corn-meal, turnips, and wild game, which was abundant.

After the signing of the Indian Treaty in August 1870, for extinguishing the title of the Osages to these lands, there was an immense tide of immigrants via the "prairie schooner" route, all anxious to get a home in this new country; and "claim takers" were not slow in breaking out a few acres and making ready for growing crops in the following season, and, in the aggregate, a few thousand acres of wheat were sown. The following spring a few thousand acres in small patches were planted to sod-corn and vegetables. The season was favorable, and all began to feel that the days of plenty had come to their homes.

There were comparatively few good teams driven into the county and it was fortunate, as there were severe losses of horses while becoming acclimated and getting used to the short rations of grain. Then it was, the settlers learned to appreciate the long-horned Texas cattle, which were being driven here to fatten on the grass, and, later, to be driven to market. From these herds the pioneers bought their ox teams—two, four and, sometimes, six oxen being hitched to a breaking plow proved the motive power which turned over most of the virgin prairie for future cultivation. The Texas and Indian ponies, also, became popular as they were numerous and cheap, and they became the staple teams for plowing corn and for road teams.

The new-comers were gnerally young, energetic and enthusiastic and embraced all classes and professions; and all came anticipating the securing of a quarter section of land and the making of a home for themselves and families. But all was not sunshine, as there were privations to be endured and lessons to be learned in pioneer life.

All men were not born farmers, and many found by bitter experience that Eastern methods were not successful, and that they had to adapt themselves to ways new to them; hence, when the drought and grasshoppers came, in 1874, many found it convenient to go back east to their wife's people rather than face the serious problems of a new country.

The following season, 1875, was one of great abundance and made glad the hearts of those who had remained—in many cases, not from

choice It further demonstrated a point disputed, up to that time, that this was pre-eminently an agricultural, as well as one of the finest of live stock-growing counties. It was in that year The South Kansas Tribune made a collection of grain and grasses for the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and one can now only imagine the pride of the people when a telegram was received from Hon. Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, announcing that the "Highest prize, $50.00 cash," had been awarded to Montgomery county samples of grains and grasses, as the finest grown in Kansas. It was indeed a fine exhibit of grains and grasses including wheat, rye, oats, flax, corn, timothy, blue grass, and blue stem.

From that time on agriculture became more prominent and for several years this county made exhibits at the Kansas State fairs and at the Kansas City fairs, of the various grains, grass and fruit products, and at every one, with a large measure of success and there are in existence a dozen premium tags and ribbons and one silver medal awarded on corn, wheat, flax, cotton and fruits exhibited from this county, at these great fairs.

In those earlier years it became necessary to settle for all time the conflicting interests between the "cowman" and the farmer whether the lands were to be held for a free range for grazing of herds, or to become the homes and farms of the poorer settlers. The wealth was on the side of the Texas steer and every season vast herds of southern cattle were driven into this county to graze and fatten on the prairie grass. The cattle would break from the corrals at night and devastate the farmers' growing crops and thus engender bitter strife. The campaign for the herd law was intense, but although wealth and immense profits were arrayed on the side of the free range, the farmers won out in the contest for a herd law, and gradually the long-horned cattle disappeared and gave place to higher grades of cattle that would be confined in fenced pastures.

It took years of time and a great many experiments to demonstrate for just what crops the different classes of soil were best adapted, and what varieties of cereals were the most profitable. But as the years passed and experience was gained and more economical methods substituted, yearly accumulations increased and Montgomery County farmers have been enjoying a prosperity rarely equalled; and for seven years past the cry of "hard times" has not been heard. With diversified agriculture and better methods and the growing of high-grade cattle, horses and hogs, together with products of the orchard, garden and poultry, our farmers entered upon the twentieth century with abounding prosperity.

Montgomery is one of the smaller counties with an area of 648 square miles or 414,720 acres. One-fourth of this is fertile valley land

and specially adapted for either of the great staples, wheat or corn; in favorable seasons producing from 25 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre and some years even larger yields. During the five-year period ending with 1895 the wheat product was 2,993,590 bushels, and for the next five-year period 3,764,398 bushels, and an average for the ten-year period of 675,798 bushels of wheat each year. And for the opening year of the new century, 1901, the average yield was 26½ bushels of wheat per acre, a higher average per acre than was grown in any other county in Kansas, and aggregated 1,642,280 bushels, which was a greater amount of wheat than was grown in twelve other eastern counties in the state. That year the wheat yield was 117 bushels per capita for the population of the county outside of the larger towns. The cost of growing wheat per acre in Montgomery County, for plowing, discing, harrowing, seed, cutting, threshing, and rent of land is placed at $9.74 per acre.

Of the other great staple crop there were produced in the five-year period 1891-1895, of corn 5,720,513 bushels, and for the next five-year period 8,851,569 bushels showing the effect of better farming and a yearly average of nearly 1 and ½ million bushels of corn. These statistics are from the State Board of Agriculture and are proof positive that agriculture is a success in Montgomery County and that it is in the corn and wheat belt.

The general crops, so far found adapted to this county, and most profitable, are winter wheat, corn, oats, rye, Irish and sweet potatoes, castor beans, cotton, flax, broom corn, millet, sorghum, for syrup and also for forage, Kaffir corn, timothy, blue grass, orchard grass, clover, alfalfa, and prairie grass for hay and pasture. These staple farm crops average a value of one and three-fourths millions of dollars annually, to which should be added for cattle, hogs, poultry, wool, butter, cheese and horticultural products to make a total of farm products, the first year of this century, of $2,838,295, or $225 per capita for every man, woman and child living on the farms.

As the years pass, greater attention is given to small fruits, poultry and the improved class of horses, cattle and hogs.

Blue grass, red clover and alfalfa, during the recent years, have proven sure crops and very profitable—in fact observation and statistics prove Montgomery County to be one of, if not the best, agricultural and stock-growing county in the State.

Montgomery County enjoys the most favorable climatic advantages and is free from the great extremes of heat and cold that affect more northern and southern localities, and has had an average rainfall of thirty-six inches during the past twenty years, with a growing period extending 180 days without frost. In addition to climatic advantages the county is in the great Kansas natural gas and oil field. Natural gas is used for light and fuel in all the towns of the county, for residences,

business buildings, offices and all kinds of factory industries, and probably a thousand farm houses use natural gas for fuel and light and have the benefit of free rural mail delivery—two luxuries enjoyed by no other farming community in any other state—and which contribute very largely to the pleasures, prosperity and home-making of the farming community.

CHAPTER IX.

Manufacturing

BY W. T. YOE.

By the discovery of natural gas in all parts of the county, the cheap fuel problem was solved, and Montgomery County is destined to become one of, if not the greatest manufacturing county in the state.

Natural gas is the ideal fuel and light for the home and adapted for all manufacturing purposes, and the known supply is greater now than at any former period. It is in such abundance that it is furnished as low as three cents per 1,000 cubic feet, which for heat or steam purposes is equivalent to a rate of sixty cents per ton for coal. The industrial enterprises consist chiefly of the manufacture of the native shales into the finest dry press, face, ornamental, vitrified paving and building brick of the finest quality known to the trade and superior in quality, in color and finish. There are eight of these brick plants now in operation and the extent of the industry may be judged from the fact that one company operating three of these plants employs 500 people, manufactures 80 million brick per annum and pays $188,000 in wages for labor.

Among the other industries are two paper mills employing 200 people in the manufacture of wrapping paper, pulp boards, and egg-case fillers from wheat straw. Six large flouring mills converting our high grade winter wheat into the finest quality of flour. One of these milling firms employs 75 people and has a capacity of 2,000 barrels of flour daily.

Grain elevators are in each of the larger towns, one of which has a capacity of storing 200,000 bushels and of handling 60 car loads of grain daily.

A zinc smelter employing 125 people; three window glass factories employing 250 people; several foundries, machine shops, and planing mills; a cracker and sweet goods factory employing 50 people—and the only one in the State of Kansas; a cotton twine factory; several sorghum syrup works—one of which was built at a cost of $125,000—two artificial ice plants and several other industrial enterprises, are all using natural gas for fuel.

Among the other industries projected for the near future are two plants for the manufacture of Portland cement, with a capacity of 4,000

barrels daily; a plaster mill to manufacture 2,000 barrels daily from gypsum and two additional window glass factories.

CHAPTER X.

History of the Bench and Bar

BY WILLIAM DUNKIN.

SECTION I.

General Observations

A true history the bench and bar of Montgomery County cannot fail to awaken a just pride among its members, and to be entertaining to those who shall populate the county in years to come.

The existence of this bar covers a period slightly less than the average generation of the human race and, in less than twenty years from its beginning, it furnished a United States District Attorney for Kansas, whose record in that office, for six years, and in the high places he subsequently filled in the profession, long ago made his name a familiar household word in Kansas, and well known over a large portion of the Union.

It also, in that brief limit of time, supplied the State with an honored Governor, who served with distinction for two successive terms and the public with two judges of the District Court, in men of distinguished ability, whose wide reputations as profound lawyers, acquired in the practice, became, while on the bench, extended far beyond the limits of the State. Within the same time, one of its members became an efficient First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, during President Harrison's administration, and another represented the state in the United States Senate for six years, ending in 1897.

Besides these, there have always been in its ranks, numbers of well known attorneys, who have ever been recognized in the circles of the profession, as talented lawyers. It may well be doubted, if a more promising bar existed within the confines of the State than that formed by the young attorneys, who came in the flood of immigration that poured into the county, during the years of its first settlement.

While many—aye most—of the old members have either yielded to that inevitable law, which fixes the destiny of every man, or sought new fields for the practice of their chosen profession, or the pursuit of other more alluring callings—other young lawyers now in the prime of their physical and mental vigor have taken the places of those no longer here.

These young gentlemen, among whom are some very brilliant and well-cultivated minds, are maintaining an enviable reputation for the bar, and making history that, it is to be hoped, will hereafter be written by one or more of them.

Ample reasons existed for the formation of a strong bar in the early settlement and development of the county. The conditions were inviting and the prospects tempting to the talented young lawyers. In its native state, the face of the country was charming and picturesque, and the soil of exceeding fertility; and an unusually fine climate added its inducements to other fascinating features.

The early population was, for the most part, composed of young persons seeking homes, with their life and hopes before them; and these young people were generally equipped with good health and gifted with constitutions that enabled them to endure the toils and privations of a new country.

These circumstances were attractive to the brainy, and generally briefless, young barristers who came seeking fame and fortune in the pursuit of their calling. Most of them, like a great majority of the first pioneers, were men of limited means; and some had left comfortable homes and turned from the proffered aid of influential kindred and friends to brave the dangers of frontier life to win fortune and fame.

While early business became brisk in their line, the litigous element could not always respond in the "Coin of the Realm" for needed professional services; and necessity frequently compelled compensation to be rendered in time notes that were rarely bankable, unless secured by mortgages on substantial property. Sometimes owing to the impecunious circumstances of the client, his attorney willingly yielded his services for an agreed upon share or interest in the property in controversy.

From these earnings, and from such fees as were paid in legal tender "greenbanks," the young lawyer was enabled to fortify his doors against the far-famed wolf, and to live comfortably, if not luxuriously; and from such resources some of the more thrifty built pleasant homes and stocked their offices with good libraries.

In the ealy days, many, who afterward commanded a lucrative practice, advertised themselves as "attorneys at law and real estate agents" and some of these devoted more time to the agency features than to their profession, and often with profitable results.

The sources of income to the first members of the bar were numerous and fruitful, and as the county grew in population and developed, compensations for legal services were usually awarded in money or its equivalent.

When the various fountains of revenue to the legal fraternity are understood, it will readily be perceived why so many brilliant young lawyers came here so early and stayed so late.

There were eight or ten thousand people in the county when the treaty with the Osage Indians was concluded on September 10, 1870, and most of these were claiming an interest in the lands in defiance of

the Indian's right to the exclusive occupancy thereof. Long before the treaty was signed or an official survey of the county had been made, these aggressive settlers had staked out, claimed and possessed themselves of tracts of lands and lots on townsites that had been laid out and platted without warrant of law. Each claimant asserted a prime right to the tract of land by him selected and occupied and to the town lot he had chosen, against all, except the United States Government, in whose favor a concession of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, was recognized.

The rapid settlement of the county by persons who had generally been strangers to each other and the exciting scramble to acquire the best land claims and choicest lots in projected towns, often provoked bitter disputes and controversies. In the settlement of these, professional services were rendered that yielded handsome fees to the young lawyers.

The official survey of the lands made a new alignment of the boundaries of most of the claims that had been staked out. This often had the effect of enhancing the value of one claim and depreciating that of an adjoining one. Sometimes such survey placed the houses and improvements of two neighbors and friendly claimants on a single tract, and out of these causes, arose sharp contentions that created a pressing demand for legal work for their solution.

Incident to the entry of the townsites, much litigation ensued, sometimes between the claimants of the lots they respectively professed to occupy and own, at other times between such lot owners and the trustee who held the legal title. Expensive suits were also instituted to determine who were the several occupants of a townsite and entitled to deeds from the trustee. At Independence, the Independence Town Company was created and chartered under the laws of the State. It claimed the mayor, who had entered the townsite, held the title in trust for the town company. Under the law, as it has since been interpreted, a townsite is entered from the United States, for the benefit of the actual occupants of the lots (see Winfield Town Company vs. Enoch Morris et al. 11 Kansas 128 and Independence Town Company vs. James DeLong, 11 Kansas 152). As the matter then stood, all parties agreed the mayor or corporate authorities had the legal right to make the entry in trust. The controversy was over the question as to who were the *cestuis que trust*—or beneficiaries. It would be foreign to the purposes of this article to discuss this question and it is only alluded to to show that such conditions developed doubts that could only be settled by the skillful lawyer, and that the compensation for the solution of them was one of the sources of the lawyer's income.

Among the disputants in the disagreements arising in the settlement of the county were some daring and reckless men, who occasionally chose to attempt a disposition of their disputed affairs "outside of court,"

and without the aid of counselors. Usually their efforts resulted in the creation of more serious troubles in which the State of Kansas became the party plaintiff, and the lawyer found himself blessed with two cases, instead of one.

While a large element in the first population was cosmopolitan, the people at once began to take steps to encourage the building of railroads, bridges and other public improvements. These were soon secured at ruinously extravagant prices, in exchange for municipal bonds, many of which are yet a burden upon the people and wealth of the county. In accomplishing these purposes much employment was afforded to the members of the bar.

Adventurous merchants often failed for want of caution in making purchases, buying too much on trust, and extending credit too far. Farmers who had not reckoned upon the disastrous drought of 1874 and the ruinous visitation of the festive red-legged grasshopper, and other unlooked for woes, came to financial grief. These misfortunes opened the way to the attorney to make collections by foreclosing mortgages, and in other suits, including attachments, receivers, etc.

The location of the county on the border of the Indian Territory, which then furnished a comparatively safe retreat for criminals, encouraged the commission of crime. Many of the less discreet among these lawless men, often ventured from their asylums of safety, into the State, and were sometimes apprehended by the officers of the law; and others of them were occasionally, by daring officers without warrant of law, forced into the State. The prosecution and defense of these men furnished many handsome fees to the first lawyers who came to the county.

Besides these unusual sources of income to the members of the bar, that arose out of the rapid settlement and improvement of the county, and the peculiar conditions that surrounded it, the ordinary opportunities for the lawyer, in all countries, were ever present here.

Section II.

The District Courts

Prior to 1867, the Osage Indians were in the exclusive and rightful possession of all the territory of the present Montgomery County, except a tract known as The Cherokee Strip, about two and one-half miles wide on the south border of the county, and another strip about three miles wide on the east side of the county, that was a part of the Osage Ceded Lands. This Indian right remained intact until, by treaty concluded near the mouth of Drum Creek, on September 10, 1870, these occupying Indians relinquished all claims to the lands forever.

In 1867, a few adventurous settlers located in the country and these were reinforced by others during the next year. In the latter part of 1868 the immigration began to flow in constantly increasing streams,

which continued till the first United States census for 1870 was taken, which showed a population of 7,638, exclusive of Indians. This was approximately the population of the county at the time its first District Court convened at Independence on May 9, 1870.

Before that date, improvised tribunals of justice had afforded relief to the wronged, and inflicted punishment for the infraction of those rules that were by common consent adopted as a guide. These courts, if they may be dignified by that name, antedated the justices of the peace of the three original townships (Drum Creek, Verdigris and Westralia), created in June, 1869, by the first board of county commissioners (H. C. Crawford, H. A. Bethuren and R. L. Walker), and assumed to exercise jurisdiction, in some matters, after the creation of the succeeding township courts.

Before the first District Court convened, the question of the location of the county's permanent capital had been the subject of many heated controversies. Governor James M. Harvey, on June 3, 1869, by proclamation, created the county and named Verdigris City as its temporary county seat. In the fall of that year an election for county officers and to locate the permanent county seat was held. A spirited rivalry sprang up. On the west side of the Verdigris, where the county was more sparsely settled, Independence, then less than six months old, was an active candidate; a projected city called Tipton, located just east of the present Elk City, divided the vote on the west side of the river. On the east side of the river, in the beginning, three formidable candidates were presented. These were Montgomery City on the north side and near the mouth of Drum Creek; Liberty on the hill, about three-fourths of a mile east from the present "McTaggart's Bridge" across the Verdigris; and Verdigris City (the temporary seat) located about the same distance southeast from the present "Brown's Ford" on the river.

Liberty was located between and about an equal distance from each of its competitors on that side of the river, and, during the campaign, its advocates, by a shrewd piece of political diplomacy, secured the vote theretofore divided between the three aspirants, and by that means obtained more votes than either of its competitors on the west side of the river.

A bitter contest was begun in the Probate Court of Wilson County, to which Montgomery was then attached for judicial purposes. The court before which such contest had been instituted decided there had been no authorized election and hence no contest could properly be entertained.

Mr. Goodell Foster, then but twenty-six years of age, was a leading attorney on the side in favor of maintaining the validity of the election. He had been elected county attorney but declined to qualify after the adverse decision of the court.

After the trial had progressed two days, Mr. Foster retired at night, confident of victory on the next day. He had, late on the second day, presented a legal precedent that seemed to turn the "tide of battle" in his favor.

Few law books had been appealed to as authority to sustain the views presented by counsel on either side; indeed law books were a rare luxury here in those days. In legal fights, arguments and oratory rendered in loud and aggressive tones, were the weapons relied upon.

Many hours before sunrise on the third day, L. T. Stephenson arrived on the scene of conflict. He had, during the night, ridden horseback, with his attorney, F. A. Bettis, from Oswego, a distance of fifty-four miles. Mr. Bettis brought an Iowa "case in point," and on that authority the invalidity of the election was judicially declared; and then and there the fond hopes of the friends of Liberty vanished never to return.

The site selected in 1869 for the permanent county seat is now an uninviting spot. Clusters of low sumac, dwarf persimmon trees and other illgrown bushes flourish on those portions where short grasses fail to grow between the lime rocks that peep from beneath the surface. Near the west line of this projected townsite is the point of a high hill from which can be seen a most beautiful landscape, which extends for miles up the timber-fringed Verdigris and over broad acres of rich bottom lands and fertile up-lands and valleys; and to the north and east, some two miles or more from the same townsite, is a spot at the summit of a hill from which one can look upon Independence, Cherryvale and Liberty; the latter the successor of her departed namesake.

The decision of the Wilson County Probate Court, so fatal to the prospects and hopes of old Liberty, was quietly acquiesced in, until the vexed question of the location of the permanent county seat was settled at a legal election held in November, 1870. At this election Independence was selected by an overwhelming majority.

At its annual session in 1870, the Legislature passed an act, which was, on the 2nd day of March, in that year, approved by the Governor, creating the Eleventh Judicial District, comprising the counties of Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery and Howard. By this law the Governor was authorized to appoint a judge for the newly created district, whose term of office should commence April 1st, 1870. It also provided for the election of a judge, for four years, at the annual election to be held in November of that year, and fixed his term to commence on the 2nd Monday in January, 1871.

This act, by its terms, was to take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas Weekly Commonwealth, a newspaper then published in Topeka.

On the *16 day of March, 1870*, the Governor appointed Hon. Wm. C.

Webb, of Fort Scott, Judge of the District, notwithstanding the law creating it and conferring the power to make the appointment was not published and hence did not become operative until the *24th day of that month.*

While the appointment was premature and unauthorized, a better selection could not have been made, either at the time or after the law went into force, seven or eight days later.

One of the novel features of the law was that by its first section it made Howard county *a part* of the district, and in its next section provided "the County of Howard is hereby attached to the County of Montgomery for judicial purposes."

The law makers may have been influenced to the inconsistency in the first and second sections of the act, by the impression that Montgomery county afforded the only convenience to be had, in the two counties suitable for holding court and in that view were doubtless correct, yet they may not have fully realized the lack of commodious, not to say luxurious, appointments for such purpose, that they obtained in this, now the sixth county in the state.

The law also fixed times for convening the terms of court "on the second Monday of May and the second Monday after the third Monday of October in each year."

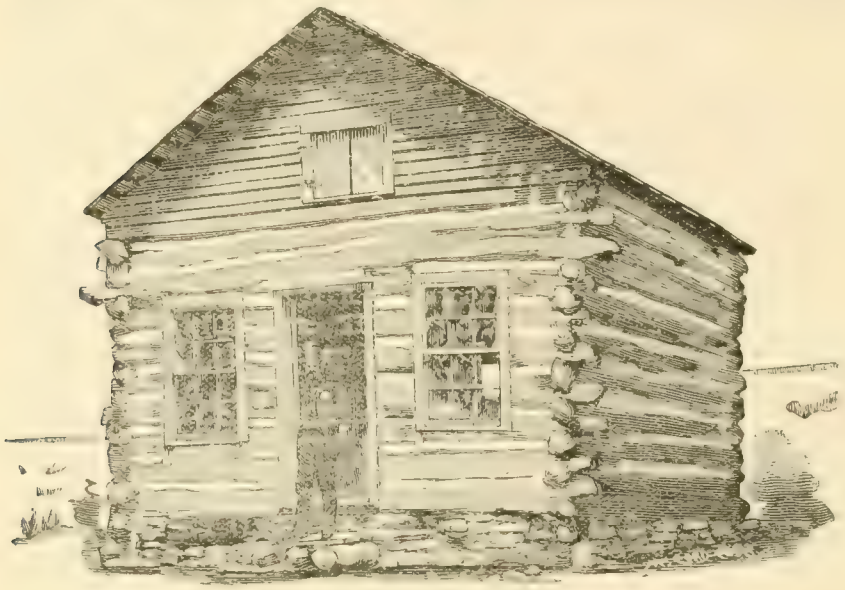
On the second Monday in May, 1870, which was the 9th day of that month, Judge Wm. C. Webb promptly appeared in the county to open his term of Court. This, under the law, must be held at the County seat; and Judge Webb was always unusually technical in the strict observance of all laws, so much so, had he known the weakness of his title to the office, he probably would not have attempted to exercise its duties.

On his arrival, he was confronted with a peculiar state of affairs respecting the location of the county seat. The Governor, in his proclamation creating the county, had designated Verdigris City as its temporary county seat; the canvas of the vote cast at the election in 1869 attested that the permanent county seat was fixed at Liberty, and the election resulting in favor of Liberty had been judicially declared a nullity.

Ordinarily, this disturbing problem would have been easy of solution in the well trained legal mind of Judge Webb. Logically, the county seat would have been where the Governor located it, unaffected by the futile efforts to change it. However, other complications intervened. It was the duty of the County Commissioners to provide, at the county seat, a suitable place for holding court; and it was likewise the duty if the commissioners to hold its sessions at the same seat. The crude and diminutive court room that had been constructed at Verdigris City no longer remained there. Under the compromise between the

three aspirants on the east side of the river, the primitive court house had been removed from its former site to Liberty, and the few inhabitants who had dwelt on the land platted as the temporary county seat had hopelessly abandoned it and linked their fortunes with those who lived on the site of its former rival, after its barren victory at the polls.

Besides, the new Board of County Commissioners (W. W. Graham, S. B. Moorehouse and Thomas H. Brock) was friendly to Independence, at which place it held its sessions, and on May 5th, 1870, made an order as follows: "Be it known that, finding no suitable place at Verdigris



FIRST COURT HOUSE

City in which to hold the District Court of Montgomery County, it is hereby ordered that said court shall be held at Independence."

These were the conditions when Judge Wm. C. Webb, in company with his former law partner, Mr. R. J. Hill, arrived, with the team of their law firm, at the log structure that had been known at Verdigris City as the court house of the county, and moved to and re-erected at Liberty for the same purpose. This small log house still stands, where it then stood, neglected and in a sad state of decay.

After the team in which Judge Webb came was hitched, he walked into the supposed court house and at once, in the most emphatic manner, declared to its empty walls that it was wholly unfit for the purpose designed and he positively declined to open court under its roof.

When Judge Webb and Mr. Hill arrived, there was no one at the building, but in a few moments a crowd was attracted to the spot—more from idle curiosity than otherwise—and in a short time Sheriff White arrived from Independence; the clerk of the court, L. T. Stephenson, a powerful friend in those days of Independence, had remained where his love and friendship centered.

After a short consultation between the judge, sheriff and Mr. Hill, these gentlemen drove on to Independence when the order of the board was made known to the judge and a new school building located on lot 17, block 52, the present site of the United Brethren church, was tendered for a court room.

After some hesitation, the judge opened his court there and directed the order of the board of county commissioners to be spread upon the records, where it will now be found copied on the first page of the first journal of the first term of the District Court ever held in the county.

This was the only term of court held in the county by Judge Wm. C. Webb, and at that term but little business of importance, beyond the admission of attorneys to practice, was transacted. Court adjourned on May 17th, 1870, after having continued most of the cases and admitted a number of the earliest members of the bar to practice.

At this term of court, Charles White was sheriff, J. N. Debruler, under sheriff, L. T. Stephenson, clerk, and Clate M. Ralstin, county attorney.

Section III.

The Judges of the District Court

The gentlemen who have presided over the District Court of Montgomery county since its creation, have, for the most part, been men of far more than ordinary ability; and when the comparison is indulged with judges in this and other states, who have occupied the same exalted positions, there could be little or nothing found to complain of or criticise in our judges. It is well known in the legal profession, that the office of judge of a trial court of general jurisdiction is one that is most difficult to acceptably fill. To properly perform its duties requires accurate knowledge of the law, and of the rules of pleading and of evidence, together with business tact and administrative ability.

HON. WILLIAM C. WEBB, of Fort Scott, Kans., was the first judge of the District Court. He held but one short term in the county and that was in a new school house on East Maple street in Independence. Sufficient allusion has been made to this feature in the preceding section of this article.

When Judge Webb convened the first district court here he was a man about forty-six years of age and had before been recognized in this

state as well as in the state of Wisconsin, from whence he came to this, as a lawyer deeply learned, accurate and profound in the profession.

After his first and only term in the county, he, on November 17th, 1870, resigned the office and shortly after became the official reporter of the Supreme Court of Kansas and, as such, thereafter produced fifteen volumes of the reports of the court (Vols. 6 to 20 inclusive.)

After retiring from the responsible and arduous duties of that office, he, with great credit to himself, filled various high public positions in the state and, at times, was, in a professional way, engaged in many important legal controversies. He became well known throughout the state, and was everywhere recognized as one of its most distinguished lawyers.

Before coming to Kansas, Judge Webb had served in the Civil war as colonel of a Wisconsin regiment, and had been a member of the Legislature of that state. Among the public places of trust he has filled in this state, outside of those already mentioned, may be named those of state senator, member of the lower house of the legislature, state superintendent of insurance and judge of the Superior Court of Shawnee county.

In his old age, while bending under the burden of the heroic strife of a well spent life, he, in 1896, undertook and accomplished the compilation of the laws of Kansas. This was a herculean task and better fitted to the energy and physical endurance of the man as he was twenty-five years before.

Judge Webb died in 1898, at Topeka, at the ripe age of seventy-four years, lamented, honored and respected by all who knew him. At the January, 1898, term of the Supreme Court, it adopted and spread upon its records a handsome tribute to his memory.

HON. HENRY G. WEBB, at about the age of forty-five years, succeeded his brother, Wm. C. Webb, on the bench. He was elected to the office at the November, 1870, general election, and the term of his office began in January, 1871. Under the law, as it then existed, the second term of court was to convene in the county on the "second Monday after the third Monday in October." At the appointed time Judge Wm. C. Webb failed to appear and open his court, whereupon the members of the bar selected Judge Henry G. Webb as judge *pro tem*, and he, as such pro tem judge, held the October or November, 1870, term of court, in a room upstairs on the east side of Pennsylvania avenue in this city, in a building about 100 feet south of Main street.

At the time of his selection as such pro tem judge, he was a candidate against Hon. Wm. Mathena, of Cherokee county, for the office and at the election held a few days after convening court, was chosen by a large majority.

After the election and while Judge Webb was serving as judge in a

temporary capacity, he disposed of at least one highly important matter arising out of what is now conceded to have been a fraudulent and corrupt election, held June 21st, 1870. It had been voted to issue county bonds in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to secure the building of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, from near the northeast corner of the county, via Cherryvale and Coffeyville, to the south boundary of the state. One of the first suits brought to question the validity of that election in the District Court of the county was the case of Asa Hargrave vs. Charles White. The court appointed Mr. A. C. Darlow, an attorney of Oswego, a commissioner to take testimony and report. Mr. Darlow, in a very brief time, made his report, whereupon, on November 2nd, 1870, the court rendered its judgment, finding, among other things, that said election held on June 21st, 1870, on the question of voting $200,000 to said railroad company was a valid and legal election. Without venturing a criticism on the soundness of that ruling, it may be remarked, that shortly afterward the bonds were issued and now, after much litigation and the expediture of a large amount of money, in vain efforts to defeat them, a large portion of the debt still hangs as a burden on the county.

On the 9th day of November, 1870, Judge Webb pronounced, perhaps, the first divorce decree in the county. It was in favor of the wife, who was plaintiff, and on the grounds that the husband had been willfully "absent from said petitioner for more than one year prior to the filing of the petition."

At the same term of court pro tem Judge Webb made an unique order in reference to the papers and files in the clerk's office, which, among other things, provided they should not "be loaned, borrowed, taken away, purloined, stolen or kidnapped from the office" and also that any person or attorney "wishing copies may have the same by giving ample notice to the clerk and paying for the same at the price per folio allowed by law;" the order then made an exception in favor of the county attorney, who was allowed "to borrow papers by receipting for and returning the same in three (3) days."

Any of the early members of the bar who knew the clerk of the court in those days and his peculiar and aggressive style of composition, will not hesitate to ascribe the authorship of this positive order to L. T. Stephenson, who was always an intimate friend and a great admirer of the judge.

The May, 1871, term of court was held in the same room on Pennsylvania avenue and at that term Frank Willis appeared as county attorney, Judge Henry G. Webb was then "a full fledged" official with a term of about four years before him and had formed close social relations with a coterie of members of the bar and others. These friends of the judge,

for some reason, so it was claimed by Mr. Willis, had formed an unfriendly feeling for the county attorney, which was shared by the judge. Out of this antagonism disputes arose that were sometimes aired in open court.

On November 30th, 1871, the court ordered the arrest of Mr. Willis for contempt of court. The specification stated that Mr. Willis had uttered the following insulting language in open court: "If the court wants to do so and dismiss the cases here publicly just for the purpose of stigmatizing me, why you can do that" and further it was specified that Mr. Willis had used in open court the following contemptuous language· "If you want to do such things in that way and dismiss these cases just because Bennett says so why just do it." What became of the contempt proceedings against Mr. Willis, the records do not show.

At this term of court, on December 2nd, 1871, in the case of the State vs. L. T. Stephenson, the defendant was tried and convicted of an assault, and by the court fined twenty-five dollars and the costs of the prosecution. Neither this fine nor the costs was ever paid, and no commitment issued. Long afterward and on August 30th, 1872, Mr. Stephenson appeared in court, and, on his motion, the fine was remitted.

By an act of the Legislature, which went into effect on March 6th, 1872, three terms of court were provided for the county. These were to convene respectively on the first Monday in April, August and December.

On the first day of the April, 1872, term of court Judge Henry G. Webb and the clerk, L. T. Stephenson, were absent. There were present, however, besides some of the members of the bar, J. E. Stone, sheriff; J. B. Craig, deputy clerk; and Frank Willis, county attorney, and the sheriff adjourned court 'till the next day.

On the next day, which was April 2nd, 1872, court, with a full corps of officers, convened in Emerson's hall, which was on the north side of Main street and just west of the present court house grounds, and remained in session for several weeks. The conveniences in these new quarters were much superior to those afforded in the rooms formerly used for court, but in some respects, in the opinion of Judge Webb, were still lacking; and to supply the needs, which, under the law, it was the duty of the county commissioners to provide, the court, on the 17th day of April, 1872, made an order directing the sheriff, *at the expense of the county*, to provide by the next term "sufficient matting of the best quality to cover the bench and bar and also the aisles in the court room and that he lay the said matting securely on the floor * * * and cause to be erected in said court room a platform of sufficient length and width to comfortably seat twelve jurors, and also a witness stand, and also a table six feet long and three feet wide and three and a half feet high for the use of the Judge of this Court."

While public officials often in the discharge of their duties, innocently overstep the bounds of the law, an order of this character, emanating from a court which is charged with the interpretation of the law and with defining its limits, becomes of serious import; in other words, it usurped powers that belonged to the county commissioners.

At the August, 1872, term, and on the 22nd day of that month, in a case then pending, in which a former county attorney was plaintiff and the board of county commissioners was defendant, it was, in open court agreed that the plaintiff should recover the amount that would result from dividing the aggregate of the amounts named by the members of the bar present, by the number of such members. The court rendered judgment against the county for the amount ($300) thus obtained on this unheard of proceeding. At the December, 1872, term of court a highly important murder case was pending; it being the case of the State vs Oliver P. Cauffman, George W. Ripley and Jasper Coberly.

On December 13th, 1872, the county attorney asked a continuance on account of the absence of an important witness, which request was denied, and on the next day he asked leave of court to *nolle* the case, and this application was also overruled, whereupon, after a brief trial, defendants Cauffman and Ripley were acquitted. The other defendant, Coberly, was never apprehended. This case arose from the claim that some one charged with, or suspicioned of, being guilty of some offense, had been lynched near Havana, in the county.

At the time rumors of corruption and bribery on the bench, were rife, in connection with this case. Whether there was any foundation for such rumors, will probably never be determined, and being mere rumors, it is but fair, in the absence of authentication, to say they were groundless, so far as the court was concerned. At all events, this occurred at the last term of court ever held in the county by Judge Henry G. Webb.

On January 21st, 1873, the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, adopted the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate charges againts H. G. Webb, judge of the 11th Judicial District, with power to send for persons and papers."

On January 22nd, 1873, the same body passed an amendatory resolution, increasing the number of the committee to investigate such charges to *five* instead of *three*.

On January 23rd, 1873, the lower house adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, The committee heretofore appointed by resolution of this house to investigate charges against H. G. Webb, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of the State of Kansas, be and is hereby authorized and required to investigate all charges of bribery, corruption and misconduct

in office against said H. G. Webb and to report to this house as soon as practicable whether the said H. G. Webb has so acted in his judicial capacity as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of impeachment of the house, and for the purpose of this investigation the committee is hereby authorized and empowered to subpoena and send for all necessary persons and papers and each member of said committee is hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations, and said committee is hereby authorized to employ a clerk."

On February 15th, 1873, the committee, therefore, appointed to investigate the charges againts Judge Webb, made a report as follows:

"Mr. Speaker. Your select committee to whom was referred the investigation of accusations against H. G. Webb, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, of the State of Kansas, beg leave to report that Judge Webb has tendered his resignation to take effect on the 21st day of February, 1873, and the same has been filed and accepted by His Excellency the Governor; therefore, the committee asks to be discharged from any further investigation of the case, and recommend the testimony taken in the investigation, be filed with the Secretary of State, subject to the order of this House." "W. H. MAPES, Chairman."

"The report was adopted."

On the same day Mr. Hutchings offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed to investigate charges against H. G. Webb, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, be discharged from further consideration of the subject and that the testimony be not printed, but filed in the office of the Secretary of State subject to the order of this House."

"Which was, on motion, adopted."

Judge Henry G. Webb was a most remarkable man. Nature had endowed him with a lavish hand. He was a man of powerful physique and possessed of a natural mental power that rarely falls to the lot of man. He was well equipped to fill any high station in life.

In the discussion of a legal proposition, or in the elaboration of any subject he chose to talk upon, he was most instructive and entertaining. He always spoke in a deep, deliberate and sonorous voice, softened by a musical melody that was charming to hear. His language on such occasions was chaste, well chosen and refined. He was a man whose name might have lived prominently in history a century or more after his death. With his great and brilliant mind, he lacked ambition beyond his inclination to gratify the tastes of the hour.

JUDGE BISHOP W. PERKINS, at the age of thirty-one years was, in March, 1873, appointed by Governor Thomas A. Osborn, Judge of the District Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Henry G. Webb.

At the next election for judge, Mr. Perkins was the Republican candidate to succeed himself against Hon. John M. Scudder, an attorney of Coffeyville, Kansas, an independent candidate. His large district then composing four populous counties, was overwhelmingly Republican and he was elected by a safe majority, notwithstanding his own county (Labette) which was thoroughly Republican, voted in favor of his opponent. The adverse vote in Labette county was occasioned by the fact that a few years before the election, while Judge Perkins was Probate Judge of the county, the large estate of one Ames, deceased, had been diverted from the rightful heirs and given to a spurious claimant, who had fraudulently secured a record of the Probate Court showing his adoption as the son and heir of said deceased. Bitter litigation arose over the event during the time Judge Perkins was serving the remainder of Judge Webb's term. It was boldly charged during Judge Perkins' canvass that he was a party to the fraud, and as boldly denied by the judge, who had in a short time he had served on the bench, become very popular, and had won the confidence of the people, to such an extent, that the affair exercised but little influence in the election, outside of Labette county.

Four years afterward Judge Perkins was again elected for another term of four years, and at the end of his last term, entered upon his duties as one of the four congressmen-at-large from the State, to which office he had been elected while serving on the bench.

When Judge Perkins first went upon the bench, he possessed neither the natural ability nor the legal learning of his predecessor, but in many other respects was far superior in fitness for the position. While he was young and of somewhat limited experience in the practice, he at once demonstrated administrative ability of a high order. This, with his unflagging energy and tireless industry, aided by the fine bars, particularly in this and Labette county, enabled him during his entire term to dispose of the court's business satisfactorily to the public generally.

Judge Perkins on the bench was courteous and fair and developed an unusual ability to clearly instruct a jury and also become a fine chancellor.

While the judge left a fine record after his ten years' service on the bench, he was distinctly a politician. As a political leader, he was rarely, if ever, excelled in the State.

He was popular, adroit, diplomatic, energetic and uncompromising in his political convictions; and these qualities, with a boundless ambition to serve in a public position, kept him almost constantly in office from the time he came to Oswego, in April, 1869, 'till he was defeated in 1890, for congress, by Hon. Benjamin Clover, of Cowley county. After this inglorious defeat, the first he had ever met, he seems to have lost his

political prestige, and never again served in a public office except for a few months in 1892 in the United States Senate, to which office he had been appointed by Gov. L. U. Humphrey to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Plumb. The next legislature elected in his place Senator Wm. A. Peffer, a Populist, and at the same session his party friends refused his request to nominate him as the candidate for the minority party. This was perhaps the most galling and humiliating defeat he ever suffered.

Judge Perkins was born at Rochester, Loraine county, Ohio, October 18th, 1842. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army and became a sergeant of his company. He was afterward detailed to act as lieutenant in a company of cavalry for special guerilla duty, in which he served 'till December, 1863. He remained in the service 'till mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, in May, 1866. During his term of service after December, 1863, he filled successively the following army offices: Adjutant of the 16th Colored Infantry and Captain of Company "C" in the same regiment. He was also, for a year, Acting Adjutant General of the post of Chattanooga and served as Judge Advocate on the staff of General Gillem and also in the same position on the staff of General Steadman.

After leaving the army he resumed the study of law, and was, in 1867, admitted to practice; and in the same year located at Pierceton, Indiana, where he remained until he came to Oswego in 1869.

In the spring of 1869 he was appointed county attorney, and after his term had expired, became assistant county attorney, and afterward filled the following positions: Probate Judge of Labette county, Judge of the 11th Judicial District, Member of Congress and United States Senator.

He then settled in Washington, D. C., where he died on the 20th day of June, 1894, after a short illness.

JUDGE GEO. CHANDLER succeeded Hon. B. W. Perkins on the bench. He was born at Hermitage, Wyoming county, New York, on September 20, 1842, and in 1848 moved with his family to Monroe, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1854, and then went to Shirland, Illinois, and spent his time for the next six years, working on a farm.

In 1860 he went to Beloit College in Wisconsin, and after pursuing his studies there for three years, entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and three years later was graduated from the famous law school of that renowned institution. He was then, in 1866, admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Detroit, Michigan, and afterward in the same year, went into the law office of Messers. Conger & Hawes and began the practice at Janesville, Wisconsin, which he continued until

early in 1872, when he removed to, and entered the practice of law at, Independence, Kansas.

On the 3rd day of April, 1872, on motion of J. D. McCue he was admitted to practice in the District Court of Montgomery county, on the certificate of his admission to the Circuit Court of Wisconsin.

Shortly after coming to Independence he formed a co-partnership with George R. Peck, a close friend, whom he had known at Janesville, Wisconsin, and who had, late in 1871, preceded him here. This new firm, under the style of Peck & Chandler, in a very short time established a lucrative practice, and its members very soon became well known as fine lawyers. The first office of this firm was upstairs in a frame building over Page's bank, at the corner of Main street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the site of the present First National bank.

In 1873, the partners moved their office to the second story of a brick building recently completed by them on the east side of North Pennsylvania avenue and three doors south of the well known drug store of that early pioneer, J. H. Pugh.

When they came to this county, neither Mr. Chandler nor his partner "was abundantly blessed with this world's goods" and each was burdened with the necessity of providing a home for himself and wife. Each had youth, energy, good health, strength, a good library and brilliant prospects.

Mr. Peck built a small plain, two room cottage, at the edge of the bluff on the Verdigris, at the east end of Myrtle street, and Mr. Chandler another, scarcely more pretentious, on the opposite side of the same street, nearly a mile west; these modest dwellings, which have been but slightly changed in the thirty years, or more, since they were erected, are often pointed out to strangers as the original habitations of the two bright and brainy young lawyers, who joined our bar in its infancy.

In January, 1874, Mr. Peck assumed the duties of the office of United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, to which he had been recently appointed, and the co-partnership theretofore existing between him and Mr. Chandler was shortly after dissolved. Mr. Chandler soon afterward formed a partnership with his younger brother, Joseph Chandler, and this firm, under the name and style of Geo. & Jos. Chandler, continued in the practice until January, 1883, when he went upon the bench, and thereafter served as Judge of the 11th Judicial District until in April, 1888, when he became First Assistant Secretary of the Interior at Washington, under General Noble, and served with distinction in that position to the end of General Benjamin Harrison's administration in 1893. Since then Judge Chandler has remained in Washington in the practice of the law.

Judge Chandler was, in many respects, a remarkable man. It were

useless, in the limited space allotted to us to attempt more than a very imperfect description of him as he was during his active practice and service on the bench here, for a period of more than sixteen years.

He was an imposing figure. Nature had moulded for him a massive frame, symmetrically constructed, and fully six feet tall, or more, with broad shoulders, and had given him a lofty yet somewhat awkward carriage. It had also furnished him a very large and perfectly formed head and strongly carved features that at once marked him as a man of extraordinary physical and mental powers.

He was well prepared when he entered the practice here, early in 1872, and by assiduous reading and study and the aid of a very retentive memory, he, in a short time, became a learned and profound lawyer.

With all her lavish gifts, nature had imposed upon him some faults that detracted from that success which might have been his in the practice, and shaded his career on the bench, where he displayed great ability.

During his thirteen years of active practice here his exceedingly sensitive nature, impetuous disposition and untutored temper, often made him unpleasant to opposing counsel, and, at times, disagreeable to his own clients, whom he sometimes severely lectured for getting into the trouble he was employed to extricate them from. The high esteem in which he was held by members of the bar and the implicit confidence his clients had in him -together with his undoubted sincerity and intense devotion to the interests of those whom he served—furnished ample reasons in court, bar and clients, to overlook these faults.

Judge Chandler never entertained a very exalted opinion of the ability of a jury to settle "as of right it ought to be settled" complicated questions between litigant parties, and for that reason had a pitiable dread of entering upon the trial of a hotly contested case to a jury—he always made every case he tried a "hotly contested" one.

During any term of court at which he had cases involving enarnestly disputed questions of fact, he would dismiss, for the time being, the hilarious and rollicking ways with which he was accustomed to regale his many friends during vacation, and clothe himself in an armor of impatience, petulence and irascibility and enter the struggle and fight the battle or battles with all the vehemence of a nature "filled to the brim" with courage, industry, energy, aggressiveness and unusual ability.

In the practice Mr. Chandler was exceedingly painstaking in thoroughly posting himself on all questions of law involved in each of his cases; and under the prevailing practice, in the early days, the arguments of attorneys to the jury always preceded the general instructions of the court. Often one or more pivotal questions of law went far in determining the issues; and when that fact was brought to the attention of jurors, they eagerly watched for the instructions of the court to enlighten

their understanding on such important question or questions. Judge Chandler in those "days of long ago" sometimes began to "sum up" his case by addressing his remarks to the court on the questions of law involved and in that way influence the court in its instructions, which he rightly concluded would be of vital importance. To his credit it may be said, that he never, in that unsafe practice that was indulged by his predecessor on the bench, misled the court. The law authorizing the peculiar proceedure was amended in 1881, and since then the "beacon lights of the law" are given by the court to the jury and opposing counsel in advance of argument.

Judge Chandler's career on the bench began in January, 1883, and ended in April, 1889, and was distinguished by an unselfish devotion to duty, great energy and industry and signal ability. He carried to the bench the same impetuous disposition, quick temper and inclination to make unguarded remarks that were characteristic of him in the practice. While the jury was in attendance upon his court he rigorously exacted from the officers of the court the utilization of every moment of time. He was punctual to the instant, himself, and demanded the same promptness from the members of the bar. The failure of an attorney to strictly observe this unyielding rule, rarely failed to draw from the court a severe lecture, that sometimes consumed more time than had been lost by the attorney's delay. In these lectures the topics of taxation and court expenses were often discussed and in their delivery the court frequently neglected to discriminate and applied his suggestions to all members of the bar instead of the one whose conduct had induced the scolding. On account of the frequency of these censures and admonitions they lost much of their force with the attorneys; yet they served to greatly increase the popularity of the judge with the unsophisticated who felt they never before could understand the "law's delays."

While such frequent outbursts from and unseemly conduct on the bench might seem to have emanated from a spirit of petty demagoguery, nothing can be more remote from the truth. In justice, it may be said, he never, by these, intended to wound the feelings of or do a wrong to another for his own aggrandizement. While it was somewhat foreign to his nature to offer an excuse or apologize for a wrong once done, he was absolutely senseless to any pain or sacrifice inflicted on himself in the performance of any public duty he undertook; and his sterling integrity, self sacrificing devotion to duty, magnificent ability and the known absence of any intention to do wrong, furnished ample excuse to the sometimes tortured members of the bar, to overlook and forgive.

Judge Chandler is now in Washington, D. C., practicing law, full of years, honors and experience and kindly remembered by his old friends of the Montgomery county bar.

JUDGE JOHN N. RITTER, of Columbus, Kansas, was, in May, 1889, appointed by Governer L. U. Humphrey, Judge of the 11th Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge George Chandler, to accept the office of First Assistant Secretary of the Interior at Washington. At that time the terms of the District Court of the county were required to convene on the first Tuesday in March, June and November. When Judge Ritter opened his first term of court in the county, on the first Tuesday in June, 1889, there were on the bar docket, as follows: Four cases standing on demurrer, eighteen criminal cases, sixty-seven civil jury and one hundred and sixty-four cases on the court docket; or a total of two hundred and fifty-three. Judge Ritter was without experience on the bench, and, of late years, had devoted much of his time to banking and was not in very robust health. Notwithstanding the great number of cases on the docket and the great district he was called upon to preside over, being the largest in the state, and his frail health, he acquitted himself creditably and gave general satisfaction.

At the fall election of 1889, he was the Republican candidate for the office, against Hon. J. D. McCue, who was elected. Judge Ritter, after his defeat at the polls, held a short term of court in the county in November, 1889, after which his health continued to decline and in a short time he died at Battle Creek, Mich., whence he had gone seeking a restoration of his broken health.

JUDGE JEREMIAH D. McCUE, the successor of Judge Ritter on the bench, opened his first regular term of court in the county on the first Tuesday of March, 1890. At that time, outside of the attorneys, the officers of his court were, John W. Simpson, clerk; Oliver P. Ergenbright, county attorney; Thomas F. Callahan, sheriff; John Callahan (afterward county attorney for two terms), under sheriff; and George Gledhill, reporter.

The bar docket of that term showed three cases standing on demurrer, fourteen criminal cases, thirty-five civil jury cases and 152 cases on the court docket, a total of 204. The election of Judge McCue was a surprise, notwithstanding his eminent fitness for the position was well known to the members of the bar. He had been in the active practice in the county for about twenty years and had ever entertained an aspiration to "don the judicial ermine." Yet, inasmuch as the Republican party, which he had always opposed, had, before that time, easily elected its candidates to the high position, to which his laudable ambition led, it seemed to go without the saying that he could not successfully combat its nominee and the same party had also, in a race for the office several years before, mercilessly defeated him. A still greater surprise awaited the members of the bar and Mr. McCue's friends. In the practice and in his personal affairs he had been somewhat slack and improvident,

while on the bench he was at once a model judge. He was courteous and kind to the officers of his court, patient with all, prompt and thorough in the discharge of his duties; and in the thorough knowledge of the law and in the appreciation of the duties of the office, he had never been excelled by any who have performed its duties. His rulings on evidence and pleadings were ready and accurate and his instructions to juries, brief, clear and comprehensive.

While filling the remaining one year of the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Chandler, he became a candidate for the office against Hon. A. B. Clark, who was the nominee of the Republican party. At the election, Judge McCue was successful, having "run ahead of his ticket" and carried each county in the district. During the latter part of his second, or rather regular term, he was again a candidate and unwisely made the race as an independent, without the endorsement or nomination of any political party, and was defeated by Hon. Andrew H. Skidmore, of Columbus, Kans., the Republican nominee. Shortly after his retirement from the bench, Judge McCue removed to Kansas City, Mo., and there entered the practice of his profession, where he is now engaged in that pursuit.

The life of Judge McCue typifies, in a high degree, the successful career of a self-made man. He was born of Irish lineage, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 3, 1843, and left, by the death of both parents, a homeless and friendless orphan, at the age of five years. When nine years old he was taken to Indiana and shortly after to the State of Illinois, where, he has said, he was "buffeted from place to place without a permanent home or kindred until the breaking out of the Civil War."

Just thirteen days after Fort Sumpter was fired upon and on the 25th day of April, 1861, he, then a diminutive specimen of scarcely one hundred pounds in weight, enlisted in the Union Army, and thereafter, as a private soldier, served until honorably discharged on June 5, 1865, because of serious wounds inflicted in battle at Fort Blakely, Ala., on April 9, of that year. His enviable record as a soldier does not belong to his career as a lawyer, and for that reason I refrain from further pursuing his military life.

On his return from the war, he at once began the study of law, in the office of Amos F. Watterman, at New Boston, Ill., largely under Judge John S. Thompson, a lawyer of eminent qualifications.

In the spring of 1867, at the age of twenty-four, after a searching examination, before the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Ill., he was admitted to practice law and shortly afterward, alone and almost penniless, he started west and landed among strangers, it is said, barefooted and in scanty habiliments, in Oswego, Kans., in July, 1867. While there he soon won for himself a place in the front rank of the renowned bar of that

young city. Here he met and contended in the courts with such lawyers as Webb, Glasse, Bettis, Kimble, Perkins, Bishop, Ayers and other well-known and learned attorneys.

In 1870, Judge McCue formed a partnership with Hon. J. B. Ziegler, under the firm name and style of McCue & Ziegler and entered the practice at Independence. This copartnership was shortly afterward dissolved and thereafter Mr. McCue continued in the practice alone until he was elected Judge of the District in 1889. During his practice he was widely known as an accomplished lawyer and a man of extensive information.

He was always, after coming to Kansas, a great reader and was possessed of a remarkable memory, which enabled him often in the trial of causes, to cite, unerringly, cases in point, giving the title of cases and the volume and page of the reports where they could be found.

In the practice, Judge McCue was somewhat careless in fully informing himself on his evidence before going into trial, and sometimes indulged in the dangerous experiment of placing a witness on the stand, after but slightly informing himself of what such witness would testify to; he, however, more than compensated for this lack, with his thorough knowledge of the law on every feature of his case. In the practice, he was fair and honorable and never resorted to any of the little devices or trickery that sometimes serve to deceive and to unfairly win a case. He ever scorned to engage in a case that contained a purpose to blackmail or extort or to needlessly blacken a reputation or assail a character.

While Judge McCue's early education was sadly neglected his assiduous reading of standard works and his fine natural talents had given him a ready command of the English language and made him an exceptionally fluent orator. His speeches were clothed in chaste language, constructed of true logic and filled with thoughts on a high plane and delivered in a pleasing voice and presence and generally with telling effect.

JUDGE ANDREW H. SKIDMORE convened his first term of court in the county on March 5, 1895. He had been elected as the Republican candidate in the fall election of 1894 over Judge McCue, by a decisive majority. When Judge Skidmore opened court there were on the trial docket 208 cases of which 13 stood on dumurrer, 11 were criminal, 69 civil jury and 115 court cases. At this time the district comprised three rapidly growing counties (Montgomery, Labette and Cherokee) which then had an aggregate population of about 77,000 and this had increased to nearly 100,000 when, by an act of the Legislature, which went into effect on the 22d day of February, 1901, a new district (the 14th) was created, comprising Labette and Montgomery counties, which left Judge Skidmore presiding over the Eleventh District, then comprised of Cherokee County only, with a population of about 40,000.

After Judge Skidmore's term as judge expired, in January, 1903, he at once resumed the practice at Columbus, Kans., in co-partnership with S. L. Walker, under the firm name and style of Skidmore & Walker.

Before going on the bench, Judge Skidmore had, for years, been in the active practice at Columbus, Kans., where he had built up an extensive and lucrative business, and had met with unusual success as a practitioner. While, at the time he first convened his court in the county, he may not have possessed the profound knowledge of the law that some of his predecessors had acquired, he demonstrated executive ability that had not been excelled in the office. In the trial of cases he promptly overruled or sustained objections to the introduction of testimony, without spending time to furnish reasons for his rulings and he generally disposed of motions and demurrers in the same summary manner. This course often occasioned severe complaints from some of the members of the bar, who had been in the habit of being favored with the court's reasons for its rulings and had often indulged the habit of combatting such reasons; yet such complaints did not serve to dissuade the court from its course, which undoubtedly saved much time. While a more mature consideration of many of the questions might have resulted in a safer interpretation of the law, yet by the adoption of the course suggested, the popularity of the Judge was greatly increased with the public, and he was generally sustained by the Supreme Court in such cases as were appealed.

At the November, 1898, general election, Judge Skidmore was the Republican candidate, as his own successor and was opposed in the race by Hon. Thomas H. Stanford, a prominent member of the bar in Montgomery County, who entered the race as the nominee of the two opposing parties (Democratic and People's).

At the preceding annual election the combined vote in the district of the two opposing parties had far exceeded that of the Republican party, and for that reason Mr. Stanford and his friends felt confident of his election, and were much astonished at the returns, which showed that Judge Skidmore had carried every county in the district.

Judge Skidmore served out his term in Cherokee County and was succeeded in January, 1903, by Col. W. B. Glasse, a distinguished lawyer of Columbus, Kans.

Judge Skidmore was born in Virginia on February 14, 1855, and received a liberal education at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in that State. He was admitted to practice on September 15, 1876, before he had arrived at the age of majority and in the same year settled and commenced to practice law at Columbus, Kans., which he continued, until elected Judge of the District Court as before stated.

JUDGE THOMAS J. FLANNELLY, the present incumbent on the

bench, was appointed to the office by Gov. Stanley, in February, 1901. The Legislature, by an act that went into force on the 22d day of February, 1901, had created the Fourteenth Judicial District out of that part of the Eleventh comprising the counties of Labette and Montgomery, leaving Cherokee County only, in the Eleventh.

Judge Flannelly had not sought the office, to which a number of prominent attorneys in this and Labette County were earnest aspirants. To these, as well as the people generally, his appointment was a surprise, and to many of the active candidates and their friends, a disappointment. He, however, had presided over the court but a short time, until his peculiar fitness for the high office was universally conceded. He was elected as his own successor in the fall election of 1902 and began his full term of four years in January, 1903.

Judge Flannelly was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 23, 1868, and thereafter lived at Newport, Kentucky, until 13 years of age, when he moved to Kansas with his parents, who settled at Chetopa in Labette County. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University of Kansas in June, 1890, having previously taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the St. Louis University. He was, upon his graduation at the Kansas University, admitted to the Bar of Douglas County and has since, until his appointment as Judge, pursued the practice.

The Judge first entered the practice at Topeka, in 1890, and continued there for two years, when he moved to Kansas City, Mo., and became a member of the law firm of Beardsley, Gregory & Flannelly. After practicing four years in Kansas City, as a member of this firm, he, in January, 1896, located at Chetopa, in Labette County, Kans., where he pursued his profession for four years and then, in January, 1901, located at Oswego, where, in partnership with Judge Ayres, he was pursuing his profession when appointed Judge of the District Court.

SECTION IV.

County Attorneys

GOODELL FOSTER was elected the first county attorney in November, 1869. At the same time a permanent county seat was selected and a full corps of county officers chosen. Afterward, in a contest growing out of that election, before the Probate Court of Wilson County, to which Montgomery was then attached for judicial purposes, the court declared the election unauthorized and void. After that, none of the county officers so elected, qualified, except Edwin Foster, who had been elected county surveyor. He took the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of its duties. At that time a most urgent and popular demand prevailed for the services of a competent civil engineer to locate the corners and lines of the various claims. Mr. Foster qualified in response

to this demand and his work was generally satisfactory and cheerfully acquiesced in, until the official survey of the lands by the government.

Early in 1870, Goodell Foster moved to Indepenence and shortly afterward formed a copartnership for the practice of the law with O. P. Smart, under the firm name and style of Smart & Foster; and while this firm existed, it was prominent in the litigation carried on in those early days. Mr. Foster, however, from the beginning, had an aversion to the practice and developed a decided propensity to deal in real estate, and soon after beginning the practice here, retired from it and became engaged in buying and selling real estate on his own account and as the agent for others, which business he has successfully carried on at Independence for about thirty years, during which time he has bought, sold or exchanged a vast number of tracts of land.

CLAYTON M. RALSTIN was the first county attorney who ever performed the duties of the office in the county. He was appointed to fill the position in the spring of 1870 and served until Frank Willis was chosen at the regular November, 1870, election. Mr. Ralstin was a notable and highly esteemed man among the early pioneers of the county. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, November 14, 1840, and afterward moved to Fulton County, Ill., where he lived on a farm and was educated at the High School at Lewistown in that county, and afterward read law at the same place in the offices of Judge Hope and I. C. Judd. He was then, in May, 1863, admitted to practice law at Springfield, Ill.

The next year, and on December 15, 1884, he began the practice at Prescott, Ariz., and remained there till 1869, when he came to Independence, and was the first attorney here. He remained here until in April, 1890, when he moved with his family to Stillwater, Oklahoma Territory, where he was admitted to practice law in April, 1891, and died at that place January 2, 1892.

Mr. Ralstin was a man of medium height and slender build and wore an immense beard. He was very active and industrious and had a varied experience in life. He had been a farmer, a merchant, a real estate agent, an abstractor, a lawyer and an official, and, at times, pursued more than one of these useful vocations at the same time.

He had practiced law and farmed in Arizona, at Independence he dealt in lumber and hardware and pursued his profession; and at the same place was at one time Register of the United States Land Office, and at times farmed, made abstracts and bought and sold realty. In a closely contested suit Mr. Ralstin was a valuable man on account of his ability to look up and arrange the evidence in the case. Few, if any, members of the bar ever excelled or equalled him in learning the facts pertaining to the controversies in the courts. He was also a most genial man and the hospitality of his home was ever open to his many friends.

HON. FRANK WILLIS was elected county attorney in November, 1870, and served two years. He was a large, fleshy young man, awkward in his motions and had a deep, droll voice. In many things he was innocent and easily imposed upon, yet nature had provided him with a natural analytical mind and he was a man of sterling integrity and of great energy. After serving his term as county attorney, he embarked in the drug business at Independence and then, finding himself unqualified for that untried vocation, sold out and emigrated with his family to the Pan Handle of Texas and entered the practice of his profession with varying results.

At the time Mr. Willis went to Texas the country there was, in the main, peopled with cattle men who were aggressive and somewhat domineering. He was, in a short time, elected Judge of the District or Circuit Court and his rulings failing to accord with the views of the controlling element of the country, measures were inaugurated to depose him. The lower house of the Legislature of Texas presented articles of impeachment against him and these seem to have been supported by such evidence, that Mr. Willis' attorneys became discouraged and feared it useless to argue the case, whereupon, on a broiling hot day, Mr. Willis made the closing speech of two hours duration in his own defense, which is said to have been masterly, and so logical, and delivered with such magnificent sincerity that he was at once acquitted and thereafter returned to his duties as Judge, with the respect of all, till his death, about 1897.

HON. JOHN D. HINKLE was elected county attoreny in November, 1876, and served two terms, ending in January, 1881. At the time of his election to this important office he was but twenty-five years of age and had not yet distinguished himself at the bar, to which he had been admitted about two years before (September 12, 1874) after having read law in the office of Judge J. D. McCue. He succeeded A. B. Clark, one of the most vigorous prosecutors the county has ever had. He was naturally a modest and retiring young man and at that time, beardless and boyish looking, and did not impress the public with the real ability his close friends at the bar knew he possessed. It was, however, soon learned that he was endowed with fine judgment and that in his quiet and unassuming way, he was a very successful prosecutor. It was also recognized that he used sound judgment in disposing of such of the financial affairs of the county as were intrusted to him. At the end of his first term, he was reelcted and after having served four years, left a fine official record and then located at Cherryvale, where he divided his time in the practice of his profession and in editing a paper in which he had acquired an interest.

In 1883, Mr. Hinkle moved to the Territory of Wyoming and in 1885, was selected and served as prosecuting attorney for a term of two years.

He then located at the city of Spokane, where he served four years as the city justice of the peace and was afterward elected to the important and responsible office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Spokane, Wash., on a salary of $2,500 per year, which position he now fills to the satisfaction of the public and with credit to himself.

Mr. Hinkle was born at West Salem, in Edwards County, Ill., on December 31, 1851, and was reared on a farm. He attended school in his boyhood days and before beginning the study of law had taught in Kansas.

Mr. Hinkle is now 52 years old and in prime health and has but slightly changed from what he appeared when he left the State some twenty years ago.

EDWARD VAN GUNDY was the next county attorney. He was elected to the office in November, 1880, and served one term, ending in January, 1883.

Mr. Van Gundy was born in Fountain County, Ind., January 22, 1855, and moved to Independence with his parents, who were among the first settlers here. His father, Samuel Van Gundy, at an early day, built the brick residence at the east end of Main street, now owned and occu pied by Captain L. C. Mason and family, and was at one time treasurer of the county.

Edward Van Gundy spent his youth here till about 1875, when he went to Texas and became secretary to McDonald & Co., contractors of public buildings in that state. He spent about two years in that position, during which time he began the study of law under Governor Davis, of Austin, Texas, and subsequently returned to Independence and spent his time teaching district schools and studying law, till he was admitted to the bar, about 1878.

Shortly after vacating his office he located and began the practice of his profession at Pittsburg, in Crawford County, Kans., and was soon elected county attorney of that county and filled the office one term. He then became actively engaged in the general practice and became one of the most prominent members of the Crawford County bar, and had built up a lucrative business, when, in 1894, he went to Hot Springs, Ark., in a vain effort to recover his broken health and, at that famous resort, died on September 26, of that year.

Mr. Van Gundy was by nature, a talented man. He possessed a fine and well-cultivated legal mind. Aided by these qualities, he could, by close application, have made of himself a brilliant lawyer. During his professional career at Independence, he was inclined to spend too much of his time in the indulgence of the passing pleasures of the hour. After going to Pittsburg, he married and settled down and devoted himself

more closely to the pursuit of his profession and before he died had established a fine practice.

HON. JEREMIAH D. McCUE was the sixth county attorney, having been elected as the successor of Edward Van Gundy, in November, 1880. Mr. McCue served but one term, during which he exercised his recognized ability in the administration of the duties of the office. Inasmuch as I have already written of him, under the chapter devoted to the Judges of the District Court, I deem it unnecessary to add anything further here.

SAMUEL C. ELLIOTT was elected county attorney in November, 1884, and served two successive terms, the last of which ended in January, 1889. During the four years that he served in the office he won the respect and confidence of all, and after retiring, contrary to the usual experience of lawyers who serve as public officers, he at once established and for several years, while his health lasted, maintained a lucrative practice.

Mr. Elliott was born at Paris, Edgar County, Ill., on March 10, 1857, and when ten years of age, moved with his parents to Oswego, Kans., where he was educated in the schools of that city. Several years before he had attained the age of majority, he aided the Clerk of the District Court of Labette County, where he acquired a familiarity with the duties of that office, which afterward became very useful to him in the practice.

He then, at about the age of 18, entered the office of Messrs. Webb & Glasse, attorneys at Oswego, Kans., and began the study of law, and in about two years or less, had become well posted in the rudiments of the science, but being a minor, was not entitled to admission to practice. In 1876, while waiting to come of age, he entered the office of Wm. Dunkin as a clerk and continued his studies till the June, 1877, term in Labette County, when he was thoroughly examined in open court, and, having passed an unusually fine examination, was admitted to practice.

After his admission to the bar, Mr. Elliott located at Independence but did not at once acquire a paying practice, and for several years devoted most of his time assisting the county clerk and the clerk of the district court as deputy. The reputation he won while county attorney created a demand for his professional services outside of his public duties during his official career and at the end of his last term he met no difficulty in building up a handsome practice, which he retained as long as his health permitted.

Mr. Elliott was a warm-hearted and genial man, that is, toward his friends, but he never exerted himself to please those he did not like. He was a man of very positive opinions on all subjects he had investigated and when he first began the duties of a useful life, was very dogmatic

and combative, and ever ready to argue his side of the question with all comers. As he grew older and his time was more taken up with his legal business, he became more diplomatic.

He had a clear, analytical mind, good judgment and a quick, keen insight into legal questions. He was usually ready, on the spur of the moment, to give an accurate opinion on the law of a case. He was enabled to do this, from his thorough knowledge of Blackstone's Commentaries—which he acquired early in life—and his talent for quick application.

He had and deserved the implicit confidence of his clients, to whose interests he was devoted. He was successful in the practice and rarely lost a suit, as he had wisely adopted the policy of settling by compromise, such of his cases as he thought he could not successfully litigate. In the trial of a case, he was earnest and able and never stated to the court a proposition of law he did not believe, and presented to the jury only such facts as he thought were true. These qualities, with his evident sincerity and earnest and logical presentation of his cases and the well known probity of his character, very generally brought him success.

Mr. Elliott, after a lingering and painful affliction, extending over several years, died on May 30, 1900, sincerely mourned by a host of admirers and friends.

All of the seven remaining county attorneys are in the active practice in the county, except John Callahan, who is at present at Kansas City, Mo., and he may return here. In view of this, it is deemed more proper to include them in the list of practicing attorneys, who have not closed their respective professional careers at the bar of the county and who will be treated in the next chapter of this article.

It may be observed that all the county attorneys who served in the two decades from 1870 to 1890, except A. B. Clark and O. P. Ergenbright, who served in 1889, none remain in the practice here; and that all who have served since 1890 to the present time, except John Callahan, are actively pursuing their profession in the county.

A list of all the county attorneys is as follows:

Goodell Foster, elected in 1869, and the election declared void.

Clayton M. Ralstin, appointed in 1870, served nearly one year.

Frank Willis, elected November, 1870, one term till January, 1873.

Arthur B. Clark elected November, 1872, served two terms till January, 1877.

John D. Hinkle, elected November, 1876, served two terms till January, 1881.

Edward Van Gundy, elected November, 1880, served one term till January, 1883.

Jeremiah D. McCue, elected November, 1882, served one term till January, 1885.

Samuel C. Elliott, elected November, 1884, served two terms till January, 1889.

Oliver P. Ergenbright, elected November, 1888, served one term till January, 1891.

James R. Charlton, elected November, 1890, served one term till January, 1893.

William Edward Ziegler, elected November, 1892, served two terms till January, 1897.

John Callahan, elected November, 1896, served two terms till January, 1901.

James Howard Dana, elected November, 1900, served one term till January, 1903.

Mayo Thomas, elected November, 1902, present incumbent.

SECTION V.

Attorneys

Since the organization of the county there have been admitted to practice law at its bar, over 170 members. It would be an endless task to find and record, with perfect accuracy, the antecedents of each; and it may be truthfully said that such events as have transpired in the professional lives of many of them, furnish but little or no information that would be of interest in a history of the bench and bar of the county. The loose restrictions and disregard of the law that have prevailed with at least one of the judges who presided over our courts, opened an easy way for admission to the bar; and as a consequence of this, many have been accepted who had but little or no preparation and without being required to submit themselves to the usual tests as to their qualifications. These unprepared yet formally, qualified members have generally borne their honors in silence in the district court, where they have sometimes exercised their prerogative to a seat among the active members, and have always, in their discretion, been exempt from duty on a petit jury. In justice to many of them it may be said that notwithstanding the proud distinction they have enjoyed of being among the elect, whose science they have not practiced, they have been useful and honored citizens in other pursuits.

In writing a sketch of each member I feel the best course to pursue, is to briefly note the antecedents of each before his admission to the bar, and refrain from commenting at length on any of those who are yet in the active practice here. However pleasant and inviting it would be to write of many of the present practicing members and record their achievements in the profession, such a course would manifestly be invidious and embarassing to many of the active practitioners, whose career at the bar is not ended. It would be equally objectionable under strict

rules of propriety to comment upon the characteristics, mental qualifications and legal attainments of a local practicing attorney, as that would tend to shock the finer sensibilities and appear as an advertisement rather than a history, which can only be properly written as to each member at the end of the subject's career in the profession.

A list of all members of the Montgomery county bar, with the date of the admission of each to the bar of the county (so far as I have been able to ascertain the dates) alphabetically arranged, is as follows:

Andrews, Lindlay M., admitted October, 1870.
Armstrong, Benjamin M., admitted May 7, 1871.
Ayres, Thomas G., admitted autumn, 1880.
Begun, Edward L., admitted about 1885.
Barwick, J.J., admitted about 1870.
Barr, Samuel H., June 29, 1889.
Banks, William N., September 1, 1894.
Bartlett, W. F., admitted 1871.
Bass, Nathan, admitted May 9, 1870.
Beardsley, E. M., admitted August, 1871.
Bellamy, J. F., admitted 1891.
Bennett, Martin V. B., admitted about 1870.
Bertenshaw, John, admitted March 27, 1894.
Biddison, A. J., admitted about 1885.
Billings, Arthur, admitted September 15, 1902.
Black, George A., admitted about 1873.
Blackburn, J. W., admitted May, 1871.
Blair, A. V., admitted May, 1871.
Bristol, Norris B., admitted August, 1872.
Brown, D. B., admitted May 9, 1870.
Brown, Joseph D., admitted September, 1896.
Brown, C. S., admitted about 1871.
Broadhead, J. F., admitted about 1875.
Brown, Robert, admitted April, 1872.
Burchard, George W., admitted November, 1871.
Burnes, R. E., admitted May, 1871.
Campbell, E. L., admitted about 1871.
Cass, Phillip H., admitted November 3, 1899.
Callahan, John, admitted March 25, 1893.
Cavenaugh, Patrick, admitted 1887.
Chandler, George, admitted April 3, 1872.
Chandler, Joseph, admitted March, 1875.
Charlton, James R., admitted March 1, 1884.
Clark, Arthur B., admitted November 27, 1871.
Clark, Edgar M., admitted 1879.

Clark, W. G., admitted May, 1870.
Cox, Albert, admitted 1894.
Cox, Ira E., admitted 1894.
Cotton, John S., admitted April, 1873.
Courtright, Percy L., admitted August, 1899.
Craig, Joseph B., admitted May, 1870.
Cree, Nathan, admitted October, 1872.
Cutler, E. R., admitted October 30, 1870.
Darnell, D. Y., admitted about 1871.
Davis, John M., admitted May 5, 1902.
Davis, C. M., admitted April, 1872.
Devore, Benjamin F., admitted 1871.
DeLong, James, admitted about 1871.
Donaldson, Samuel, admitted August, 1872.
Dooley, Henry C., admitted 1890.
Dunkin, William, admitted April, 1873.
Dunnett, Daniel W., admitted 1870.
Dempsey, T. E., admitted May, 1885.
Elliott, Samuel C., admitted 1877.
Ellis, C. W., admitted 1870.
Elliott, D. Stewart, admitted 1885.
Emerson, J. D., admitted October, 1870.
Ergenbright, Oliver P., admitted 1883.
Evans, Elijah, admitted April 7, 1872.
Fletcher, Charles, admitted 1901.
Fay, Elmer W., admitted 1870.
Fitzpatrick, G. W., admitted 1897.
Foster, Goodell, admitted May, 1870.
Foster, Emery, admitted August, 1888.
Fritch, Felex J., admitted 1890.
Freeman, Luther, admitted June 20, 1895.
Gaines, Bernard, admitted August, 1871.
Gamble, James D., admitted 1870.
Gardner, Napoleon B., admitted November 1, 1870.
Giltner, Barsabas, admitted in 1898.
Gifford, ———, admitted about 1880.
Gilmore, George E., admitted November 18, 1898.
Grass, Daniel, admitted May, 1870.
Grant, H. D., admitted 1871.
Hall, S. A., admitted November, 1871.
Harrod, William J., admitted August, 1872.
Harrison, Thomas, admitted May 9, 1870.
Hasbrook, L. Benjamin, admitted August, 1871.

Hastings, Elijah D., admitted September, 1878.
Helphingstine, John A., admitted May 9, 1870.
Henderson, Benjamin F., admitted June, 1879.
Hendrix, W. R., admitted May, 1871.
Herring, Ebenezer, admitted 1871.
Higby, A. T., admitted October, 1870.
Hill, Rufus J., admitted May 9, 1870.
Hinkle, John D., admitted September 12, 1874.
Holdren, Joseph W., admitted July, 1898.
Humphrey, Lyman U., admitted May, 1871.
Jennings, T. B., admitted May 9, 1870.
John, James M., admitted September, 1876.
Judson, L. C., admitted May 13, 1870.
Kountz, James, admitted 1888.
Kercheval, R. P., admitted about 1880.
Keith, John H., admitted November, 1893.
Light, M. B., admitted May, 1870.
Locke, William M., admitted April, 1872.
Loring, ———, admitted about 1871.
Martin, W. W., admitted about 1876.
Matthews, Elmer E., admitted December 30, 1884.
Matthews, Selvin V., admitted December, 1880.
Merrill, William A., admitted March, 1898.
Mills, J. A., admitted August, 1872.
Moon, J. J., admitted December, 1871.
Moore, Vin W., admitted March 28, 1895.
Moorehouse, S. B., admitted October, 1870.
McCue, Jeremiah D., admitted 1870.
McEniry, Michael, admitted April 17, 1874.
McVean, J. H., admitted about 1870.
McFeeters, W. S., admitted May, 1870.
McClelland, George W., admitted 1896.
McWright, W., admitted October, 1870.
McDermott, S. F., admitted March 9, 1880.
Nichols, Reuben, admitted November 1, 1870.
Orr, J. A., admitted 1894.
O'Connor, William T., admitted about 1880.
Osborn, Roy, admitted March 2, 1901.
Page, John Q., admitted August, 1871.
Parsons, Alzamon M., admitted March 6, 1897.
Parks, B. F., admitted about 1878.
Peacock, Thomas W., admitted August, 1872.
Peck, George R., admitted April 3, 1872.

Peckham, Charles J., admitted about 1871.
Peffer, William A., admitted 1875.
Perkins, Luther, admitted June 28, 1895.
Pettibone, S. H., admitted about 1881.
Piper, Seth H., admitted July 3, 1889.
Porter, Samuel M., admitted March, 1881.
Purcell, George W., admitted about 1895.
Rossiter, J. P., admitted June 28, 1898.
Ralstin, Clayton M., admitted May 9, 1870.
Salathiel, Thomas S., admitted 1894.
Scott, Howard, admitted January, 1898.
Scudder, John M., admitted 1870.
Shannon, Osborn, admitted about 1871.
Showalter, John W., admitted August, 1871.
Sickafoose, Michael, admitted April, 1873.
Smart, Oliver P., admitted May 9, 1870.
Snelling, George R., admitted about 1899.
Spencer, Samuel F., admitted 1879.
Stanford, Thomas H., admitted March 18, 1885.
Stephenson, L. T., admitted 1870.
Stewart, Joseph, admitted about 1889.
Sweeney, ———, admitted December 12, 1872.
Swatzell, Philip L., admitted 1892.
Sylvester, W. O., admitted April, 1872.
Soule, Martin Bradford, admitted March, 1884.
Shewalter, M. C., admitted December 16, 1887.
Taylor, Wilbur F., admitted about 1880.
Thompson, J. M., admitted about 1882.
Thompson, Calvin C., admitted December 23, 1880.
Thomas, Mayo, admitted 1897.
Tibbils, W. H., admitted April 17, 1874.
Turner, William F., admitted 1870.
VanGundy, Edward, admitted September 10, 1879.
Wagstaff, Thomas E., admitted August 12, 1899.
Wade, Richard A., admitted September 4, 1879.
Waters, L. C., admitted about 1878.
Wagner, Marshall O., admitted about 1871.
Warner, George W., admitted May, 1871.
Watkins, W. H., admitted about 1870.
Weston, Samuel, admitted March, 1879.
Wiggins, S. T., admitted about 1897.
Willis, A. D., admitted August 1871.
Willis, Frank, admitted 1870.

Wright, Greenbury, admitted August, 1871.
Wilson, Albert L., admitted September 9, 1882.
Wyckoff, Cornelius, admitted May 9, 1870.
York, Alexander M., admitted August, 1871.
Ziegler, William E., admitted March, 1880.
Zenor, Winfield S., admitted about 1880.
Ziegler, Joseph B., admitted 1870.

LINDLAY M. ANDREWS was admitted to the bar of Montgomery County in October, 1870, on a certificate of his admission to practice in the Courts of Record in Missouri.

He never afterward engaged here, to any extent, in the practice and for a time was engaged in editorial work and also participated in some litigation over the title of lands situated near the southeast corner of the city, in which he was interested. Some time in the 70's he left Independence and has never returned.

BENJAMIN M. ARMSTRONG, at one time a leading member of the bar, pursued his profession here until a few months before he died, on the 9th day of March, 1889. He was born at Sheridan, in Lasalle County, Ill., on December 25, 1842, and was reared on a farm in that county. He pursued farming in the country of his nativity until he arrived at man's estate, when he took up the study of law and thereafter was graduated from the Cincinnati, Ohio, Law School, in 1867. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Ill., and was the same year chosen city attorney of Ottawa, which office he satisfactorily filled for two years.

Late in 1870, he moved to Kansas, in the rush of pioneers who were then rapidly peopling the country. At first he selected a claim northwest of Independence, near Elk River, to which he afterward acquired the title. During the time of his practice at Independence, from 1871 to 1889, he was city attorney for four years.

Mr. Armstrong was by nature a strong man, and possessed those elements that would have enabled him to have become a fine lawyer. He lacked, alone, that close application to study, that is so essential to rise to disinction in the profession. He was a genial, companionable man and inclined to enter upon the trial of his cases without thorough preparation, and with too much dependence upon the gifts with which nature had endowed him. The analyzing character of his mind was very apparent in his cross examination of an adverse witness, where the display of his discriminating powers clearly marked him as a man who could have won fame as a scientific lawyer of high order.

He died on March 9, 1889, after a lingering illness, in the prime of his life, respected and regretted by the early members of the bar, that had known him as a man, who, by nature, had possessed a fine legal mind.

THOMAS G. AYRES was born at Andover, Ill., on May 7, 1842, and resided there until he was admitted to the bar at Cambridge, Ill., February 25, 1871. He moved to Coffeyville May 25, 1880, and there engaged in the banking business in company with Mr. Steele, under the firm name of Ayres & Steele. This firm was afterward dissolved and in its stead The First National Bank of Coffeyville was organized, and Mr. Ayres continued in the business for some years with the new organization. In 1893 he retired from banking and went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he became engaged as treasurer of a wholesale grocery company till December, 1894, when he resigned and returned to Coffeyville, and, in that place, in the spring of 1895, resumed the practice of law, which he has followed since. He is now a member of the law firm of Ayres & Dana, of Coffeyville. He has never held any public office, except he served one term as mayor of Coffeyville.

EDWARD L. BEGUN was located in the practice at Cherryvale during several years, about 1885 to 1888. He was a man of marked ability and was a fluent and impressive speaker. His frail health during the time he practiced here, furnished an effective obstacle to that success which otherwise might have been his. He died about 1888 or 1889.

J. J. BARWICK was one of the early members of the bar of Montgomery County and did some practice extending over a number of years. In the practice he was technical and inclined to be contentious. He died here a few years ago at a very ripe age.

SAMUEL H. BARR was actively engaged in the practice at Caney, Kans., after his admission to the bar, and pursued the same until recently, when he became interested in enterprises connected with natural gas and oil development of the country, which for the time, engages most of his time.

Mr. Barr was born at Virginia, in Cass County, Ill., and afterward lived with his parents successively at the following places: Beardstown and Rock Island, Ill., and on a farm just northwest of Independence, Kans., where they located in the spring of 1878. While living on this farm, Mr. Barr attended and taught school and in vacation labored most of the time at farming, until he began the study of law and was admitted to practice. Shortly after being admitted he settled at Caney, where he practiced for twelve years. He still resides there, where he is now the office manager of The Caney Gas Company and The Caney Brick Company, in both of which companies he is a stockholder and an officer.

WILLIAM N. BANKS is now in the active practice as the senior member of the law firm of Banks & Billings. He was born at Hobart, Ind., on August 15, 1865, and at the age of six years moved, with his parents, to this county, where he has since resided. He was reared on a farm until he was about twenty-seven years of age, when, on October 1, 1892,

he went into the office of Hon. A. B. Clark and began to study law. He acquired a good education during his residence on the farm by attending and teaching the local schools during the winter months, and when nineteen years of age he entered, and studied for two years, at the Perdue University at Purdue, Ind.

Mr. Banks has never served in any public office, except as clerk of Fawn Creek Township one term, and as member of the Board of Education of Independence two terms.

W. F. BARTLETT came to Independence from Washington, D. C., about 1871 and joined our bar and entered the practice, which he pursued but a short time, when he returned to the National Capital. Before coming here he had had considerable experience in the practice in some of the Governmental Departments at Washington, and that which he had learned in the General Land Office "stood him well in hand" here at the time, as many of the decisions there were applicable to conditions here. He was a man of ability, highly educated and of engaging address and a brilliant conversationalist.

NATHAN BASS was admitted at the first term of court in the county, on the certificate of his admission to practice in Missouri. He began the practice in partnership with Elmer Fay, at Old Liberty, under the firm name of Bass & Fay, and was one of the attorneys in the unsuccessful suit brought to compel the county officers to move their offices from Independence to Liberty where he was located.

The defeat of this litigation paved an easy way for Independence to acquire the unquestioned county seat. Mr. Bass did not long remain in the practice, and after retiring from it he served one term as county superintendent of schools and then moved to Colorado, where he died.

E. M. BEARDSLEY was a conspicuous character at an early day in the county, owing to his active participation in its financial affairs. He was at one time clothed with the most important powers by the board of county commissioners, in connection with the $200,000 in bonds that had been voted to the L. L. & G. R. R. Co. The recital of his principal acts and a review of his record more properly belong to another portion of the county's history. It may be said that in the heyday of his power and influence he was admitted to the bar. He never became a learned member of the profession nor indulged in the practice, and, sometime in the 70's, left the county.

JOHN F. BELLAMY was born in Switzerland County, Ind., in 1843, and was afterward graduated as Master of Arts from DePauw University at Greencastle, Ind. He then, for several years, taught in the higher branches. He was successively principal of Wilmington Academy at Wilmington, Ind., Mt. Carmel Union High School at Mt. Carmel, Ill., and Spring Street School at New Albany, Ind. He then, owing to fail-

ing health, abandoned teaching and took up the study of law, and, in 1870, was admitted to the bar at Madison, Ind., where he then settled and pursued his profession until 1885, when, owing to ill health, he moved to Girard, Kans., and subsequently, in 1891, to Cherryvale, Kans., where he has since practiced law. While in Indiana Mr. Bellamy was twice elected and served two terms as prosecuting attorney of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, from 1877 to 1881; he also, at Girard, Kans., filled one term as police judge and is now serving his fifth year as city attorney of Cherryvale.

MARTIN V. B. BENNETT, now living at Columbus, Kans., was admitted to practice law, in the county, at an early day, and at one time he, in partnership with J. D. Gamble, under the firm name of Bennett & Gamble, did a flourishing business in the practice, and as real estate agents. Mr. Bennett, in some respects, was a very remarkable man. He had a quick, alert mind and a command of language that was wonderful. He was fond of public speaking, and in the practice and in his speeches, was aggressive and assertive and often abusive, and always eloquent and entertaining.

Some time in the 70's he retired from the practice and went on the rostrum as a lecturer on temperance where he was very successful. He addressed large meetings at various points over many of the States, and was very popular and in great demand with the friends of the cause he so eloquently pleaded.

JOHN BERTENSHAW was admitted to practice, after having previously read law since September 21, 1891, in the office of Wm. Dunkin.

Mr. Bertenshaw was born in Franklin County, Ind., on December 14, 1872, and shortly afterward moved with his parents to Montgomery County, Kans., where he spent his boyhood days until thirteen years old, working on a farm, and attending school in the winter. He then moved to Elk City, where he attended the city schools from which he was graduated in 1890. While a student at Elk City, he spent his vacations clerking in stores there, which he continued after graduating, until he began the study of law. Since his admission to the bar, he has been in the active practice at Independence, and is now a member of the law firm of Fritch & Bertenshaw. He served as deputy county attorney under John Callahan for four years, from 1897 to 1901.

A. J. BIDDISON was a member of the bar of the county and practiced several years at Coffeyville during the 80's. He moved to Oklahoma where he continued the practice.

ARTHUR BILLINGS is one of the latest accessions to the Montgomery County bar and may claim the distinction of being its only member, now in the practice born in the county, except A. L. Courtright, who was born in Independence in 1873.

He was born near Liberty on October 15, 1874, where he was reared, spending his youthful days working on his father's farm and attending and teaching the neighboring schools. He then entered the University of Kansas from which he was graduated as Bachelor of Arts and also as Bachelor of Law on June 11, 1902.

Afterward, and on September 15, 1902, he went into partnership in the practice with Wm. N. Banks and this firm under the name of Messrs. Banks & Billings is now in the active practice of law at the county seat.

GEO. A. BLACK became a member of the bar in the early 70's but never engaged extensively in the practice here. He afterward moved to Girard, Kans., where he died about eighteen years ago.

For a time after his admission he was a member of the firm of Black & Hall who created some notice as the projectors of a railway, they strenously advocated the building of, to some indefinite point in the very far west. It was called the "Sunset Railway" and never materialized.

J. W. BLACKBURN was admitted to practice at the May, 1871, term of the district court, on his certificate of admission by the Supreme Court of Illinois. He shortly after left the country and has never returned.

A. V. BLAIR was admitted to the Montgomery County bar in May, 1871, but did not afterward engage in the practice here.

NORRIS B. BRISTOL is the oldest living member of the Montgomery County Bar. At the age of nearly 53 he was admitted to practice on the examination by and the report of a committee. He has lived here ever since but has never engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born at Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., on August 12, 1819, and lived a greater portion of his life, before coming to Kansas, in 1870, at Ottawa, Lasalle County, Ill., where he followed the mercantile business. He located at Independence, Kans., late in 1870, and soon afterward erected the finest residence then in the county. Since Mr. Bristol located here he has been a United States Circuit Court Commissioner and has also filled the office of justice of the peace. Under the weight of his venerable years, he is the same genial and jolly man he was over thirty years ago.

D. B. BROWN was admitted to the bar on the certificate of his admission in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He came to Inpendence from Indiana and was a brother of Mrs. Theodore Filkins, one of the early settlers of the country. He was a young man, about twenty-four years of age and of fair attainments and displayed great energy, industry and perseverance, and it was freely predicted by the lawyers who knew him that a bright future awaited him in the profession. He contracted a severe cold from exposure in efforts to erect a building on Penn. avenue, near where is now located the harness store

of John Cramer, which developed into pneumonia and ended his career on earth.

JOSEPH D. BROWN was born in Morgan County, Ind., on November 9, 1861, and in the county of his birth followed farming and teaching until he began the study of law.

Afterward, and on May 31, 1887, he was, at Valparaiso, Ind., admitted to the bar, and thereafter practiced his profession in his native State until he moved to Kansas in 1896. In the fall of that year he was admitted to practice in Montgomery County, and shortly afterward formed a partnership with Hon. A. B. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Brown, which continued in the practice until Mr. Clark went to Oregon and since then Mr. Brown has continued in the business here.

JUDGE J. F. BROADHEAD became a member of the bar of Montgomery County in 1875 and as a member of the firm of Hill & Broadhead did an extensive practice until about 1881, when he retired from the firm and returned to his former home in Linn County, Kans., where he continued in the practice until his death, about ten years ago.

Judge Broadhead presided over courts of the Sixth Judicial District for some months, he having been appointed judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge D. P. Lowe, in March, 1871.

The judge was past middle age when he located at Independence and had devoted many years to the practice in Linn County. During the time he spent at the bar here he was a tireless worker both in his office and in the court room. He often took an active part in political campaigns and in 1878 was a candidate for the judgeship of the Eleventh Judicial District against Judge Perkins, the Republican nominee, and was defeated by a large majority. Two years later he returned to the Republican party, and advocated its principles on the stump. In the campaign of 1878 he had sincerely and confidently predicted the disasters that must follow the resumption of specie payment that had been scheduled to take place on January 1, 1879, and said it could not be done; and the efforts to accomplish it would result in worse than failure. In 1880 he began each of his political speeches with an acknowledgment of his error, which he conclusively proved by saying, "I then said it could not be done and I now say it has been done."

C. S. Brown was an early practitioner in the county. He was located at Coffeyville and after pursuing his profession at that place for a few years moved to Washington, D. C., where he secured, and has since retained, a responsible position in the service of the Government.

ROBERT BROWN did not engage in the practice here after his admission to the bar.

GEO. W. BURCHARD became a member of the bar of Montgomery county on the certified record of his admission to practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois. Before his admission here he had well qualified

himself in the science of the law but never entered the general practice. His tastes and inclinations tended to other pursuits, and about the only attention he gave to his profession while here was in looking after such matters in court as grew out of his business of loaning money and speculating in realty. From 1873 to 1882 he was the attorney for Austin Corbin of New York, who did a very extensive business over many of the western states in loaning money and dealing in tax titles. Mr. Burchard's position as such attorney gave him much professional business in the courts of this and adjoining counties for Mr. Corbin.

Mr. Burchard was born at Litchfield, Hillsdale county, Mich., June 8, 1844, where he resided, was educated and in June, 1866, was graduated in the classical course from the Hillsdale College. He took up the study of law in his native city, in the law offices of Judges Pratt & Dickerman and was afterward admitted to the bar at Hillsdale on May 12, 1868. He entered the law office of Messrs. Miller & Van Arman, in Chicago, and on October 21, 1871, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

Mr. Burchard came to Independence late in 1871 and during the next year purchased a one-half interest in the South Kansas Tribune, of which he was the editor in chief from June 12, 1872, to January 1, 1874, and afterward for several months did some editorial work for the same paper. He then disposed of his interest in the paper and did no more editorial work until he purchased the Independence Kansan, which he edited with marked ability and independence for about one year, commencing January 1, 1879.

In 1882 he located in Chicago where he has since lived and been engaged in handling real estate, loaning money on mortgage security and promoting the building of railroads and in other important enterprises.

While living at Independence he always evinced a lively interest in its public affairs, and was elected its mayor in 1878 and served till 1881. During his administration the present city building was constructed. He is an able man, well educated and of extensive reading. Among the conspicuous traits of his character are his independence in thought and expression, his true friendship for his friends and his uncompromising adherence to principle.

R. E. BURNS was admitted to the bar here on motion of J. B. Ziegler, on his certificate of admission in the State of Iowa.

E. L. CAMPBELL was one of the early practitioners at the bar here. He was a partner of Col. Charles J. Peckham and for several years, during the 70's, the firm of which he was a member (Peckham & Campbell) did a profitable law practice. Mr. Campbell went from here to Denver, Colo., and engaged in the practice there.

PHILIP H. CASS located at Coffeyville upon his admission, where he has since actively engaged in the practice of law. He was born at Buf-

falo, Heart, Ill., on June 24, 1869, and lived there on a farm till February 11, 1881, when he moved to a farm near Nebraska City, Neb., where he remained until November 11, 1881, and then located on a farm near Brownsville, Chautauqua county, Kans., and afterward, on September 26, 1890, went to Beatrice, Neb., where he engaged as bookkeeper and stenographer for William Sculley until May 4, 1893, when he went to Washington, D. C., and entered the Governmental service as stenographer in the Record and Pension Office, from which he resigned October 3, 1899, and was admitted to the bar by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. About a year later he located at Coffeyville. He is a graduate and post graduate of the law department of the Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., and was a special student in the law department of the Columbian University at the same place before coming to Coffeyville.

JOHN CALLAHAN was born in Lake County, Ill., in 1858, and moved with his parents to Montgomery County, Kans., where they located on a farm in the Onion creek valley in March, 1873. Here Mr. Callahan worked on the farm, attended and taught school until about 1877, when he went to Grenola, Kans., and was employed there as clerk in the store of Messrs. Hewins & Titus, which position he held for about four years. He was then appointed postmaster at Grenola and served four years in that office. After his term as postmaster expired, he, about 1885, began the study of law, and shortly after—and before he was admitted to practice in the court of records in the State—looked after business and tried cases in the justices of the peace courts. For about five years he devoted his time to the study of law and to the practice in the inferior courts until about 1890 when he moved to Independence and soon after became deputy sheriff under his brother, Thomas F. Callahan, in which capacity he served for two years and then went into the office of Samuel C. Elliott where he studied law and was admitted to practice in the district court. He then became a partner of Mr. Elliott, under the firm name of Messrs. Elliott & Callahan, where he continued until he was elected county attorney in 1896. He was reelected as his own successor in 1898 and shortly after having served two terms, the last ending in January, 1901, his health becoming impaired, he quit the practice here and went to Kansas City, Mo.

PATRICK CAVENAUGH, after practicing at Independence a short time, settled in the far west.

JOSEPH CHANDLER began the study of law at Independence, Ks., in the office of his brother, Hon. Geo. Chandler, in 1874, and was admitted to practice here and in the Supreme Court of the State. After his admission he at once entered the practice in partnership with his said brother, under the firm name of Messrs. Geo. & Jos. Chandler, which he continued till early in 1883, when he formed a law partnership with Wm. Dunkin,

which continued for two years, after which he continued in the practice alone until his death at Independence, on October 16, 1902. A sketch of his early life appears elsewhere in this volume.

No member of the bar was more devoted than Mr. Chandler to the profession, during his twenty-seven years of practice here; and none ever had the implicit confidence of his clients in a greater degree than he. He was painstaking and conscientious in the discharge of his duties to his clients and often rendered to them his professional services for inadequate compensation. His weakness was in his custom to defer closing out, without unnecessary delay, each matter placed in his charge and his fearless, tedious and uncompromising contention for every right of his client, however insignificant. In the trial of a case he was aggressive and unyielding, and his evident earnestness, honesty and sincerity, won the admiration of the bench and bar as well as that of his clients.

He was a fluent talker and always presented his views to the court and jury with much earnestness and power. He left a stainless character, after a long career at the bar of the county, and a host of friends and admirers whom he had unselfishly and devotedly served.

JAMES R. CHARLTON was born at Salem, in Marion Co., Ill., on July 21, 1858, and afterward resided successively in the county of his birth and at Sedan, Kans., until he was admitted to practice law by the district court of Cowley county, on August 12, 1880.

Before his admission to the bar, Mr. Charlton's life had been spent farming, attending and teaching school, clerking and reading law. He became a member of the bar of this county on March 1, 1884, and located at Elk City in the practice. Since then he was police judge of Elk City in 1889, justice of the peace in Louisburg township the two succeeding years and was then in 1890, while justice, elected county attorney, which office he filled for two years ending in January, 1893. Since Mr. Charlton's admission to the bar he has spent much time preaching the Gospel, especially at revival meetings, where, by his well-known eloquence, he has exercised a potent influence for Christianity.

Mr. Charlton is now located in the practice of his profession at Caney, Kans.

HON. ARTHUR B. CLARK has been a member of the bar and in the practice of law for a longer period than any other practicing attorney at our bar—he having been admitted to both State and Federal courts in Ohio in 1865—except B. Giltner, recently located at Coffeyville, who was admitted in 1856.

He was born in Geauga County, Ohio, October 15, 1843, and spent his boyhood days there, attending school during the winter months and in summers working on a farm, until he was about grown, when he improved his education by a course of studies at Burton Academy and then at the Western Reserve Seminary in his native State.

He then entered the law department of the Ohio State and Union Law College of Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from the latter in 1865 with the degree of L.L. B.

He entered the practice in 1867 at Mattoon, Ill., where he pursued his profession about four years, and then, in August, 1871, moved to Coffeyville and began the pursuit of his profession. He took a leading part in organizing the city of Coffeyville and was selected as its first mayor.

At the general election in November, 1872, he was chosen county attorney and in January, 1873, moved to Independence and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office in which he continued until January, 1877—he having been elected as his own successor in 1874.

After his last term as county attorney had expired, Mr. Clark at once entered the general practice at Independence, which he continued until about 1901, when, on account of the health of his family, he moved to Portland, Ore., where he began the practice of his profession, which he continued until May, 1903, when he returned to Independence and resumed the practice here.

Mr. Clark represented Montgomery County in the lower house of the Kansas Legislature in 1877 and 1878; and was a member of the State Senate four years from 1880 to 1884. In 1890 he was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District which then included Montgomery County, but was defeated by the candidate on the fusion ticket.

EDGAR M. CLARK, after reading law with his brother, Hon A. B. Clark, was admitted to the bar of the county and afterward entered the practice at Independence as the junior member of the law firm of Clark & Clark which he continued 'till 1888, when he moved to Oklahoma, where he has since pursued his profession. He is now located at Pawnee, Pawnee county, Oklahoma, where he is filling the office of county attorney with marked ability..

Mr. Clark is the youngest of a large family of brothers, all of whom have become prominent attorneys and he is ranked among the best in Pawnee county. He was born at Huntsburg, Geauga county, Ohio, July 16th, 1856, and reared on a farm and taught school in Ohio and Illinois before taking up the study of law.

W. G. CLARK was about thirty years of age when he was admitted and while of limited education, displayed much natural ability during the short time he remained in the county. He was especially effective in the trial of cases in the lower courts.

ALBERT T. COX was admitted to practice in Douglas county, Kansas, in June, 1894, after reading law and graduating from the University of the State. He, afterward, in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Cox & Cox, practiced at Independence, Kansas, about eigh-

teen months, until 1896, when he retired from the practice, and about November 1st of that year purchased an interest in the "Star and Kansan," a weekly newspaper which he, in company with Hon. Henry W. Young, under the firm name of Young & Cox, published at Independence 'till May 1st, 1898. Mr. Cox then purchased the paper which he has continued to publish here and on June 5th, 1900, started, in connection with it, "The Daily Evening Star," which has a wide circulation in the city. In the publication of his daily and weekly papers he uses a linotype and other modern machinery and appliances.

Mr. Cox was born at Morgantown, Johnson county, Indiana, October 2nd, 1865, and in February, 1869, moved with his parents to a farm in Montgomery county, Kansas, where he was reared until he began the study of law in 1892.

IRA E. COX was born at Morgantown, Johnson county, Indiana, February 26th, 1868, and was, in February, 1869, brought by his parents to Kansas, where they settled on a farm in Montgomery county, on which he was reared 'till he was twenty-four years of age. In 1892 he entered the University of the State and took up the study of law, and was, in 1894, graduated as a Bachelor of Law from that institution. He shortly after began the practice at Independence with his brother, Albert T. Cox, and, after continuing in the business over two years, moved on a farm and then, in 1902, went into the banking business at Anadarko, Oklahoma, where he now resides.

JOHN S. COTTON practiced his profession in Independence until about 1882 when he moved to Kansas City, Mo., and went into the real estate business, which he continued 'till his death there a few years ago.

Mr. Cotton was born at Millersburg, Ohio, in 1821, and subsequently moved to Indiana where he lived, first at South Whitney and then at Columbia City, until he came to Kansas in 1873. While residing at Columbia City he filled the office of auditor and treasurer of the city and was a member of the Indiana Legislature five terms.

During a portion of the nine years he was in the practice here he was associated with M. Sickafoose under the firm name of Sickafoose & Cotton.

PERCY L. COURTRIGHT was born at Independence, Kansas, March 12th, 1873, and, except Arthur Billings, is the only member of the bar born in the county.

Mr. Courtright was reared on a farm about three miles west of Independence until he entered the University at Lawrence in 1897, from which he was graduated two years later, in the law class. He then, on June 8th, 1899, was admitted to practice by the District Court of Douglas county and on the same day, by the Supreme Court of the State. He has lived in Montgomery county since his admission here.

JOSEPH B. CRAIG, a son of Samuel Craig and Jane Miller Craig, his wife, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, January 29th, 1814, and at the age of four years was taken by his parents to Clark county, Ohio, where he learned the blacksmith trade, but had to abandon it on account of his eyes. He afterward engaged in trade, read law and was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Ohio, and then, in March, 1849, at the age of thirty-five years, located at Wapakoneta, where he served as justice of the peace from 1851 to 1853. He was also county surveyor from 1851 to 1854 and during the last year was elected prosecuting attorney, and after serving out his term, was, in 1858, elected county auditor, and served in that capacity until 1864. In the fall of 1864 he located at Muncie, Indiana, where he, in partnership with his brother, William, engaged in the drug business.

In 1866 he moved to Hartford City, Indiana, where he was in the drug business 'till he moved to Independence, Kansas, in 1870. Mr. Craig was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county but never engaged in the active practice of his profession.

He was the first Mayor of Independence, and afterward served as a justice of the peace of the city. Judge Craig (as by that title we all knew him) died at Independence on the 4th day of July, 1894, honored and respected. He was a genial, honorable man and a courteous gentleman of "the old school;" and on one occasion in Ohio, refused a nomination that would have placed him in Congress rather than betray a friend for whom he was working in the convention.

NATHAN CREE located at Independence in October, 1872, and in the same year became a member of the bar of Montgomery county, he having been, in June, 1868, at Lawrence, Kansas, admitted to practice by the District Court of Douglas county.

After his first admission he remained at Lawrence in the practice until he moved to Montgomery county, where he continued in the same pursuit until January, 1877, when he moved to Kansas City, Kansas, where he has since practiced his profession.

Mr. Cree was born in Adams county, Ohio, on July 28th, 1841, came to Kansas in 1859, lived on a farm and taught school in Douglas county until April, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 5th Kansas regiment and served in the Union army until he was honorably discharged in April, 1865. He then returned to Douglas county where he resumed his former occupations until he was admitted to the bar.

In the early days of the practice in Montgomery county, Mr. Cree was a marked character at the bar. He was well read in the science of his profession and technical in its practice. He was recognized in the profession as a man of fine natural ability, and the possessor of a well cultivated mind. He was a man of positive convictions and fearless and

sincere in the advocacy of them, and not at all inclined to compromise or manipulate to meet the exigencies of the hour; and while he was always willing to accord an adversary his legal rights, he was ever persistent in claiming his client's dues.

He was forceful with his pen in discussing a legal question, and a trenchant writer on the political topics of the day, and, often, during his residence here, in a political paper published by Mr. Peacock, his father-in-law, exercised his powers with telling effect.

While here Mr. Cree spent much time in the production of an able treatise on the procedure and practice before justices of the peace, but discovered it would not be profitable to publish such a work, as in the practice in that inferior court, scientific principles of law are not generally of controlling influence.

While residing in Wyandotte county Mr. Cree has served as county auditor for two years, ending in 1887, and then as county attorney for the same length of time, ending in 1889, with honor to himself and credit to the profession.

E. R. CUTLER, although admitted, never parcticed the profession in the county.

D. Y. DARNALL was one of the pioneer members of the bar and located at Elk City about 1871, after having been admitted. He practiced there about three years and then left the county.

JOHN M. DAVIS was admitted to the bar of the county on the report of an examining committee and on certificates of his admission from several courts of record in other states, and from one or more different circuit courts of the United States. He, however, did not engage in the practice after his admission.

C. M. DAVIS was admitted on the certificate of his admission to practice in the circuit court of the State of Wisconsin. He did not remain in the county.

BENJAMIN F. DEVORE has never engaged in the active practice of the law here although he had, for a number of years, pursued his profession in Ohio before coming to Kansas.

He was born in Washington county, Ohio, on February 11th, 1828, and in 1836 was taken by his parents to Marion county, Ohio, where they settled on a farm. He remained on his father's farm working, attending school and teaching until 1849 when he entered the Wesleyan University of Ohio, and for the next eight years spent his time studying and teaching, and then attended the Cincinnati Law College during the session of 1857 and 1858 and was graduated from that institution as Bachelor of Law in April, 1858. He then began the practice at Wapakoneta, Ohio, the same year, and continued to practice until 1866 when he moved to Hartford City, Indiana, where he engaged in the drug business,

which he continued 'till 1870, when he located at Independence, where he has since resided.

During Mr. Devore's residence here he was a merchant from 1870 to 1880, farmer from 1880 to 1884, justice of the peace during 1884 and 1885, postmaster from 1885 to 1889, police judge in 1889 and 1890 and has since been in the general insurance business. He was also a member of the Legislature from this county in 1872. In 1880 he was nominated for Congress by the Democratic party but declined to make the race.

While he is now past seventy-five years of age he still takes an active interest in the public affairs of the county and is a highly respected citizen.

JUDGE JAMES DeLONG, in the early 70's became a member of the bar of Montgomery county, and in co-partnership with his son-in-law, Osborn Shannon, did some practice in the courts under the firm name of DeLong & Shannon. For several years Judge DeLong (he had been probate judge in Ohio before coming to Kansas) was the most conspicuous character in Independence. His prominence arose out of the entry and disposition of the townsite, and the judge's peculiar methods in handling the matters connected therewith. The townsite, as originally platted, contained about 1,500 lots besides several tracts known as outlots that were located along the north side. Under the law this townsite became subject to purchase from the General Government for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre by the corporate authorities of the city in trust for the use and benefit of the occupants, as their several interests might appear. After being elected mayor of the city the judge made the entry in his own name *in trust*. The Independence Town Company at once laid claim to the lots, contending that the trust under which the lots were held was in its favor, and brought suit against Judge DeLong to secure a judicial declaration of the trust in its favor and a conveyance to it of the lots.

With his characteristic energy and determination the judge successfully resisted the claim of the town company. The case was finally decided in the Supreme Court of the State, where the judge's views were fully endorsed. He at once become very popular with the lot occupants, whose rights to the lots were doubtful while the litigation was pending. This popularity, to the extent it had begun, did not long survive, after the judge announced his intention to make deeds, *for a consideration*, to such lot occupants as in his judgment owned the lots they respectively claimed. This consideration in no case was to be less than $6.00 per lot and an additional dollar for making out the deed. This, at the minimum charge per lot, would yield about $10,000.00 and the charges were excused on the grounds that they were to be used to liquidate the judge's expenses and attorney's fees in resisting what he asserted were the law-

less claims to the lots. Many willingly paid the judge's charges and continued to be his friends, while others denounced the charges and the judge, and begrudgingly yielded to his demands and generally ever afterward fought him in his aspirations for public office. At the end of the judge's first term he still held the title in trust, to many of the lots and also made application to enter some school land mostly in the third ward and also a strip joining the city on the south claimed by L. T. Stephenson, Wm. Maddaus and others. The bold, aggressive and ceaseless fight he made to recover for the city these lands ,added to his popularity and he was, after one of the most bitter campaigns ever waged in the city, elected mayor for a second term. It then became somewhat more difficult for those who were not special friends and admirers of the judge to secure from him deeds to lots, and in many cases they had to pay an increase over the regular charges to secure their coveted deeds. This increase was justified by the judge on the ground that he was "wearing out his life" in making the fight for the lot owners, and they ought not to hesitate to make the payments and if they complained he was not slow in denouncing them in the most public and vigorous manner.

The judge kept up the warfare over the title to various lots he had entered and had not conveyed and over the contests for more land that he had inaugurated as long as he remained in office. His successor afterward, with but little trouble and less agitation, carried the contests to a successful conclusion and secured the issuance of the patent to the townsite after it had been held up, on account of the pending contests, 'till 1878. However, the purchase from the State of the tract of school land mostly in the third ward by Mayor Wilson, in his individual name, caused much litigation after the issuance of the patent.

Shortly after the patent was secured, Judge DeLong moved to Wichita, where he died a few years later.

SAMUEL DONALDSON never entered the parctice here. He went to Chautauqua county where he practiced, and where he is well known as Colonel Donaldson, and is a prominent man and highly respected.

TO WILLIAM DUNKIN reference is made later on in this article.

HENRY C. DOOLEY, before being admitted here, was admitted to practice by the District Court of Coffey county, in July of the previous year. He was born in Davis county, Iowa, on February 11th, 1869, and at the age of fourteen years moved to Coffey county, Kansas, and there worked his way through the public schools at Leroy. He then for two years applied himself to the study of law at Burlington, in that county, 'till the date of his admission and the next year located in the practice at Coffeyville, which he has since continued and where he has built up an extensive practice in this and adjoiiing counties, in the Supreme Court of the State and the Federal Courts in Kansas and the Indian Territory.

During the last few years Mr. Dooley has given much attention to corporation cases. He is now a member of the law firm of Dooley & Osborn, formed about a year ago and which devotes its entire time to the practice.

Mr. Dooley represented the 29th district in the Lower House of the Legislature of Kansas at its session of 1901, and while he entered that body without legislative experience, he at once became, and continued during its session, one of its leading members.

DANIEL W. DUNNETT was admitted to the bar of the county in the early 70's and for several years was located in the practice at Coffeyville, where he at one time practiced as a partner of Hon. A. B. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Dunnett. Mr. Dunnett, some twenty years ago, moved to the western part of the state and died about two years ago.

THOMAS E. DEMPSEY was born at Urbana, Ohio, where he resided before coming to Kansas in 1885. He was admitted here at once and entered the practice, which he continued for about one year, when he located at Greensburg, Kansas, where he practiced for about a year and then moved to Illinois. Before his admission he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Dempsey possessed a good legal mind, which had been well trained, and he was a diligent student and successful in his practice. He was a young man of excellent habits, of a quiet and unassuming demeanor, and yet of true courage when aroused. He approached a trial with considerable timidity and was always fully prepared on the law of his cases.

C. W. ELLIS located at Verdigris City in 1869, and the next year went to Parker, Westralia or Coffeyville, where he entered the practice with Hon. John M. Scudder, which he continued until, in 1872, he went to Wellington and afterward to Medicine Lodge, in Barber county, where he located and pursued the practice 'till elected Judge of the District Court.

During his short residence in this county he was known to possess, in a high degree, the qualities essential to a fine lawyer. He possessed a strong, clear mind and was a close student and painstaking in the preparation and trial of his cases. He has made an honorable record in the profession in Barber county, where most of his professional life has been spent.

CAPTAIN DAVID STEWART ELLIOTT became a member of the bar of Montgomery county in 1885 and located in the practice at Coffeyville.

He was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, December 23rd, 1843, and at the age of about fifteen years entered a newspaper office to learn

the business. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. "G," 13th Penn. Volunteers, and at the end of his three months' term re-enlisted in Co. "E," 76th Penn. Volunteers, and served therein over three years.

In 1868 he assumed the editorship of the Bedford County Press, at Everett, Pennsylvania, which he continued 'till 1873. On February 9th, 1869, he was admitted to the bar of Bedford county, Pa. He was editor of the Everett, Pa., Press from 1881 to 1885, and in May of the last year located at Coffeyville, where from June 5th, 1885, to September 1st, 1897, he edited the Coffeyville Weekly Journal and early in 1892 he established the Daily Journal and edited it 'till 1897.

On April 5th, 1898, Captain Elliott enlisted and was commissioned Captain of Co. G, 20th Kansas regiment and entered the Spanish-American war, and engaged in active warfare with the Filipinos early in 1899. While in line of duty, on February 28th, 1899, he was shot by a Filipino sharpshooter, and died a few hours later. His remains were brought home and buried at Coffeyville on April 14th, 1899, with military honors.

After locating in the county Captain Elliott devoted only a portion of his time to the practice of law. His tastes led to the formation of his fellow men into associations, political parties and other organizations and the promulgation and advocacy of their principles, rather than to the irksome and methodical work demanded in the practice of law. For this work of his choice he was by nature admirably equipped. He was a fluent and pleasant speaker and at once took a leading part in meetings to effect such organizations, or to advocate their tenets. As a writer he was terse, graceful and effective and as a solider, enthusiastic and courageous.

During his residence at Coffeyville Capt. Elliott was its attorney for one or more terms and a member, one term, of the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature, where he was at once a conspicuous member.

At his death he was a member of sixteen lodges.

J. D. EMERSON became a member of the bar of the county, and afterward practiced law with Judge E. Herring at Independence. He then became interested in United States mail contracts in Louisiana and Texas and abandoned the practice.

He resided at Independence for some years after retiring from the practice and finally returned to Ohio.

OLIVER P. ERGENBRIGHT was admitted to the Montgomery county bar on July 10th, 1883. His life sketch appears in the department of biography in this work.

ELIJAH EVANS did not, after his admission, engage in the practice of the profession in the county.

CHARLES FLETCHER was born at South Royalton, Vermont, January 11th, 1844, and admitted to the bar at Emporia in Lyon county,

Kansas, in September, 1879. Before becoming a member of the bar Mr. Fletcher resided for a time at Plainfield, Vermont, then at Ware, Mass., where he was employed in a woolen mill, and was afterward in the same business in Boston, Mass., and at Norwich, Rockville and Hartford, Connecticut. He then moved to Brookfield, Mo., where he was a locomotive engineer and subsequently settled at Emporia, Kansas, and engaged in the same vocation, until his admission to the bar. He then entered the practice at Emporia, which he continued at that place 'till October, 1901, when he located at Cherryvale, where he has since resided and practiced his profession.

G. W. FITZPATRICK was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county about 1897, and shortly afterward entered the practice at Coffeyville as the senior member of the law firm of Fitzpatrick & Wiggins, and continued in the pursuit of his profession for two or three years, when he removed to the Choctaw Nation in the Indian Territory, where his practice still continues. The members of this firm were the first and only colored men that ever became members of our bar and while they practiced here, were, by court and attorneys, freely accorded all rights and privileges that belong to the members of the profession.

ELMER W. FAY located at Old Liberty as a lawyer in 1869—before any court existed in the county—and afterward entered the practice as a partner in the law firm of Bass & Fay, and, later, he became "wheel horse" in the suit brought to compel the removal of the county offices to Old Liberty as a recognition of its claim to being the county seat. The stone was too ponderous to be moved to Mahomet's head and Old Liberty died in its infancy, without honors, and its eloquent champion shortly after moved westward. After remaining at Peru, Chautauqua (then Howard) county a few years, Mr. Fay went to Texas where he engaged in the real estate business and came to grief.

Mr. Fay, before coming to Kansas, had been a minister of the gospel, but finding the restrictions imposed upon those who pursue that calling too distasteful for his peculiar temperament, came to Kansas, and sought to fill one of the grades in the legal profession; and it is said by those who have heard him speak, that he filled the oratorical features of it to perfection.

EMERY A. FOSTER was born at Dayton, Missouri, on July 17th, 1868, and the next year moved with his parents (Mr. and Mrs. Goodell Foster) to Montgomery county, Kansas, and, in 1870, located at Independence. He grew up in this city and spent his time attending the city schools and in reading law, 'till August, 1888, when, on a thorough examination in open court in which he evinced remarkable proficiency, he was admitted to the bar of the county, before he was twenty-one years of age.

He shortly afterward moved to Oklahoma where he began, and has since continued, the practice of his profession. At the November, 1902, election in that territory he was chosen county attorney of Lincoln county and he is now performing the duties of that office.

FELIX J. FITCH located at Independence in 1890 and reference to him will be found on another page herein.

LUTHER FREEMAN was born at Fort Shaw, Montana, on November 27th, 1872. His father, General Freeman, had spent his life in the regular army and, hence, Luther, while a boy, was moved from one military post to another where his father's duties called him. He became a member of the bar of Montgomery county and practiced here until June, 1902, when he took charge of a cattle ranch near Douglas, in Converse county, Wyoming, where he is now located.

Mr. Freeman was a student at Kenyon Military School at Gambier, Ohio, read law one year in the office of Judge J. D. Vandeman in Delaware and was a student of law for two years at the University of Michigan, from which far-famed institution he graduated in 1894 with the degree of L. L. B.

BERNARD GAINES was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county on the certificate of his admission to practice in the courts of record in Kentucky. He never entered the practice here.

JAMES D. GAMBLE was one of the earliest members of the bar of the county and was, in the early 70's, a member of the law firm of Bennett & Gamble, which, for several years, did a thriving business in the practice of law and as real estate agents. Some time before 1880 Mr. Gamble moved to Knoxville, Iowa, where he subsequently became Judge of the Circuit or District Court.

NAPOLEON B. GARDNER was admitted as a member of the bar on the report of an examining committee appointed by Hon. H. G. Webb while he was presiding as judge *pro tem.* Mr. Gardner never pursued the practice in the county.

BARSABAS GILTNER was born at New Washington, Clark county, Indiana, on June 9th, 1832, and spent his boyhood days on a farm 'till he was thirteen years of age, when he entered Hanover College in his native state, where he studied for the next five years. He moved to Indianapolis and taught school in and near the city, the next four years, and then studied law and was admitted to the bar at Danville, Indiana, in 1856, and at once entered the practice, which, except the years 1863 and 1864, which he spent in teaching school at Richland, Iowa, he has since continuously pursued. In 1865 he located in the practice at Fairfield, Iowa, and after pursuing the profession there for about eight years, in 1873, he moved to Marshall county, Kansas, where he continued in the practice 'till he moved to Coffeyville in 1897. Owing

to a physical disability in the shape of a broken ankle, he did nothing in his profession at Coffeyville until 1898, when he joined the bar of Montgomery county and has since practiced law. Mr. Giltner has never occupied any public office, except that he served as common pleas attorney in Indiana from 1857 to 1863.

Mr. ———GIFFORD became a member of the bar of Montgomery county in the 80's and for about three years was located in the practice in partnership with E. L. Begun at Cherryvale, Kansas. About 1888 he located in the practice at Kansas City, Missouri, where he now resides. While living at Kansas City he has served as police judge.

GEORGE E. GILMORE has, since his admission, pursued his profession at Independence, where he now resides, practicing law, handling real estate, writing insurance and is a pension attorney. He was admitted to the Supreme Court July 3rd, 1901.

Mr. Gilmore was born at Grove City, Pennsylvania, on November 17th, 1861, and resided with his parents on a farm there until he was sixteen years old, and from that time until 1886 he attended the Grove City College and taught school. In July of that year he located at Independence, where he has since resided.

Since Mr. Gilmore came here he has successively clerked in the probate court (under Col. Brown, probate judge) taught school, filled the office of justice of the peace five terms, handled realty on commission and been an insurance agent and has filled the office of city attorney for three successive terms.

COLONEL DANIEL GRASS was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county and practiced law in the county until his death at Coffeyville, Kansas, on the 24th day of December, 1894.

He was born in Lawrence county, Illinois, on September 21st, 1825, and thereafter lived in his native county, attending and teaching school and farming until 1860, when he was admitted to the bar at Lawrenceville, Illinois, and entered the practice at that place, which he pursued until the breaking out of the civil war, when he entered the Union army as a captain in the 8th Illinois infantry, which was recruited for the three months' service. At the end of his term of enlistment he resumed the practice which he continued until early in 1862, when he re-entered the military service as a first lieutenant in the 61st Illinois infantry.

At the end of the term of his second enlistment ,by an eloquent speech, he induced nearly every other member of his regiment to remain in the war, that continued for a long time thereafter. He stayed in the army until the close of the war, and rose to the rank of colonel of his regiment.

Colonel Grass was a remarkable man. By nature he was endowed with many fine qualities "of heart and mind" and possessed an "iron con-

stitution." He was generous and good to everyone, but himself. In his own affairs he was careless and improvident, to others in trouble his generous hand was ever ready to extend relief. He was all his life a great reader of the choicest works of literature, and had a well stored mind, which, with his natural gifts, enabled him to talk on many subjects most intelligently and entertainingly. His disposition was genial and happy, his manners polite, courteous and attractive—even in his most careless attire and to the humblest. He was a keen judge of human nature and an accurate critic of literature, and ever entertained a profound contempt for a deceitful or an unworthy man and never hesitated to dissect and expose the weaknesses of a literary production that may have been having a season of undeserved popularity. He loved his country as he did his friends—patriotism and friendship were a part of him.

While Col. Grass was a well read lawyer, he was never technical in the application of its principles and was sometimes careless in those minor details that so often influence the result in a trial. His strong forte was his oratory, in which he excelled before a jury, and as a lecturer and political speaker. His appeals to the jury were earnest, sincere and eloquent and his lectures and political speeches entertaining, instructive and effective. The colonel always evinced a keen interest in politics and was always one of the "wheel horses" in each compaign. For years he annually stumped the county for the Republican ticket and in expounding the principles of the party and enthusing its members, never sought for himself any public office, although any in the gift of his political friends was ever within his reach. The only public office he ever filled in the state, was that of State Senator from Montgomery county from 1876 to 1880.

MAJOR H. D. Grant was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county in 1871 but never engaged in the practice of law. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, on March 26th, 1835. He was reared 'till he was eighteen years of age, in Herkimer county, New York, and moved to Illinois where he worked for a short time on a farm and then entered Central College at Jackson, Michigan. Shortly afterward he assisted in recruiting Co. "I," 4th Michigan, and in July, 1862, entered the military service as first lieutenant of that company, and, a month later, was promoted to the captaincy of the same. Two months and a half later he was assigned to the command of a battalion in the army and continued in that position 'till May 27th, 1864, when he was taken prisoner near Kingston, Georgia. He was taken to Charleston, S. C., where he was one of the fifty officers of the U. S. army placed under fire to prevent further bombardment of the city. Two months later he was exchanged and thereupon returned to the army and served 'till December 11th, 1864, when he was mustered out. While in military service he participated in battle at

Perryville, Stone River, Chicamauga and Missionary Ridge and was slightly wounded at Sparta, Tenn., in August, 1963.

After the war the major held several responsible positions in railroad service in Tennessee, and also several important public offices at Nashville. He removed from Nashville to Montgomery county, Kansas, locating in what is now known as West Cherry Township, on February 5th, 1870. He came to Independence in 1873, where he has since resided. Since living in the county he has filled a number of responsible public offices, including deputy U. S. Marshal for Kansas and the Western District of Arkansas, county commissioner, justice of the peace and police judge. The major has been in frail health for a number of years and has retired from all kinds of business and is now quietly living at his home in this city.

S. A. HALL was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county, Kansas, at the November, 1871, term of court on the certificate of admission to practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois. He was past middle life when he came to Montgomery county and practiced here four or five years, a part of the time alone and a portion of it in company with W. O. Sylvester.

Mr. Hall did not have an extensive legal business and during the later years of his practice he unsuccessfully played the double role of attorney and client in most of his cases.

WM. J. HARROD was admitted to the bar of the county on examination and report of a committee.

He lived on a farm some years after, about two miles southeast of the present "McTaggart's Bridge" across the Verdigris, but never entered the practice, although he was a bright, active and well known man and might have been a success in the profession had his inclinations led him to pursue it.

THOMAS HARRISON was a conspicuous character among the first pioneers of the county, and one of its first members of the bar. He was admitted to practice on the first day of the first term of the District Court in the county, held May 9th, 1870, and thereafter pursued the practice 'till March, 1877, when, on account of failing health, he retired from the practice and moved to his farm about three miles southwest of Independence, where he remained until his death on May 13th, 1894, except during the four years he served as probate judge ending in 1887, while he lived in the city. More extended reference is made to him elsewhere in this volume.

Judge Harrison was a man of lofty character and was ever held in the highest esteem for the many noble qualities he possessed. He was honest and sincere in his convictions and a man without guile and pos-

sessed both moral and physical courage and could neither be driven nor led into anything he did not believe was right.

L. BENJAMIN HASBROOK was, at the age of about twenty-two years, admitted to the bar of Montgomery county, on the certificate of his admission to practice in the courts of record in New York State. He was of a highly respected family in the Empire State, and had been tenderly reared by a widowed mother who had spared neither expense nor pains to educate him. He did but little practice in this county, although fairly well skilled in the science of law, but in a short time went to Winfield, Kansas, and undertook the defense of a desperate criminal and, in the excitement or rather frenzy of the hour, was hung by a vigilance committee.

ELIJAH D. HASTINGS was admitted by the District Court of the county in September, 1878, and located in the practice at Cherryvale, Kansas, which he continued for about twenty-two years, and then, owing to poor health, quit the practice and took up fire insurance, at which he is still engaged.

Mr. Hastings was born at Grantham, New Hampshire, on November 2nd, 1831, and spent his time there and at Newport in the same state, farming and teaching school, until 1859, when he was, at Newport, N. H., admitted to practice law. After practicing less than two years he entered the army and, after leaving it, located in the west. He settled at Cherryvale shortly before his admission to the Montgomery county bar and while residing there has been city attorney for three years and also a member of the city council for three terms.

JOHN A. HELPHINGSTINE was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county and at once entered the practice here, which he pursued for a short time as a partner of the law firm of Grass & Helphingstine. In 1871 he was elected police judge of Independence and at the end of his term was chosen county clerk, in which office he served three successive terms and thereafter, in 1880, moved to New Mexico, where he became engaged in the practice, and at the same time published a newspaper and was interested in mining 'till 1886, when he went to California and for years did an immense business in real estate.

While in New Mexico Mr. Helphingstine served as Inspector General of Militia with the rank of colonel. He is still an active and vigorous man and is enthusiastic over the mining prospects in New Mexico, and contemplates returning to the territory and engaging in the practice and looking after some mining interests he has in that territory.

BENJAMIN S. HENDERSON, upon his admission to the bar of Montgomery county, located and practiced law at Independence until early in 1882, when he moved to Chautauqua county, where he continued in the practice for about eight years, during which time he was county

attorney for five years; one year by appointment and two terms of two years each by election. He then moved to Winfield where he became a member of the law firm of Peckham & Henderson, which for several years was the general attorneys of the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railway Company during its construction. He afterward moved to Kansas City, Kansas, and entered the general practice under the firm name of Anderson & Henderson.

After several years he moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, and entered the practice as a member of the law firm of Beecher & Henderson and is now pursuing the practice at that place.

Mr. Henderson was born at Crittenden, Grant county, Kentucky, October 1st, 1843, and on October 4th, 1861, enlisted in the Union army and served until he was discharged in February, 1866. Afterward he moved to Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, where he taught school until January 1st, 1872. He was admitted to practice at Washington in September, 1871, and since January, 1872, he has been constantly in the practice.

In the practice Mr. Henderson was exceedingly active and energetic, and in the trial of causes aggressive, full of confidence and fearless, and in his pleas to the jury earnest, fluent and effective.

W. R. HENDRIX was admitted on examination to practice at the May, 1871, term of court but did not enter the legal field here.

EBENEZER HERRING was admitted to the bar of the county about 1871; and in 1872 was elected probate judge of the county which office he filled from January, 1873, to January, 1883. Afterward, on March 27th, 1883, he located at Kansas City, in the practice and in the real estate business, which he pursued there 'till his death on October 16th, 1888.

Judge Herring was born in Pennsylvania and went from there, when a young man, to Des Moines, Iowa, where he joined the army and was captain of Co. "E," 34th Iowa Infantry. At the close of his military life he went into the grocery business at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and then entered the University at Iowa City, from which he was graduated, and afterward, in June, 1870, was admitted to the bar of Iowa.

He then located in Independence, where he was associated in the practice with J. D. Emerson 'till elected probate judge of the county.

A. T. HIGBY was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county on the certificate of his admission to practice in Illinois but never entered the practice in the county.

RUFUS J. HILL was born in the city of Ogdensburg, in the State of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1836, and resided there until he was thirteen years of age, when he left home and spent about eight years on the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes.

In 1857, he left the river and lakes, and, at the age of twenty-one

years, settled at Chatfield, Minnesota, where he remained 'till the summer of 1863—during a greater portion of which time he acted as the agent of Messrs. Osborn & Sons, who were non-residents and owned large tracts of land in that state. Mr. Hill's duties extended to paying taxes, negotiating sales and reporting to his principals. During the winter seasons he also attended such schools as that new country afforded. He also, from August, 1862, to December, 1863, belonged to the state militia, which was being trained to be used, when urgent necessity demanded, in the Civil war, then raging in the country and for protection against threatened Indian invasions.

In the fall of 1863 he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and began a literary course, and shortly after took up the study of the law, at that famous school, which he pursued 'till nearly the end of the school year, in the spring of 1865. He then went to Fondulac, Wisconsin, where he was examined and admitted to practice law in May of that year. He remained in Wisconsin 'till the fall of 1867, when he moved to Linn county, Kansas, and began the practice in partnership with Judge Henry G. Webb, who had been his partner during a portion of the time he lived in Wisconsin after his admission.

The firm continued in the practice 'till the fall of 1868, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Hill settled at Fort Scott, Kansas, and continued the practice as the junior member of the firm of Webb, Blair & Hill (the senior member of the firm being Hon. Wm. C. Webb, a brother of Mr. Hill's former partner) and remained in the practice with this firm of well known lawyers until Wm. C. Webb was appointed Judge of the 11th Judicial District in March, 1870. In May, 1870, Mr. Hill came in the private conveyance of his firm with Judge Wm. C. Webb from Fort Scott to Montgomery county, whither Judge Webb had come to hold his first term of court. He and the judge drove up to the improvised court room at Old Liberty, which the judge inspected, and at once made a very emphatic refusal to open court in a room he considered so unfit for the purpose. No one was at the court room at the arrival of these gentlemen but shortly afterward a crowd was attracted, more from curiosity than otherwise, and still later Sheriff White arrived from Independence where the clerk of the court, Mr. Stephenson, had remained behind. After a short consultation between the judge, Mr. Hill and the sheriff they set out for Independence, where the judge opened and held a term of court and Mr. Hill located here.

Mr. Hill was distinctly a criminal lawyer, in which branch of the profession he excelled; and in the days of his active practice at the bar here, perhaps had no superior in that branch. During his professional career he has defended 158 persons charged with murder, besides many times that number charged with other crimes and misdemeanors. He has also done much in the civil practice, especially in closely contested cases.

Generally, he was assigned a leading place in all cases in which he was engaged, especially in the cross-examination of opposing witnesses. His method of cross-examination was original, unique and astute. His questions were framed in that manner that made them an argument, and drew from an adverse witness damaging testimony in a modified form. He knew the rules governing the admission of evidence and in the examination of a dangerous witness played on the outside boundary lines and sometimes stepped over. He rarely suffered, as often lawyers do, from imprudent cross-examination.

In the days of his prime he was a dreaded adversary because of his skill in cross-examination and the fertile resources always at his command. The opposing counsel who knew him was always on the alert; yet often with every precaution, failed to protect against some move coined in Mr. Hill's ingenuity. The methods exercised in one of the earliest criminal cases he tried in Kansas will furnish some idea of him. A young woman in Linn county, penniless and friendless, was charged with murdering her infant child by throwing it into a lake. That she threw the child into the lake was established by abundant evidence on the preliminary examination. The young physicians, after a superficial examination, and as expert witnesses, gave it as their positive opinions that the child was alive when thrown into the lake. Public opinion ran high against the supposed murderess. No lawyer could be found anxious to undertake the defense; especially as neither glory nor reward was promised, and some of them had declined it. In her hopeless predicament she sent for Mr. Hill, then a young man about thirty-two years of age. He offered to defend her on one condition, and that was, she must answer truthfully a single question he would ask. She agreed to this, and he asked her if the child was alive when she threw it into the lake, and she answered no, and he believed her. He at once, and in the night, secretly exhumed the body of the dead infant and took it in a buggy, in the box in which it had been buried, to Kansas City, to an eminent physician and after relating to him the conditions, the doctor reluctantly consented to make a post mortem, and having opened the chest and examined the lungs unequivocally declared the child was dead when thrown into the lake. Mr. Hill prevailed upon him to promise to attend the trial and give testimony, which he did, paying his own expenses. The local physicians again testified as before but suffered severely on cross-examination which Mr. Hill was enabled to make effective from the training his Kansas City friend had given him.

Mr. Hill had also taken the precaution to re-exhume the body—he having restored it to the grave on his return from Kansas City—which he had conveniently secreted. On the defense he introduced the Kansas City physician and he at once, with the aid of the lungs of the child, demonstrated beyond doubt that the child had not met its death by

drowning; and in a very short time the jury acquitted and the court discharged the defendant "to go hence without day."

While Mr. Hill was not an orator in the usual acceptation of that term, he often made very effective pleas to a jury, and sometimes when thoroughly awakened could hold them spell bound by impassioned eloquence. He was in the habit, at least one time in each term of court, of opening his address to a jury—usually the first he appeared before—by advising them with a smile, that he did not intend to flatter them, that they were not the handsomest men he had ever seen, and in his life time he had met smarter men than they, and that they were just like himself, men of fair looks and appearance and of ordinary intelligence and fully equal to discharge the duty imposed upon them. After this pleasant opening he would then consume about an hour in demonstrating what that duty was. Mr. Hill still lives at Independence but spends most of his time in Oklahoma, in the practice of the law.

JOSEPH W. HOLDREN was born at Springhill, Kansas, November 9th, 1872, and lived there until he entered the University of Kansas, from which he was graduated from the law department in June, 1898.

On the 8th day of the same month he was admitted to the bar of Douglas county, Kansas, and then in July, 1898, located in the practice at Cherryvale, Kansas, where he has since resided and followed his profession, having during three years of that time, filled the office of police judge of that city.

GOVERNOR LYMAN U. HUMPHREY is an honored and distinguished member of Montgomery county's bar. His thrilling experiences as a soldier, his achievements as a journalist and his services to the state in high official stations, outside of his long and successful practice of law, entitle him to a most prominent notice on pages of a history of the Bench and Bar of the county. Since he has now retired from the practice it would seem most fitting and due to him, to include in the short history of his career as a lawyer a brief resume of that portion of his life that has been devoted to public duties; or rather it may be said, the history of one who has braved so many of the perils of war, rendered such conspicuous services to his state and country as he has, would be incomplete and unjust if confined strictly to his successful career of about twenty years' active practice at the bar.

The Humphreys are of English descent, settling in New England in the latter part of the seventeenth century, where, in 1799, Lyman, the father of our subject, was born. In young manhood he emigrated to the Western Reserve in Ohio, the then far west, where he engaged in the tanning business at Deerfield. It is of interest to note that his tannery was formerly owned by Jesse Grant, father of General U. S. Grant, before his removal to Southern Ohio. At a late date in life Mr. Humphrey studied law and became a member of the Stark county bar, was a colonel

of malitia and a man of affairs until his rather premature death in 1853. He was survived by his wife and two sons, John E. and Lyman U. The maiden name of the wife and mother was Elizabeth A. Everhart, born in 1812 at Zanesville, Ohio, and married at Niles, where her parents, John and Rachel (Johns) Everhart, were identified with the iron industry. Her paternal and maternal ancestry were of Pennsylvania origin, the Johns having left their name in the unfortunate, yet flourishing city of Johnstown in that state. Mrs. Humphrey lived to the rather remarkable age of eighty-four years, dying at the home of her son in Independence in 1896. She was a woman of splendidly developed faculties and a sturdiness of character which gave her strength to assume and carry to a successful conclusion the burden of family cares imposed by the early death of her husband. She was intensely patriotic, and gave her two sons to her country in its hour of need with an almost cheerful assurance. Of the sons, John E. served first as a private in Company "I," 19th Ohio Vol. Inf., and in the battle of Shiloh was so severely wounded as to necessitate his discharge from the service. Later he enlisted in a battery of the 1st Ohio Light Artillery, and was in the service 'till the close of the war. He came to Kansas among the early settlers and passed away in 1880 in Montgomery county, where he had lived. He was unmarried.

Lyman U. Humphrey was born July 25th, 1844, in New Baltimore, Stark county, Ohio. He passed the early period of his boyhood in attendance on the village schools, developing, under the watchful care of his mother, those attributes of character which have made him distinguished among men. He was taught early the value and dignity of labor, the iron industries of his home locality furnishing him the opportunity, and he entered the period of young manhood with a splendid physical constitution.

He watched the progress of events leading up to the Civil war with intense interest and, every word uttered about the home fireside being charged with that lofty patriotism, so marked in the mother, it was inevitable that "war's full-lighted torch" should find in him a ready bearer. Leaving the High School at Massillon, where he was at the time pursuing his studies, he enrolled as a private in Company "I," 76th Ohio Vol. Inf., the date of his enlistment being October 7th, 1861, three months after his seventeenth birthday.

The seventy-sixth Ohio regiment was attached to the First Brigade, First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps—Army of the Tennessee—and participated in much heavy fighting during the continuance of the war. The more notable of the engagements in which our subject took part were: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. At Ringgold, November 27th, 1863, he received his first and only

wound, but remained with his command and ready for duty. He also participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, was in the bloody fight at Atlanta July 22nd, where the noble McPherson "gave the full measure;" then at Ezra Chapel, Jonesboro and thence, with Sherman, to the sea. The triumphant march from Savannah up through the Carolinas, including the Battle of Bentonville, and the final surrender of Johnston's army, completed the four years of splendid service rendered by Lyman U. Humphrey to his country. He enlisted in the ranks, was promoted for meritorious conduct to first sergeant, second lieutenant, then to a first lieutenancy, in which capacity he commanded his company on the memorable march to the sea. He was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 19th, 1865, just six days before the anniversary of his twenty-first birthday.

The war did for young Humphrey what it did not do for many boys of less observant mind. He went into the army an unsophisticated, impulsive youth, with a scant knowledge of men and matters. He came out a man schooled in self-control, with settled habits and a practical knowledge of men and affairs, knowledge gathered in the battle's fervid heat and passion, on the long and weary march, at the evening's campfire. He felt, however, the lack of book-knowledge, and at once devoted himself to its acquirement, matriculating at Mount Union College for a brief period, and later, in the law department of the University of Michigan. A year in study here, however, was sufficient to exhaust his limited supply of funds, and he was therefore compelled to forego further efforts in the educational line. In 1866 he came west to Shelby county, Missouri, where he taught school and, in partnership with the Yoe Brothers and Col. A. M. York, he published "The Shelby County Herald."

While residing at Shelbyville and in 1870, Governor Humphrey was admitted to the bar. Early in the next year he located at Independence and on the 8th day of March, 1871, he, in company with W. T. Yoe and Col. A. M. York, established and published at that place "The South Kansas Tribune," of which he was one of the editors until June, 1872, when he and Col. York sold their interest in the paper.

During the time that Governor Humphrey and W. T. Yoe conducted The Tribune it was ably edited, well supported and exercised remarkable influence in politics and in the business concerns of the public. While the paper was always a strictly partisan Republican paper and unsparing in its denunciation of the principles of its political opponents, its consistency and apparent sincerity won the respect of many who opposed its public policies.

Governor Humphrey was admitted to the Montgomery county bar in May, 1871, and after he and Col. York sold their interest in the Thibune, they formed a co-partnership for the practice of law, and, under the firm name and style of York & Humphrey, at once established an exten-

sive and profitable professional business, which was fully maintained until about 1888 when the Governor left the practice to assume the duties of the highest office in the state.

While Governor Humphrey was a well trained, studious and able lawyer, he had a distaste for the wrangling, disputes and the application of the technical distinctions the practice so often demands. He loved the science of the law for its logic and beauty and could easily have been eminent in its practice. His inclination to the study of literature, military tactics and to journalism and politics detracted from what might have been a more brilliant career at the bar.

The Governor's services to the State of Kansas were important and gave him enduring fame. In 1876 he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature and served on the Judiciary Committee where, owing to his legal training and native ability, he was a most useful member. Before his term of office had expired he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. M. J. Salter as Lieutenant Governor of the state, and at the end of the term, re-elected to the same office as his own successor. While serving in his regular term as Lieutenant Governor he presided over the joint convention of the two houses that elected Hon. John J. Ingalls the second time to the United States Senate, after one of the fiercest, most acrimonious and bitter contests ever held in the state. The leading candidates, Hon. John J. Ingalls and Hon. Albert H. Horton, were trained in the highest arts of political warfare and the "battle royal" raged for several days when Mr. Horton went down in a defeat, which was brought about by the bitter fight made against him by the Representatives from Montgomery county. It was charged that in the early 70's Mr. Horton had been employed by the county commisioners to prevent by injunction, the delivery of the $200,000 bonds that had been fraudulently voted to the L. L. & G. R. R. Co., in the county, and that he, as attorney for the county, permitted the bonds to be put in circulation without a legal fight, and received from his client for such conspicuous services, a fee of $20,000.00. Whatever may have been the merits of the disputes between the contending candidates or the fact as to Mr. Horton's management of the county's business, it was conceded on all hands, that Governor Humphrey presided with fairness and unusual ability.

In 1884, Governor Humphrey was elected to the State Senate from Montgomery county, for a term of four years, and was elected permanent president *pro tem* of that body, and in 1888 he was chosen Governor by the largest majority ever cast in the state for any candidate for that office. He carried every county in the state, except two, and his plurality was over 80,000. At the next biennial election he was chosen as his successor, by a reduced majority; there having meanwhile come into existence a new political party that so disrupted former political organiza-

tions and became so strong that at the next biennial election (1892) it became dominant in the state.

During Governor Humphrey's nine years' service in the legislative department of the state, and four years as its chief executive, he discharged his duties with fidelity and marked ability. While a member of the Senate in 1887 he was the author of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution relating to the militia of the state. The amendment was adopted in 1888 striking out the word "white" before the words "male citizens" with the effect of including all able bodied male citizens between the ages of 21 and 45, regardless of color, in the militia of the state—the 15th amendment to the United States Constitution having effectually invested the colored race with equal political rights. His administration as Governor was characterized by honest and faithful service in all departments, as well as efficient management of the different state institutions.

In his first message he recommended the passage of a law relating to banks and banking and suggested a plan which was closely followed in the enactment of the present law, which provides for the important office of State Bank Commissioner. The act providing for the observance of Labor Day and making it a legal holiday was enacted in obedience to the recommendation of the Governor. The period, 1888 to 1892, was a trying one in the number and importance of appointments to offices made by the chief executive. In this field, however, the Governor's excellent judgment of men well guarded him against errors in making selections. Among the more important appointments he made were, a United States Senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Plumb, State Bank Commissioner, World's Fair Commissioners, a State Treasurer and eleven District Judges; all of the latter except one, being chosen at the ensuing election and six of his appointees are still on the bench.

In 1892, Governor Humphrey was nominated for Congress from the Third Congressional District by the Republican party. He was defeated at the polls by about 2,000 majority, which was about one-half of the anti-Republican majority by which Judge Perkins was defeated, for the same office, by Benjamin Clover two years before.

After the Governor's defeat for Congress he became the financial correspondent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, representing a dozen counties in Southeastern Kansas, and he and his oldest son, Lyman L., are now looking after the extensive farm loan investments of that company, which affords them full, profitable and pleasant employment, and him a pleasant relief from the toils of public service as well as from the necessary annoyance incident to the persistent applications of aspirants for public places. The Governor is now living a quiet life at Independence, with his wife, whom he wedded here December 25th, 1872,

and his son, A Lincoln. His oldest son and partner in business, with his bride of a few months, lives "next door" to him.

The Governor's wife was Miss Amanda Leonard, a daughter of James C. Leonard, at one time a prominent citizen and banker at Beardstown, Illinois, and later engaged in the same business for several years at Independence. She is an accomplished lady, of most refined tastes and gentle breeding, and, like her distinguished husband, lives in the highest regard of the people of this city, where more than thirty years of her life have been spent.

T. B. JENNINGS was admitted to the bar of the county on May 9th, 1870, but never practiced here.

JAMES M. JOHN came to Independence in 1875, and after reading law something over one year was, at the September, 1876, term of the District Court, admitted to practice after an examination in open court. At the date of his admission he was in frail health and at once went to Colorado and New Mexico on a sheep ranch to try the effect of the climate. After several years on a ranch, his health having very much improved, he located at Trinidad, Colorado, and entered the practice. He soon established an extensive business in the line of his profession and at the same time carried on mining, ranching and speculating and accumulated a large fortune.

He is now located at Trinidad and divides his time between the practice and looking after his extensive investments. Since he has lived in Colorado he has served in the State Senate four years and has been Mayor of Trinidad for three years, and is well known as one of the ablest and shrewdest lawyers in the state.

The history of Mr. John as a member of the bar belongs to Colorado, but having studied and been admitted here, it may be of interest to record that he had one of the keenest and quickest minds that was ever possessed by any member of our bar and also possessed natural and acquired elements that would enable him to succeed in almost any vocation that he might have chosen to follow.

L. C. JUDSON was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county on May 13th, 1870, but did not enter the practice here.

JAMES KOUNTZ, after studying law about two years or more at Independence, was, on examination in 1888, admitted to practice by the District Court of Elk County, Kansas, and shortly afterward moved to Topeka, where he entered the railroad service which he has since pursued.

REUBEN P. KERCHEVAL was a member of the bar of Montgomery county and located at Coffeyville, Kansas, where he practiced law a number of years during the 80's and 90's. He moved to the Indian Territory several years ago and entered the practice there.

JOHN H. KEITH was born in Warren county, Kentucky, on December 3rd, 1867, where he was reared. He taught several terms of

school in his native village, Three Forks, before he was admitted to the bar at Bowling Green, Ky., November 9th, 1889. Mr. Keith located at Coffeyville in 1893 and in November of that year was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county and has since actively and continuously pursued his profession in the county and in the Federal and Supreme Courts in this state, and in the Federal Courts of the Indian Territory. During his residence at Coffeyville he has served five terms as attorney for that city and now represents the 29th District in the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature, and is a conspicuous leader of the minority party in that body.

M. B. LIGHT was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county in May, 1870, and shortly after located in the practice at Sedan, where for years he had a good practice and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. While there he filled, to the satisfaction of the public, several important public positions. He died a few years ago at Sedan.

MAJOR WM. M. LOCKE was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county on the certificate of his admission to practice in the United States Courts in Virginia and in Missouri. He had been a major in the Union army and after his admission here, located at Coffeyville, where he pursued the practice for something like two years and then moved to Colorado and several years after died suddenly while journeying on a trip to the east. Major Locke was a good lawyer and a very courteous and kind hearted gentleman and during his short stay in the county won the esteem of all who knew him.

MR. LORING was at one time, about 1871, a member of the bar of Montgomery county, where he practiced his profession a short time and then left the county.

W. W. MARTIN was born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, Indiana, and, before becoming a member of the bar, lived at Thorntown, Indiana, where he pursued farming until he entered the Union army. He was admitted to practice at Lebanon, Indiana, and afterward located at Fort Scott, Kansas, where he filled the office of attorney for that city and was, later, probate judge of Bourbon county. He then filled one term as Register of the United States Land Office at Independence Kansas, and after his term of office had expired he returned to Fort Scott, and was there, in November, 1888, elected a member of the Kansas State Senate for a term of four years. In August, 1901, Judge Martin was appointed treasurer of the National Military Home for Disabled Veteran Soldiers at Leavenworth, Kansas, which position he now holds.

ELMER E. MATTHEWS was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county on examination, after having read law at Independence, Kansas. After his admission he located at Sedan, Kansas, where he pursued his profession about ten years and then returned to Independence and quit

the practice. He was born at Muncie, Indiana, July 29th, 1860, and, at the age of twenty-one, came with his family to Independence, where he has since lived, except during the ten years he was in the practice at Sedan.

SELVIN V. MATTHEWS was born at Muncie, Indiana, on February 15th, 1858, and came with his parents to Independence in May, 1872, and has since resided here. His sketch appears with that of his father, on another page herein.

WILLIAM A. MERRILL was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, August 22nd, 1861. He taught school in Johnson county, Mo., and thereafter, in October, 1897, was admitted to the bar at Warrensburg, in that state, after which he located at Caney, where he has since practiced his profession. He was admitted to the Montgomery county bar at the March, 1898, term of court.

J. A. MILLS was admitted to the bar of the county in August, 1872, but never afterward engaged in the practice here.

J. J. MOON was admitted to practice at the December, 1871, term of court, but did not practice law here.

VIN W. MOORE was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, on December 9th, 1871, and was reared on a farm. He came to Kansas with his parents in October, 1883, and located for a short time at Iola, and then moved to his father's farm about six miles southwest of Iola, where he lived 'till November, 1894, when he settled at Coffeyville, where he has since resided in the practice of the law.

S. B. MOOREHOUSE was admitted to the bar of the county in October, 1870, but never engaged in the practice of law.

MICHAEL McENIRY was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1845. He came to Kansas in the late 60's and first settled on a claim near Humboldt, where the local land office was then located.

He became involved in a contest over the right to make an entry of his land and during the pendency of the litigation over the dispute, became familiar with the law pertaining to the rights of settlers on the public domain, and was engaged as a clerk or an assistant in the office of Messrs. Cates & Thurston, who had a large business trying contest suits and loaning money to settlers to pay for their lands. In 1871, or 1872, Mr. McEniry moved to this county and took up a claim about two miles east of the city, and near Morgan City, and afterward moved to Independence, where he actively engaged in the business of looking after the rights of disputants in contest cases in the local land office here. He was admitted to practice law by the District Court of Montgomery county, but never actively engaged in the practice outside of office work. After his admission to the bar he repeatedly served as police judge and justice of the peace in Independence, during the time he resided here. Early in the 80's he moved to Coffeyville and took charge of the Eldridge

House at that place, and for several years owned and conducted the leading hotel of that city. While at Coffeyville he filled the office of police judge and was also an officer and stockholder in the First National bank there.

Some ten or more years ago Judge McEniry sold his hotel and went to Chicago where he remained a short time and then to Litchfield, Illinois, where he again became engaged in the hotel business. He afterward left Litchfield and returned to Chicago, where he now resides. The judge was a most genial, free hearted and companionable man, and made an efficient and popular officer, and in the administration of the duties of the judicial offices he filled, evinced a clear knowledge of the law on such questions as were frequently presented to him.

J. H. McVEAN became a member of the bar of Montgomery county, in its infancy, and located at Elk City, where he practiced law for about twelve or fifteen years and died. He was a well qualified lawyer. By nature he was talented, and, before his admission to the bar, had thoroughly fitted himself to enter the profession, but after entering his professional career, gradually yielded to excesses that finally resulted in his death.

W. S. McFEETERS was admitted to practice law at the first term of the District Court ever held in the county, in May, 1870. He came to the county before its organization, and located at Verdigris City, and was one of the most active men in the efforts to locate the county seat east of the Verdigris. He was a bright, energetic young man, but never appeared in the courts of Montgomery county after the first term of the District Court. During the summer of 1870, while enroute on a trip to Fort Scott, then the nearest railroad station, he claimed and took charge of a team of mules that were held as estrays by a farmer on the road and took them to Fort Scott and sold them. It afterward transpired that the mules belonged to a Mr. Hargrave (a brother of Asa Hargrave of border warfare fame). The owner set on foot a prosecution against Mr. McFeeters which resulted in his conviction of grand larceny and a sentence to the penitentiary. He never afterward returned to the county.

GEORGE W. McCLELLAND was born at Nashville, Illinois, on May 18, 1855, and lived there till 1878, where his time was spent teaching and attending school. His education was completed at the Southern Illinois Normal School. He went from Illinois to Missouri where he lived for a short time, during which, and in 1880, he was admitted to the bar at Nevada, Missouri. The next year he moved to Kansas, and located at Chanute. He was afterward, in 1881, admitted to the Labette county bar and then in the same year to the Supreme Court of the State. He was afterward located at Kinsley, Kansas, and served one term as attorney for that city. He was located for a time at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, during the exciting times of its earliest settlement, and while

there served as police judge, and in that office spent, perhaps, the busiest period of his life. In his official capacity he disposed of 4,750 police court cases, and on one occasion fined some of the notorious Daltons. McClelland joined the Montgomery county bar in 1896 and has continuously pursued the practice at Cherryvale, where he has since the date of his location there, served two terms as attorney for that city.

W. McWRIGHT was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county at the October, 1870, term of the District Court on the certificate of his admission to practice in Illinois, but never entered the practice in the county.

S. F. McDERMOTT was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county on March 9, 1880, and located in the practice at Coffeyville, where he now resides.

REUBEN NICHOLS was, on the certificate of his admission in Illinois, admitted to the bar of Montgomery county, at the October, 1870, term of the District Court, and shortly afterward located in Howard county, and began the practice, which he has since continued. Howard county was, after Mr. Nichols went there, divided, and formed into two counties (Elk and Chautauqua), and Mr. Nichols, then continued the practice in Elk county. His practice however was not confined to that county, but for years extended over several adjoining counties. He has, during his long career, in the profession, been widely known as a prominent attorney.

J. A. ORR, after graduating in 1894 from the legal department of the University of Kansas, joined our bar and practiced here a short time, when he located at Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he has become prominent in the profession.

WILLIAM T. O'CONNOR became a member of the bar of Montgomery county about 1880, and was in the practice here for a number of years. He began his professional career as the junior partner of the law firm of Hill & O'Connor and was afterward a partner in the firm of Stanford & O'Connor and, later, a member of the law firm of Humphrey & O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor left Independence in the 80's and went west where he engaged in other pursuits.

ROY A. OSBORN was born at Rockport, Missouri, November 30, 1874, and resided there till 1880, when he went to Ness City, Kansas, where, after staying about five months, he moved to Wakeeney, Kansas, and lived there until 1893, and then located at Salina, Kansas, where he practiced law a short time and then, March 2, 1901, he became a member of the Montgomery county bar, located at Coffeyville and has since pursued his profession at that place.

Mr. Osborn was a student at the University of Kansas from which he was graduated in the Academic Department in 1897, and in the law department in 1900, and, on June 7, 1900, he was admitted to practice

by the District Court of Douglas county and by the Supreme Court of the State.

JUDGE S. J. OSBORN was born at Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, and afterward moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where his time, was, for a number of years, taken up in manual labor and teaching school.

In September, 1872, he, having studied law and qualified himself to practice, was admitted to the bar at Rockport, Atchison county, Missouri. In January, 1880, he became a member of the bar at Larned, Pawnee county, Kansas, and in the same year located in the practice at Wakeeny, Trego county, Kansas, and soon after became county attorney for the county. He resided in Trego county till he moved to Salina, Kansas, about February, 1895, and entered the practice there in partnership with T. L. Bond, which he continued until he located at Coffeyville in 1902, where he has since pursued his profession, as a member of the law firm of Dooley & Osborn.

While living at Wakeeny, Mr. Osborn represented his county in the Legislature of the State, in 1885 and 1886, and in the latter year, was appointed by Governor John A. Martin, judge of the newly created District Court, of the Twenty-third Judicial District, comprising the counties of Rush, Ness, Ellis and Trego and the unorganized counties of Gove, St. John, Wallace, Lane, Scott, Wichita and Greely. At the end of his term of appointment, the judge served two consecutive full terms in the same office, he having been twice elected thereto. While living at Salina, he represented Saline county in the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature in 1899, and was elected Speaker of that body.

JOHN Q. PAGE was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county in 1871 on the certificate of his admission to practice in the Circuit Courts of the State of Missouri.

When he was admitted here he was in the banking business at the site of the present First National Bank in Independence. He never engaged in the practice of law, but less than two years after his admission to the bar here, became, for a brief time, famous on account of his supposed connection with the York-Pomeroy embroglio, early in 1873. His name became connected with that exciting affair, by one of the defenses urged by Mr. Pomeroy against the charge of attempted bribery, in the assertion that the money was paid to Senator York to be turned over to Mr. Page for investment in loans at the high rates of interest then prevailing in the country. The soundness of this portion of Mr. Pomeroy's defense was never conclusively determined and was generally doubted, although Mr. Page it was thought, was inclined to support it. Mr. Page quit the banking business and left Independence in a short time after the defeat of Mr. Pomeroy.

ALZAMON M. PARSONS was born at Effingham, Illinois, on May 18, 1858. He afterward lived in Davenport, Iowa, until about thirty

years of age, when he came to Kansas and taught school and farmed till March 6, 1897, when he was admitted to practice by the District Court of Montgomery county. Since his admission most of his time has been devoted to the practice although he has taught school at times.

Mr. Parsons, since locating in the practice at Caney, has filled the office of justice of the peace two terms and also that of police judge two terms.

B. F. PARKS came to Independence from or near Chicago, Illinois, late in the 70's and entered the practice of law here but did not continue in the business here longer than about one year. Judge Parks, as he was called, was a very aggressive practitioner and was gifted with unusual oratorical ability and possessed a good knowledge of the law.

THOMAS W. PEACOCK was admitted to the bar of the county at the August, 1872, term of the District Court and remained in the county a number of years, afterward as editor and proprietor of a weekly newspaper, and then moved to Topeka where he pursued the same vocation. He never practiced law here.

GEORGE R. PECK was admitted to practice in Montgomery county on April 3, 1872. His long and brilliant career since then, on the highest planes in the profession, and the great number of signal triumphs he has won in the practice, easily mark him as our most distinguished lawyer.

A just history of Mr. Peck would contain an account of these, but the limited space allotted to this article forbids efforts to enter upon such a pleasant undertaking. Inasmuch as the present purpose is to write more particularly of those matters that pertain to the county—and that in a narrow space—we find some excuse for eliminating much that would be interesting in the life of Mr. Peck after he left here. A true history would also include events outside of his profession, as he is not only a profound lawyer but a ripe scholar and a magnificent orator. The many classic orations he has delivered to cultured audiences, furnish proof of the fact that he is a man of eminence in arenas outside of his professional life.

He practiced less than two years at the Montgomery county bar and he often says, that brief period covers the happiest days of his life. While he was fascinated with life in a new country, which he now says is "one of the greatest charms of human life," by his genial disposition and captivating social qualities, he always made time pass pleasantly to the companions of his young manhood; and now, after a lapse of thirty years or more, many easily recall the pleasant hours spent in his company. This was the social side of Mr. Peck during his short professional sojourn here and while, in history, it may become paled in the light of such achievements as lead to enduring fame, it should ever be accorded a place.

Before he had been in Kansas two months, he wrote to a home pa-

per in Wisconsin (Janesville Gazette, January 18, 1872), "There is no chance for sleigh riding, but if one is fond of mud, he can be accommodated. Tastes differ, but with the little experience I have had, I must say that I had rather put up with the mud here than the intense cold in Wisconsin. * * * There is only one way in which you can arrive at a decision of the vexed question whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of an eight-months winter in the north or a short winter here, and that is by trying it." A few years later, during the destructive drought, there was but little, if any, difference in his opinion on the mud question in Kansas; as more mud was "a consummation devoutly wished" from early in the summer of 1874, till late in the winter of 1875.

Mr. Peck was born in Cameron, Steuben county, New York, on May 15, 1843. He was the youngest of a family of ten children. When about six years old he moved to Palmyra, Wisconsin, with his parents, who settled there on a farm, on which Mr. Peck spent his time until he was about sixteen years of age, teaching and attending the local schools. When about seventeen years old he entered, as a student, Milton College in Wisconsin, where he remained three terms, during which he spent his vacations teaching.

He had intended to enter an eastern college and complete his education, but under the call of President Lincoln, for 300,000 more volunteers, he enlisted as a soldier in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, in which he served three months and was then commissioned first lieutenant of Company "K," Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and afterward, in June, 1864, was promoted to the captaincy of the same company, and served in that capacity until he was mustered out in July, 1865. He then returned to Wisconsin and studied law in the office of Hon. Charles G. Williams, of Janesville. On February 15, 1866, he was admitted to practice by the Circuit Court of Rock county, Wisconsin, and in the fall of the same year was elected clerk of the same court, in which office he served from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1869. At the expiration of his term of office he entered the practice at Janesville, which he continued until he moved to Kansas in 1871—reaching Independence in December of that year, by stage from Cherryvale. On his way from Lawrence he met Edgar Hull, then on his way to open a bank at Independence, and arranged to become the attorney for the contemplated financial institution. After his arrival at Independence, he at first went into the office of W. H. Watkins, probate judge of the county, and at once applied himself to the study of the Kansas Statutes and decisions, which he continued for a month or more, when his friend and future partner, George Chandler, joined him. Mr. Peck and Mr. Chandler then formed the well-remembered law firm of Peck & Chandler, and opened an office over Page's Bank on the corenr of Pennsylvania avenue

and Main street, at the present site of the First National Bank, and this firm at once acquired a lucrative practice.

Early in 1873, Messrs. Peck & Chandler purchased a lot on North Pennsylvania avenue, and erected a two-story brick building thereon and occupied the second story as law offices, until January, 1874, when Mr. Peck retired from the firm and moved to Topeka to assume the duties of United States attorney for the District of Kansas, to which office he had been appointed by President Grant.

On locating at Topeka he went into partnership with Hon. Thomas Ryan, a former United States Attorney and afterward a member of Congress and Minister to Mexico and now First Assistant Secretary of the Interior. This firm, under the style of Peck & Ryan, did a large general practice during the six years Mr. Peck served as United States Attorney—he having been appointed as his own successor by President Hayes, and after serving two years on his second term, resigned the office to devote his entire time to the general practice.

During his term of office and for several years after, he had been employed as attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and, in May, 1881, was appointed general solicitor for it. He held this responsible position most of the time until 1893, when he moved to Chicago and continued in the same office till September, 1895, when he resigned to accept the position of general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which high office in railroad circles he has held since that date.

Mr. Peck was by nature endowed with extraordinary mental force, and is a man of extensive information acquired from reading the works of the best authors. He is a "born leader" in any walk in life he may be placed. While at Independence he was at the head of our young bar and has, so far, wherever located, maintained the same ascendency.

When he became United States Attorney in Kansas he was about thirty years of age and was without experience in the practice in the Federal Courts, and a comparative stranger to many of the lawyers who controlled the practice of those courts. These attorneys, for the most part, lived in the large towns along the Kaw and Missouri rivers, where the State was first populated, and they distrusted Mr. Peck's ability to acquit himself creditably in the important office to which he had been elevated from the obscure bar recently created on a late Indian reservation. His first case in the Unites States Court was against one Holmes who was charged in forty-two counts, with opening registered letters and other malfeasance in office, and defended by such eminent criminal lawyers as Thomas Fenlon, J. W. Taylor and Albert H. Horton. Mr. Peck concluded the arguments in a close, able and logical address of one and one-half hours, and easily convicted the defendant and dispelled from the minds of those who heard him all doubts of his ability to fill the office.

About a year after, he was associated with such renowned lawyers as Jeremiah S. Black and William Lawrence, and opposed by George F. Edmonds and P. Phillips in two cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the title to many valuable tracts of land on the Osage Ceded Lands in Kansas; and as some of these were located in this county, a short review of the history of one of the cases may, properly, be briefly noted here.

One June 2, 1825, by treaty, certain lands were reserved to the great and little tribes of Osage Indians which included a strip about three miles wide, now on the east border of Montgomery county. On March 3, 1863, Congress ceded to the State from the public lands therein, alternate sections designated by odd numbers, to be used to secure the construction of railways within her borders. On February 9, 1864, the State by an act of its Legislature, accepted the grant so made by Congress and tendered a portion of such lands to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad Compay to induce it to build a line of road as provided in the act.

On September 29, 1865, by treaty with the said tribes of Indians they ceded a portion of their reservation (including said strip on the east border of Montgomery county) to the United States.

In 1870 and 1871, The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company—the name of the company having been changed by an act of the Legislature, passed February 24, 1866—constructed a line of railroad through a portion of the Osage Ceded Lands and claimed the odd-numbered sections within the ten-mile limit, and secured a patent to the same.

A suit was instituted by the United States in its Circuit Court in Kansas to vacate such patents on the ground that no portion of the lands included in the Osage Ceded Lands was intended by Congress in the act of March 3, 1863, to be embraced in the grant to the State, for the reason, among others, that Congress could not or would not donate lands to which the title of the Indians had not been extinguished.

The United States was successful in the Circuit Court, and the railroads appealed to the Supreme Court, where some of the best legal talent in the Union was engaged, and the cases vigorously contested on every feature, and the decree of the Circuit Court affirmed. Mr. Peck wrote an elaborate brief, which was a remarkable argument for one so young and of such limited experience in the courts of last resort. In it the issues were clearly set forth, the authorities aptly and succinctly cited and applied, and his logic unanswerable. This able brief ended on the 33rd, and last page in this language: "I can only look upon the claim of the railroads to these lands, as a flagrant attempt to secure a magnificent domain by the mere force of incorporated audacity. It is not the United States alone which is interested in resisting these pretensions; other rights are involved. These lands are thickly settled by a people

who came upon them, not as trespassers, but invited by their government. These are their homes." Perhaps nothing ever gave Mr. Peck more pleasure than to hear his brief complimented by one of the very first lawyers in the Union—Jeremiah S. Black—who adopted Mr. Peck's theory on all the questions involved. He and his friends as well as the settlers on the disputed lands, were rejoiced at the great victory he won in the case.

The many other brilliant achievements of Mr. Peck at the bar have no particular significance to Montgomery county and for that reason I refrain from further following him in them.

In the practice he was quick, accurate and profound. He seemed to possess an intuitive faculty of at once grasping and solving the most intricate legal problems, and the power of elucidation. These qualities have long been recognized by many of the greatest corporations in the Union, and have kept him in enviable professional employment for nearly a quarter of a century. While he has occasionally edified the most exacting audiences with his almost matchless oratory, his life has been devoted to the duties of his profession. He has ever evinced a keen interest in politics, yet has never sought a public office, and on one occasion declined to accept a seat in the United States Senate, which was unconditionally tendered him; and on another, resigned from an important office as before stated.

It is a pleasing feature in Mr. Peck's career, to think of him in 1873 using the poetry of Shakespeare in describing to his old friends in Janesville the mud and climatic conditions of his new home; and to see him thirty years after, at the head of the legal department of a great railway corporation that is being operated where "the slings and arrows of an eight-months' winter" prevail. This railroad company is operating nearly 7,000 miles of road, and in 1902, its gross earnings were over forty-five millions of dollars.

COL. CHARLES J. PECKHAM became a member of the bar of Montgomery county about 1871. So far as I have been able to learn, the Colonel was born in one of the New England States perhaps in the 30's. When a boy he spent two years on the seas as a common sailor and afterward enlisted in the Union Army where, during the Civil War, he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois. After practicing some eight years in this county he moved to Sedan about 1878 and a few years later to Winfield and then, during the 90's, he went to Oklahoma where he died a few years ago. Col. Peckham was recognized by the members of the bar wherever he practiced as a very fine lawyer, and during the time he practiced here stood in the front ranks at the bar.

WILLIAM A. PEFFER was a practitioner at our bar for about six years, from 1875 to 1881. During this time, however, his time was mostly

taken up in other pursuits, and he never became prominent in the profession. From his other achievements during his active and industrious life, he has fairly won a place among the distinguished members of our bar.

He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on September 10, 1831, and resided there till 1853, when he located in St. Joseph county, Indiana, where he remained till 1859, when he moved to Morgan county, Missouri, and stayed there till 1861.

In 1862, he settled in Warren county, Illinois, and while living there, and on August 6, 1862, enlisted in the Union Army and became a member of Company F, Eighty-third Illinos Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service till he was mustered out on June 26, 1865. Before entering the army Mr. Peffer's life was spent working on a farm, attending and teaching school, and after leaving the military service he settled at Clarksville, Tennessee, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced law till in 1869. He then, in 1870, located in Wilson county, Kansas, where he divided his time, till 1875, in practicing law and editing and publishing The Fredonia Journal, a weekly newspaper devoted to the Republican party doctrines. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate as a Representative for Wilson and Montgomery counties, and located at Coffeyville where, during his term of office in the Senate, he practiced law and edited and published the Coffeyville Journal from 1875 to 1881, except during the "close times" that prevailed in 1878, when he quit the law and taught a district school in Liberty township. In 1881 Mr. Peffer moved to Topeka where he edited the Kansas Farmer till 1890, meanwhile assisting in the editorial department of the Topeka Daily Capital. In the fall of 1890, he became a powerful leader in the populist party which elected a majority to the Legislature and he was chosen to represent the State in the United States Senate for six years.

After his retirement from the Senate of the United States, he devoted much of his time to literary work, and to publishing the Topeka Advocate during 1897. He is now, at the age of 72 years, actively engaged in perhaps the most important work of his life, and that is the preparation of a complete index, by subjects, to the discussions in Congress from the beginning of 1789 to 1902 inclusive, which work was authorized by an act of Congress. For the most part, Senator Peffer's life, after leaving the army, has been devoted to the discussion of the public questions that have from time to time agitated the public mind; and his writings on these subjects have shown deep thought and have been trenchant and effective. While in the United States Senate he evinced a marvelous knowledge of statistics and figures and was a recognized authority by even those who did not agree with him in their application.

JUDGE LUTHER PERKINS was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on April 25, 1844, and lived there and at Chicago before locating in

Coffeyville, Kansas, about thirty-three years ago. He graduated at the Boston Law School in his native city in June, 1864, but never became a member of the bar of Montgomery county until June 29, 1895. Since locating at Coffeyville he has always been one of the prominent men of that city, and has spent his life in loaning money and dealing in real estate on his own account and as agent for others. Before his admission to the bar he did considerable of that character of business that belongs to the legal profession—such as drafting papers, examining abstracts of title, rendering advice on legal problems, etc., and did some practice in the justice and police courts.

Since his admission he has not engaged in the practice extensively, as his time has been fully taken up with his personal affairs and in fulfilling the duties of the office of Judge of the Court of Coffeyville, to which he was elected about one year ago.

SANFORD H. PETTIBONE was born at Springfield, Illinois, December 13, 1848. In September, 1862, when less than fourteen years of age, he enlisted in Company "D," Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. While in the army he lost both legs in a railroad wreck at Butte, Louisiana, and afterward remained in a hospital at New Orleans until July, 1865, when he was taken to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where he was discharged August 4, following.

In 1867, he entered the Illinois Soldiers' College at Fulton and was graduated therefrom in 1871, and then read law in the office of Judge Crook at Springfield, Illinois. In July, 1872, he was admitted to the bar in Illinois and in the same year located in the practice of his profession in McPherson County, Kansas, being the first attorney to settle in that county. In February, 1877, he returned to Illinois and practiced at Vandalia until 1881, when he returned to Kansas and located in the practice at Independence as the junior member of the firm of Hill & Pettibone, which he continued till about 1887, when he located at Kansas City, where he pursued his profession for a number of years and then moved to the South.

SETH H. PIPER was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county at the age of twenty-one years and has since been in the active practice of the law. He was born in Shelby county, Indiana, May 4, 1868, and resided there till 1878 when he went with his parents to Champagne, Illinois, where he spent about three years, and then, in 1881, moved on a farm in Montgomery county, Kansas. He worked on this farm till he was nineteen years old when he engaged as a clerk in a store and read law for two years before his successful application for admission to practice.

After becoming a member of the bar he at once located at Elk City in the practice, which he pursued there until he moved to Independence on January 1, 1900. While living at Elk City, Mr. Piper filled to the satisfaction of the public these offices: member of the school board three

years, city attorney of Elk City from January, 1890, to July 1896, mayor of the city two terms and deputy county attorney for four years; and since locating at Independence he has served as deputy county attorney for eighteen months and is now serving as city attorney of Independence, to which office he was appointed May, 1903.

He is now in the active practice in partnership with O. P. Ergenbright under the firm name of Ergenbright & Piper.

SAMUEL M. PORTER was born at Walled Lake, Oakland county, Michigan, on December 14, 1849, and lived there on his father's farm till he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1874. He had, before entering the university, taken a literary course at Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan, and had also, before graduating at Ann Arbor, and on August 20, 1873, been admitted to the bar by the Circuit Court of Alpena Co., Michigan, and at that place actively pursued his profession for several years. He then came to Montgomery county, and, in March, 1881, was admitted as a member of its bar and has since continued in the general practice in the county.

While at East Saginaw, Mr. Porter served as alderman for two years and Judge of the Recorder's (Criminal) Court of the city for one year.

For several years, in addition to his practice, Mr. Porter has lent his energies to the promotion and building of a line of railroad from Caney, south to Bartlesville and is now successfully promoting the development of a coal field in the Indian Territory, and other important enterprises.

GEORGE W. PURCELL was born in Saline county, Missouri, about fifty years ago, and when about grown pursued farming and teaching, till about 1895, when he was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county and entered the practice at Caney, which he pursued about three years and then located at Bartlesville, Indian Territory, where he practiced about two years and then moved to Gray Horse, Indian Territory, where he now resides pursuing his profession.

JOSEPH P. ROSSITER was born at Norristown, Pennsylvania, on September 20, 1869. He spent his childhood at Girard, Pennsylvania, and graduated at the State School at Edinboro, in the same State in 1890. He was principal of several different schools, the last being one of the ward schools in the city of Chicago, Illinois. He also has worked at life insurance and been connected with building and loan associations.

He was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county on June 28, 1898, and at once located in the practice of his profession at Coffeyville and has since devoted his time exclusively and successfully to professional work at that city.

THOMAS S. SALATHIEL was born at Lawrence, in Douglas

county, Kansas, in October, 1866, and a sketch of his life and family genealogy is presented in another place in this volume.

CAPTAIN HOWARD A. SCOTT was born near Parker's Landing in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on April 7, 1873, and lived there till September 24, 1883, when he moved with his parents to Neodesha, Kansas, where they spent about six months, and then settled on a farm in Sycamore township in Montgomery county, where Mr. Scott remained, working on his father's farm until he was eighteen or nineteen years of age. He then attended the high school at Neodesha, Kansas, and afterward took a business course in a college at Kansas City, Missouri. He was admitted to the bar of Wilson county, by the District Court in September, 1897, and to the bar of this county in January, 1898, after having read law with Hon. T. J. Hudson of Fredonia, Kansas, and after having attended a course of lectures delivered at Kansas City, Missouri, by the leading lawyers of that place. Before becoming a member of the bar, Captain Scott had taught four terms of school in this county. At first he held a third-grade certificate, then a second and finally a first grade. After his admission to the bar, he at once entered the practice at Independence, Kansas, and continued in it until May 3, 1898, when he enlisted in Company "G," Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, and entered the Spanish-American War, and spent eighteen months in active military life. At the organization of his company he was elected first lieutenant, and on February 12, 1899, was promoted to the office of captain and assigned to the command of Company "A" in the same regiment and on March 1, 1899, was transferred to the command of Company "G."

During his term in the army he served in three general courts martial, one in San Francisco, California, one in Mololos, Philippine Islands, and another in the city of Manila, Philippine Islands, in which last two he presided over the courts. The court in Malolos was held in a cathedral that had just previously been occupied by the Filipino National Congress.

He was also several times detailed to defend parties on trial before courts martial and served in the Philippines on Colonel Funston's staff as ordnance officer.

On his return from the war, and in the fall of 1899, he resumed the practice of his profession at Independence in which he has continued to the present time, and is now deputy county attorney under Mayo Thomas.

He was a candidate for the office of judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District at the November, 1902, election and was defeated by Judge Flannely, the present incumbent.

JOHN M. SCUDDER was one of the pioneer members of the bar of Montgomery county. He came from Tennessee in the 60's and first located in Douglas county, and in 1869 or 1870, came to this county, where

he first settled at Westralia or Parker. He shortly after moved to Coffeyville, where for three or four years he did an extensive and profitable professional business. In 1873, he was a candidate for Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District and was beaten in the race by Judge B. W. Perkins and a few months later moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he practiced for a short time and then located at Virginia City, Illinois, where he died about 1877. Mr. Scudder was a talented man, a fine lawyer, and had an eager taste for literature, in which he was well informed.

OSBORN SHANNON located at Independence about 1871, he having previously been admitted to the bar in Douglas county. He married a Miss DeLong, whose father served several terms as mayor of Independence, and as such, made the entry of the townsite. Out of the purchase and disposition of the land so entered by the mayor, much litigation resulted for several years and Mr. Shannon was actively engaged in matters connected with such entry and disposition of the lands and in the litigation that ensued.

About 1876 he returned to Lawrence, where his father, Governor Shannon, then one of the most eminent lawyers in the west, resided and was practicing. Later Mr. Shannon moved to Chicago, where he died a few years ago. He was a genial, companionable and warm-hearted man.

JOHN T. SHOWALTER was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county in August, 1871, he having, the year previous, been admitted to practice at Ashley, Illinois. He was born at Clarksville, Missouri, July 27, 1840, and before coming to Kansas had lived with his parents a few years in Grant county, Wisconsin, and afterward resided for a time in Ohio, and later in Illinois. After his admission to practice, in 1871, he opened an office here but shortly afterward followed the local land office to Neodesha, Kansas, to which place it was moved under orders from Washington. Shortly after, the land office was returned to Independence and Mr. Showalter came back with it, and located, entered and continued in the practice here until about May, 1872, when he moved to Wellington, Kansas, where he has since resided and pursued the business of an attorney, real estate and loan agent.

Since he went to Wellington he has served the public in various offices, among which are, register of deeds of the county from 1877 to 1879, member of the Legislature in 1891, deputy bank commissioner from 1891 to 1893 and is now serving his term as probate judge of Sumner county, to which he was elected in November, 1902.

MICHAEL SICKAFOOSE was born in Whitney county, Indiana, June 12th, 1842, where he was a school teacher until 1868, when he was admitted to the bar at Columbia City, in that state. He then entered the practice and continued there in the same until the spring of 1873, when he located at Independence, where he practiced law for two

years in partnership with John S. Cotton, under the firm name of Sickafoose & Cotton. He then returned to Columbia City where he continued the practice until 1889, when, on account of failing health, he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he has since lived. Mr. Sickafoose was, while here, a talented young lawyer, well read and a courteous gentleman.

OLIVER P. SMART was born in Union county, Ohio, on December 13th, 1839, and lived there until August, 1868, when he went to Warsaw, Benton county, Missouri. Prior to leaving Ohio, his life was spent on a farm, except six years, while he was a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in a classical course in 1869. He was admitted to practice in December, 1869, by the Circuit Court of Benton county, Mo., on an examination, after having read law in the office of Col. A. C. Barry at Warsaw, Mo. In March, 1870, he located in the practice at Independence, and a few months later became a member of the law firm of Smart & Foster, which continued in the business until Mr. Foster retired, and engaged in real estate business. Mr. Smart was one of the first members of the bar of Montgomery county, having been admitted on May 9th, 1870.

After Mr. Foster retired from the firm, Mr. Smart continued the practice 'till 1890, and then for the next six years spent his time on a farm. In 1896 he returned to Independence, where he has since resided. He was county attorney for a short time in 1870, and a member of the city council one term. Since his return to Independence in 1896 Mr. Smart has devoted but little time to his profession.

GEORGE R. SNELLING was from Iowa. He located some years ago in the practice of law at Anthony, Kansas, and afterward filled the office of Assistant Attorney General for two years under General Boyle, during Governor Leedy's administration, ending in 1899. Shortly afterward he located in the practice of his profession at Coffeyville, which he has since pursued at that place.

SAMUEL F. SPENCER was born at Greensburg, Kentucky, about 1850, and was admitted to the bar there about 1874, and practiced at that place 'till late in 1878, when he located at Independence, Kansas. Early in the next year he was admitted to the bar of this county, and practiced law until about October, 1880, when he moved to Colorado, where he remained about six months and then returned to his old home in Kentucky. About 1884 he married and moved to California, where he pursued his profession 'till he returned to Kentucky about 1890, and died there about two years later.

Mr. Spencer was a young gentleman of polished address and of fine ability. His father, General Samuel A. Spencer, was a distinguished lawyer in Kentucky, and practiced his profession at Greensburg, that state, from his early manhood 'till his death a few years ago, at the age of over ninety years.

THOMAS H. STANFORD was born at New Albany, Indiana, on March 7th, 1851, and was reared on a farm near Brookston, in that state, until he was seventeen years of age. He then taught school for four years and was afterward, and on June 17th, 1879, admitted to the bar of White county, Indiana, and since that date has devoted his time exclusively to his profession. After pursuing the practice in Indiana for nearly six years, he moved to Kansas and located in the same business at Independence, where he was admitted to the Montgomery county bar on March 18th, 1885. He was shortly afterward admitted to the Supreme Court of the state and to the Federal Courts.

Mr. Stanford now gives his whole time looking after his extensive professional business in the various courts above named. The only public position he has ever filled was the office of city attorney for Independence. He was the fusion candidate for Judge of the 11th Judicial District, then composed of Montgomery, Labette and Cherokee counties, in 1898, and defeated by Judge A. H. Skidmore, who was elected as his own successor.

L. T. STEPHENSON was one of the earliest practitioners at the bar of Montgomery county, and was in many respects a most remarkable character. He was a man of fine natural ability, indomitable energy and industry, aggressive and fearless and generally "in a peck of trouble," during which times he never failed to furnish the cause of a liberal supply of perplexity to his enemies. While his achievements in the practice of law, on true scientific lines, were never conspicuous, his power and influence were often felt in important cases, especially in the numerous land contest suits incident to the settlement of the country and in many of the grave criminal cases that arose from the struggles between the pioneers.

Mr. Stephenson wrote a beautiful hand, having spent at one time a portion of his life giving writing lessons. He was clerk of the district court for one term in the early 70's and performed many of the legitimate duties of that office through deputies, while he energetically looked after various interests on the outside. He was one of the very foremost men in locating and laying out the townsite of Independence, and was ever on the alert in looking after the welfare of the city, when it was struggling in its infancy. He located on a valuable claim at the southeast corner of the townsite and became involved in a number of suits and contests over it and adjoining lands. These contests in the U. S. Land Office and suits in the District Court lasted for years and were bitterly fought and very expensive, and during their progress Mr. Stephenson was, in the night, shot at on two different occasions, and at one of these times his life was probably preserved by a large gold collar button against which the bullet lodged. On another occasion he "horse-whipped" on the public streets, the mayor, with whom he was having a contest in the land office. He

finally built a fine house on one of the most sightly places near the city, and traded a lot of his lands south of his home, for a herd of thorough bred, short horn cattle, and for several years peacefully devoted his energies to raising fine cattle. This business, as was generally his misfortune in all he undertook, resulted in financial loss, his home burned down and he finally lost all his property and a few years ago, at the age of about sixty years, went to the Rocky Mountains, where, through some of his close friends, he became interested in mining. He carried with him all the appearances of the activity and energy that were characteristic of his younger days, and the absolute confidence of quickly realizing a fortune in the new enterprise. "Colonel Sellers" was never a greater optimist than was L. T. Stephenson.

MR. ——— SWEENEY was an elderly gentleman in 1872, and lived in Wilson county. He was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county in December of that year, but never entered the practice in this county. He did some practice in Wilson county and died in that county a few years ago.

JOSEPH STEWART was born in Allen county, Kansas, October 30th, 1859, where he was reared. After working in the Humboldt bank two or three years he, at the age of twenty years, joined his father, Hon. Watson Stewart, at Independence, and worked in his office about two years, when he went to Washington as the private secretary of Congressman Funston, and served in that capacity 'till about 1883, when he went into the service of the Government in its Postoffice Department, where he remained for about five or six years and then came to Independence, where he was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county about 1889.

After remaining here a few months he located in the practice at Kansas City and pursued his profession there and in Allen county, Kansas, for about two years and then, about 1891, returned to Washington and entered the Postoffice Department as an important official and has since remained there.

While serving as private secretary to Mr. Funston, he began reading law, during his leisure hours, and afterward took a course in the law department of the Columbia University at Washington, from which he was graduated, and then, in 1885, admitted to practice in the courts of record in that city and afterward to the Supreme Court of the United Staes.

PHILIP L. SWATZELL was born in Crittenden county, Kentucky, on May 4th, 1865. After coming to Kansas he settled at Elk City, in this county, where he worked at the carpenter's trade until he accumulated sufficient funds to enable him to take a course at the State University of Kansas. After having graduated from the law department of that institution he was, on the 10th day of June, 1892, admitted to the bar of Douglas county, Kansas, and at once entered upon, and has since con-

tinued, the practice of his profession at Elk City. He was mayor of Elk City one year, ending April 10th, 1893, assistant postmaster at the same place for four years, ending October 20th, 1894, United States Census Enumerator for Louisburg township and assistant to the chief clerk of the Legislatures of 1901 and 1903.

W. O. SYLVESTER was admitted to practice in the District Court of Montgomery county in April, 1872, and practiced here for a few years, a portion of which time in partnership with Mr. S. A. Hall, under the firm name of Hall & Sylvester.

JUDGE MARTIN BRADFORD SOULE, the present Probate Judge of the county, is extensively mentioned in the department of this volume devoted to biographies of our citizens.

M. C. SHEWALTER located at Cherryvale in the practice of law in the 80's, having gone to that place from the State of Missouri. He was admitted to the bar of Mnotgomery county December 16th, 1887, and practiced law here for several years and then returned to Missouri. Mr. Shewalter was a talented man and a well versed lawyer, and was prevented from doing a larger professional business by his frail physical health. During the time he was at our bar his ability as a lawyer was well known by his professional brothers, all of whom held him in the highest esteem.

WILBUR F. TAYLOR was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county about 1880 and located and parcticed at Independence about two years, and then went west. He came here from Lafayette, Indiana.

J. M. THOMPSON was admitted to the bar of the county about 1882 and practiced here a few months and then went to McCune, Kansas, and shortly afterward moved to Iowa, from where he soon afterward went to Oregon, where he now resides.

CALVIN C. THOMPSON was born in Madison county, Indiana, on January 19th, 1855, and lived there and in LaSalle county, Illinois, until September 23rd, 1880, when he was admitted to practice law at Ottawa, Illinois, and on December 23rd of the same year became a member of the Montgomery county bar. After his admission here he devoted about fifteen years to the practice of his profession and then engaged in the insurance and real estate business, which he has since pursued at Cherryvale, Kansas. During his residence at Cherryvale he has served on the school board of the city and was president of the board one year.

MAYO THOMAS was born in Tipton county, Indiana, on January 29th, 1869, and is of Scotch Irish descent. When eight years of age he moved with his parents to Reno county, Kansas, where they lived five years, and thence to Elk county, where he lived 'till about 1897, when he located in the practice of law at Independence. He was admitted to the bar of Elk county at Howard, on February 5th, 1897, and to the Montgomery county bar in May of the same year, and has, since the date

of his admission here, devoted his time exclusively to the practice at Independence, where he now resides.

In 1887 Mr. Thomas entered, as a student, the Ottawa University, where he found employment to sustain him through a four years' course, by doing chores and janitor work. While at the university, by the excellence of his work, he won the Nash prize, which had been offered to the student, of the Freshman or Sophomore class, passing the best examination in Natural History. After leaving this institution he taught school, and then, in 1893, entered the law department of the University of Kansas. At the Eleventh Annual State University Oratorical Contest on January 26th, 1894, he was awarded the third prize and at the spring oratorical contest, at the same institution, he was on April 27th, 1894, awarded the second prize.

He served as clerk of the District Court of Howard county during 1895 and 1896, and in 1897 was appointed by Governor Leedy, on the State Board of Pardons, where he served 'till 1899, when he resigned.

At the general election in November, 1902, he was elected county attorney —he being the only candidate elected on the Democratic ticket— and he is now performing the duties of that office.

W. H. TIBBILS became a member of our bar April 17th, 1874, and located in the practice at Coffeyville, Kansas, where he pursued his profession for a number of years. He then moved to Sedan, Kansas, where he practiced several years and then returned to Coffeyville about 1890, and after practicing there some time, located at Vinita, Indian Territory, and pursued his profession there 'till about 1900, when he died. At the time of his death, he was United States Probate Commissioner and performing duties similar to those imposed upon our probate court.

JUDGE WM. F. TURNER was, at a very early day, a prominent member of the bar of Montgomery county. He was born in Milton, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and spent his boyhood in that state, Mississippi and Louisiana. His father, Dr. James P. Turner, was appointed General Land Commissioner for the States of Mississippi and Louisiana in 1826, through the influence of Henry Clay, then Secretary of State. His office was at Bayou Sara, Louisiana, where young Turner served under his father for six years. After Dr. Turner's removal by the General Jackson administration—two years of his term being under "Old Hickory"—he moved to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and William entered Gambier College, at Gambier, Ohio, from which he was graduated in the class of about 1835, along with ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes and ex-Justice Stanley Matthews. After graduating, he read law at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in that city, about 1838, where he practiced as a member of the firm of Butler, Miller & Turner until 1854, when he moved to Keokuk, Iowa, and entered the practice at that place in partnership with Hon. John A. Kasson, who afterward served twenty years

in Congress and then became somewhat famous as a diplomat in state affairs.

In 1863 Judge Turner was appointed by President Lincoln, Chief Justice of the Territory of Arizona, which position he filled nearly seven years. He then, about 1870, located in the practice at Independence, Kansas, as a member of the law firm of Turner & Ralstin—after having lived a short time at Coffeyville. After pursuing his profession about ten years he retired from it and engaged in banking business at Independence in partnership with Wm. E. Otis, under the firm name of Turner & Otis. This new venture was at first very prosperous, but after a few years resulted in financial disaster, and a few years later Judge Turner and his estimable wife returned to their former home in Ohio, where she died, and he then moved to Indianapolis, where three years later, on December 24th, 1900, he died at the age of eighty-four years, of senile decay.

THOMAS E. WAGSTAFF was born at Galesburg, Illinois, July 23rd, 1875, and at the age of two years moved to Kansas City, Mo., where he lived until April 10th, 1879, when he went to Lawrence, Kansas, where he resided until 1897. While at Lawrence he attended the University of the state, from which he was graduated just before he was admitted to the bar of Douglas county, on June 8th, 1897. He afterward, at the New York University, in 1898, took a post graduate course in the law department of that institution, and since then has been in the active practice of his profession.

He located at Coffeyville in 1899, and was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county on the 12th day of August in that year, and has since resided in that city. Mr. Wagstaff was graduated from the Kansas University on June 8th, 1897, with the degree of L. L. B., and from the University of New York on June 21st, 1898, with the degree of L. L. M. While at the University at Lawrence, he was a member of the Honorary Law Fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi, Green Chapter, which was installed at the University of Kansas April 10th, 1897. He also belonged to the Sigma Chi Fraternity while in college and is a Mason and an Elk.

Since Mr. Wagstaff took up his residence at Coffeyville, he has served one year as attorney for that city, from April 3rd, 1900, to April 3rd, 1901, was judge of the court of Coffeyville from October 1st, 1901, to February 7th, 1902, and was, during the last half of 1902, assistant county attorney.

He was recently wedded to Miss Jennie Wilson, an estimable young lady, who was born and reared in Independence, and was a daughter of E. E. Wilson, who, for years before his death, was one of the most prominent citizens of Independence.

RICHARD A. WADE came to Independence from Western Missouri and joined the bar of Montgomery county, September 4th, 1879. After

practicing law here for a few years, he moved to Chicago and entered the practice in that city, where he now resides.

L. C. WATERS was an active practitioner at the bar of Montgomery county for nearly twenty years. He was afflicted with a frail constitution and for years made a heroic struggle with a pulmonary disease that carried him away, less than a year ago.

MARSHALL O. WAGNER was one of the pioneer lawyers at the bar here. He came from Cleveland, Ohio, and entered the practice with a very fine library for those days in this country.

While here he became the owner of a very sightly and valuable tract of land about a mile west of Independence, which was long after he left the country known as the "Wagner Tract," and was purchased by J. H. Pugh, and is now owned by some of the heirs to his estate. Mr. Wagner returned to Cleveland about 1872 and has since lived there.

GEORGE W. WARNER was, at the May, 1871, term of the District Court of Montgomery county, admitted to the bar. He never after entered the practice here.

JUDGE W. H. WATKINS became a member of the bar of Montgomery county in its infancy, but never engaged here in the practice of the profession, for which his natural talents and learning well fitted him. He was the first probate judge elected in the county, and served in that office one term, ending in January, 1873, with marked ability.

He founded the "Kansan" at Independence in the fall of 1873, and ably edited and published the same for five or six years when he sold it and moved to California.

SAMUEL WESTON was born at Bangor, Penobscot county, Maine, in 1857. He resided there and at Newton and Boston, Massachusetts, until he moved to Chicago and studied law in the office of his cousin, Hon. Melvin Weston Fuller, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He afterward located at Elk City, in the Spring of 1879, and in the same year, after having passed a very searching examination in open court, was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Montgomery county. After his admission he at once entered the practice of his profession at Elk City, Kansas, which he successfully pursued 'till 1893, when he moved to Pond Creek, Oklahoma, where he continued in the same business. While residing in Oklahoma he filled, for one term of two years, the office of county attorney of Grant county.

A few years ago, on account of poor health, Mr. Weston retired from the practice and went to Meade, Kansas, where he engaged in the lumber business.

S. T. WIGGINS was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county about 1897 and pursued the practice a few months at Coffeyville, when he

moved to the Indian Territory where he was afterward joined in the practice by his former law partner, G. W. Fitzpatrick.

A. D. WILLIS became a member of the bar of Montgomery county August, 1871, but did not enter the practice here.

GREENBURY WRIGHT was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county in August, 1871, on the certificate of his admission to practice in Illinois. He did not afterward engage in the practice in this county.

ALBERT L. WILSON was born in Anderson county, Kansas, on November 12, 1860, and resided there on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he commenced teaching school and reading law. He was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county September 9, 1882, after having studied some time in the office of Hon. John D. Hinkle at Cherryvale. At the date of his admission he was under twenty-two years of age, and in the thorough examination by a committee in open court, he evinced a full comprehension of the basic principles of the science of law. After his examination he at once located and entered the practice at Cherryvale, Kansas, where he soon built up a remunerative business, which he well maintained till he moved, a few months ago, to Kansas City, Missouri, where he now resides, and is pursuing his profession. During Mr. Wilson's professional career here he was one of the leading lawyers of the county and a successful practitioner at the bar. In the trial of causes, he was cool, deliberate and thoroughly self possessed and his cases were very generally well prepared and ably handled.

CORNELIUS WYCKOFF was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county on May 9, 1870, on the certificate of his admission to practice in Illinois, but never engaged in the practice of his profession in the county.

COL. ALEXANDER M. YORK was at one time a leading member of the bar of Montgomery county, to which he was admitted in August, 1871.

He was born at Byron, Illinois, July 7, 1838, and admitted to practice in Carroll county, in that State, on December 31, 1861, and at once entered the practice at Lanark, Illinois. On September 4, 1863, he enlisted in the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers and remained in the army till the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service in April, 1866. He entered the army as a private soldier and was then commissioned as second lieutenant of Company "I" of his regiment and, in 1863, promoted to the First Lieutenancy of the same company. In 1864 he was commissioned as Captain of Company "G," Fifteenth Colored Infantry, and afterward, in the same year, raised to the rank of colonel of that regiment.

After leaving the army Col. York began the practice of his profession at Shelbina, Missouri, in partnership with Col. J. W. Shaur, and afterward, in March, 1871, located at Independence, Kansas, where he, in company with Governor L. U. Humphrey and W. T. Yoe, established

and conducted The South Kansas Tribune. A little more than a year later the Colonel and the Governor, having sold their interests in the newspaper, formed a partnership to practice law, under the firm name of York & Humphrey. This firm at once established a profitable practice which it firmly held and increased for about five years, when the Governor began his political career in which he became distinguished, and the Colonel went to Louisiana and remained there two years, where he was interested in mail contracts in that State and in Texas. He then went to Fort Scott, Kansas, and became interested in the "York Nursery," in which business he continued five or six years. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate business at various places and is now located at Denver, Colorado, in that pursuit.

While Colonel York was a man of fine native ability, and possessed a well-trained mind, and was learned in the law, he lacked some of the necessary attributes to a successful life in the most learned of all professions. He could never have been the plodding, methodical and tireless student, that closely analyzes and rises to eminence in the law. He was too active, zealous and enthusiastic for that; he could not "sit down and contentedly wait" for anything. He was a remarkably fluent and forceful public speaker, either at the bar or on the rostrum. Indeed on one occasion his oratory was superb and the student of Kansas history will, long after he is dead, read with pleasure and astonishment, his extraordinary ex tempore speech made in 1873 to the joint convention of the two Houses of the Kansas Legislature, in exposing the attempted bribery by U. S. Senator Pomeroy, of members of the Kansas Legislature. Col. York was then representing Montgomery county in the State Senate and closed his wonderful effort in these words: "I stand in the presence of this august and honorable body of representatives of the sovereign people; and before the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, I solemnly declare and affirm that every word I have spoken is God's truth and nothing but the truth."

JUDGE WILLIAM EDWARD ZIEGLER was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1859, and was reared near Mechanicsburg, in that State, teaching school and farming till he was about nineteen years of age, when he moved to Independence and began the study of law in the office of his brother, Hon. J. B. Ziegler. After pursuing his studies till March, 1880, he, then scarcely twenty-one years of age, made application to the District Court of this county for admission to practice, and after a searching examination by a committee in open court, was admitted without hesitancy, as he evinced a clear conception of the rudiments of the science, and plainly showed that he was a thoroughly trained student of Blackstone's Commentaries and other necessary text books.

After his admission, he at once entered the practice at Independence and has since devoted his time exclusively to his chosen profession. Af-

ter being in the practice at Independence for about eight years, he was chosen city attorney, which office he then filled for five and one-half years, ending in 1893. At the general election in November, 1892, he was elected county attorney, and at the end of his term re-elected and served two terms in that public calling, ending in January, 1897. After the end of his second term as county attorney, Mr. Ziegler moved to and located at Coffeyville, where he at once established for himself a profitable business in his profession, and is now residing there, pursuing the practice.

During the time Judge Ziegler has lived at Coffeyville he filled for nearly two years, from March, 1899, to October, 1901, the important office of Judge of the court of Coffeyville, which is a tribunal of extensive jurisdiction extending over the county.

WINFIELD S. ZENOR joined our bar about 1880 and in partnership with B. S. Henderson, under the firm name of Henderson & Zenor, practiced law here several years. He then returned to his former home in Indiana and subsequently moved to Missouri, where he now resides, devoting a portion of his time to teaching.

JOSEPH B. ZIEGLER was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1843, and lived on a farm, in that county until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1864, after a classical course of four years. He then enlisted as a private soldier in Company "A," One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the Civil War and was mustered out the last of June, 1865.

He, after leaving the army, took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1867, and the next year moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was admitted, in 1868, and entered and continued the practice there till the spring of 1870, when he located at Oswego, Kansas.

A year later he joined the bar of Montgomery county, and since then has, for over thirty-two years, devoted all his time and energies to his chosen profession at Independence.

He first entered the practice at Independence as a partner in the then well-known law firm of McCue & Ziegler, and after the dissolution of that firm, about a year later, continued the practice alone until about 1885, when the law firm of J. B. & W. E. Ziegler was formed, and he has since pursued his profession, as the senior member of this copartnership, which has an office under his charge at Independence, and another at Coffeyville under the control of his partner.

In the practice, Mr. Ziegler made a specialty of commercial law, and in the early 70's established an extensive business in that branch, which extended over a number of counties in Southeastern Kansas and

far south into the Indian Territory. This business was very profitable and was maintained and increased from year to year until Congress, in 1898, passed a bankrupt law, which, in a great measure, had the effect of greatly lessening the value of the services of the alert and proficient collection attorney. This resulted from the fact that under the provisions of that law the creditor "coming in at the eleventh hour" shared *pro rata* with those whose activity would otherwise have secured to them a valuable advantage.

Added to the loss thus sustained, Mr. Ziegler had the misfortune, in February, 1899, of losing by a destructive fire, his fine law library and his office with its entire contents, including a well devised and thoroughly indexed office brief book, covering about every conceivable question that could arise in commercial law, and which he had been compiling for a quarter of a century or more.

Mr. Ziegler enjoys the distinction of having been in the continuous practice at the Montgomery county bar for a longer period than any other of its members; of having been a member of the county's bar longer than any other member now in the practice here, and of being one of the two members that practiced here during the 70's, and still in the active practice, the other being Hon. A. B. Clark who was at the bar during nine years of that decade.

WILLIAM DUNKIN—(Prepared by ex-Governor Humphrey, at request of publisher)—Mr. William Dunkin was born at Flint Hill in Rappahannock county, Virginia, April 7, 1845. His parents belonged to old Virginia families whose record runs back to Colonial days, and on down through the period of the American Revolution.

The father, though a slave holder, was, in fact, opposed to the institution of slavery and, like many other Southern men of his time, hoped for its ultimate abolition. During the Civil War, as before, he was an unconditional Union man and stoutly supported the Federal government throughout that memorable struggle for its existence. He lived to see the Union preserved, slavery destroyed, and died June 23, 1868. It may, however, be said that, while the subject of this sketch took no part in the controversies of those days, he was not in full accord with his father's political views and failed to fully appreciate their wisdom until years afterward.

The son, William, when less than a year old, moved with his father's family to Harrison county, Virginia. His father was a physician and his family consisted of his wife and two step-children (W. M. and Mary C. Late) and an infant daughter and the subject of this sketch. The doctor and his wife and step-children owned a number of slaves, which were brought to the new home of nearly one thousand acres, which was purchased in 1846 and located about four miles from Clarksburg—and adjacent to Bridgeport—and on which a large stone house was built,

where William Dunkin, Jr., and the family of eight chiuldren were reared.

The doctor, soon after his arrival in Harrison county, established a lucrative practice which he held for fifteen years, when he retired, and resigned his etensive professional business to his step-son, who had graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Up to the breaking-out of the Civil War, in 1861, William Dunkin, Jr., and his brothers and sisters received only such education as the primitive subscription schools in that new country afforded, and during the war, their home being near the line of hostility between contending armies, but slight educational opportunities were offered. However, this lack was, in a manner, compensated for in the instruction received by the children from their father and private tutors at their home.

At the age of eighteen years, William Dunkin took "French leave" of his parents and went to New York City where he spent four months in the office of Edward P. Clark, a distinguished lawyer in that city, and, upon his return home, was forgiven and sent to the academy at Morgantown, West Virginia—the present State University—where he began a classical course. Eight months later, he left this school, on account of impaired health, and remained at home until 1871, having, in the meantime, administered on his father's estate. Some of the assets af the estate being located in the State of Michigan, he spent the winter of 1871 and 1872 there and, having closed up its affairs, he went to Lawrence, Kansas, and began the study of law in the office of Thacher & Banks in that historic city. After about one year of preparation he was examined by a committee and admitted to practice law in the District Court of Douglas county, Kansas, and a few months after, in the Supreme Court of the State. In March, 1873, he opened the office in Independence, Kansas, which he still occupies.

Though remarkably free from personal vanity, Mr. Dunkin felt the just and laudable pride of a true Virginian in the splendid history of his native State—the Mother of Presidents; but as a young and ambitious lawyer he drew his controlling inspiration from the more enduring fame of the Pinckneys, the Marshalls, the Wirts and other great jurists and lawyers of Virginia whose brilliant careers have so profoundly impressed the judicial history of the country, and shed imperishable luster upon the American bar. Indeed he was guided, from the start, by the well-known advice of William Wirt to a young lawyer, "to read law like a horse, pursue it indefatigably and suffer no butterfly's wings or stones to draw you aside from it." Accordingly, he resisted the temptation that comes to so many young attorneys to dabble in politics, or other lines of business, and confined himself exclusively to the study and practice of his chosen profession. Notwithstanding his unusually thorough

equipment, in the way of preliminary study, he devoted his leisure time to his books with remarkable assiduity.

He did not long wait for clients. Almost from the beginning, business came to him and in less than a year he was retained in much of the more important litigation pending in our courts. He rapidly acquired a practice that kept him busily employed, not only in the District Courts of this and neighboring counties, but extending to the Supreme and Federal Courts of Kansas.

His practice grew upon him steadily until it taxed his energies and time to the utmost limit, though few men equaled him in that peculiar faculty of dispatching business rapidly and well done. This practice he held for nearly a quarter of a century, down to the last few years, when he voluntarily relinquished part of it, in a measure, retiring from active professional work; retaining, however, his large library and his old office, or "work-shop," as he calls it, where he has spent so many of the best and busiest years of a strenuous professional life.

Of an active temperament, and being as vigorous as ever, both mentally and physically, he seems loth to entirely abandon his work as a lawyer and still retains a limited clientage among his old friends—including his attorneyship for the Santa Fe Railway Company—and acts as advisory counsel in the more important cases, especially in connection with the younger members of the bar, who consult him freely and draw liberally upon him for his judgement and advice.

In addition to this Mr. Dunkin devotes much time and attention to his extensive private business concerns, including the care of his large and valuable real estate holdings, taking special pride and interest in the management of his extensive farm properties in Montgomery county.

The very marked success of Mr. Dunkin as a lawyer, is easily accounted for by those who know him best. First, his natural gifts and mental endowments were decidedly favorable to the legal profession. Second, his preliminary training and education for the bar were thorough. Third, he supplemented these advantages by devoting his leisure to hard and persistent study of the law, after coming to the bar, observing Wirt's advice, before quoted, most faithfully. He thus became a strong lawyer, fully armed and equipped at every point, displaying a versatility of legal talent that was, to say the least, remarkable; and it is no disparagement to others to say, that as an all-round lawyer, he has had no superior at the Montgomery county bar, one of the strongest in the State.

To his thorough knowledge of the general principles of law, he adds a remarkable clearness of judgment in the application of these principles to the facts of the case under consideration, so that he is seldom mistaken as to the remedy to be invoked or the facts necessary to entitle a client to the relief asked for. He is skillful and resourceful in the trial

of causes, especially in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses. He is especially strong in the art of developing, marshaling and presenting testimony to the best advantage in support of his theory of a given case, and very artful in the examination of witnesses called to give expert testimony, particularly medical or surgical in character.

As an advocate, he affects neither the flowers of rhetoric, nor the finer graces of oratory; and yet, he is a strong, ready and fluent speaker. His success as an advocate lies in clear thinking, cogent reasoning, an earnest and forceful manner, with an instinctive grasp of the salient questions of law and fact involved in the cases at bar.

Mr. Dunkin is further aided in the trial of causes by the unbounded confidence of court, jury and his brethren of the bar in his absolute sincerity and the high sense of honor and probity which characterize his conduct at the bar, and in all the relations of life. It is safe to assert that during his longer service at the bar of the county, his word, once given, his promise once made, concerning the management of cases pending, was accepted with implicit confidence by his fellow lawyers, who never challenged or called in question the good faith or motives of his conduct.

He detests the sharp practices and doubtful methods occasionally employed by some, and at all times seeks to practice law on the high plane of an honorable and learned profession.

These well-known traits have contributed much to his standing with the courts and juries, giving him the victory in many a closely contested case, where the scales of justice seemed evenly balanced.

His conduct toward the court is ever respectful and dignified, but he never sought special favors from the bench. He asks only for fair treatment, relying on the law and the facts of his case, jealous of his rights as an attorney, and the interests of his client under the law which he has undertaken to protect.

His relations with his fellow-members-of-the-bar are always cordial and friendly, and his treatment of them uniformly courteous and manly. While he is justly regarded as a dangerous antagonist in the trial and management of hotly contested lawsuits, yet he commands the respect and confidence of both bench and bar by the frank and open methods that ever characterize his course both in his private and professional business. He never recognized the false distinction sometimes attempted between personal and professional integrity, and, as a lawyer, he has ever observed the same high standard of ethics, and lofty conception of honor that governed him in all the walks of life. His reward has been rich in a long and successful career at the bar, and in the unqualified respect and confidence of his professional brethren, which he richly deserves and enjoys; a well merited tribute—"more precious than rubies" —to his learning, integrity and ability as a lawyer.

Though a close student of political questions, and keenly interested

in public affairs, Mr. Dunkin never sought political preferment. He served a term or two as city attorney of Independence, and also as mayor, at a time when important public interests seemed to call for especially careful attention regardless of partisan considerations; and it is needless to say that he discharged the duties of these public trusts faithfully and efficiently, displaying a high order of ability for public affairs, both executive and administrative.

Too broad and tolerant in his mental makeup to be a rabid partisan, he is politically a Democrat of the Jefferson school. Positive in his convictions as to principles and policies, he is so fair and liberal in his conduct toward those who hold a different political faith, as to command the general respect and confidence of all his fellow citizens; and even his closest personal friendships and professional associations have been formed and maintained absolutely regardless of party lines. When he transplanted himself from Virginia to Kansas, had he followed the example of many others, and allied himself with the dominant (Republican) party, in which he had so many personal friends, there is little room for doubt that he would have found an open door to a successful political career, if his tastes and ambitions had inclined in that direction. He fully realized, however, that "the law is a jealous mistress;" that eminence in the legal profession requires a constancy of application that forbids the dissipation of time and energy necessary to the pursuit of political distinction, which, at best, is but transitory and fraught with untold disappointments, vanity and vexation of spirit.

Probably, only judicial honors ever tempted him, as they do most lawyers at times, but these, like political honors, in Kansas, are cast into the general partisan hotch potch and controlled by the conventions of the dominant political party to which Mr. Dunkin does not belong, though within its ranks he has hosts of personal friends who would be glad to see him round out his long and successful career at the bar, by an experience on the bench for which his talents and life work so eminently fit him.

To the younger aspirants for professional honors at the bar, the career of William Dunkin is valuable as a striking example of the success that can come only by the singleness of purpose, diligently pursued, which held him to his books and his briefs "without variableness or shadow of turning," coupled with a true conception of the high calling of a lawyer in connection with the administration of justice, concerning, as it does, the most vital affairs of society.

Whatever the future may hold in store for Mr. Dunkin in a professsional way, his record as a lawyer, already made, is certainly a most gratifying one to him, as it surely is to his multitude of friends. Like a veteran soldier, justly proud of the scars received as he stood on the "perilous edge of battle" on many historic fields, Mr. Dunkin can survey

and review with modest and becoming pride and satisfaction, his quarter century of active service at the bar, with its conflicts fierce and furious, its battles lost and won, its varied experiences, both pleasurable and exciting, that make up the life work of a busy lawyer; a retrospect, saddened only by the recollections of so many members of the Montgomery county bar, once so bright and active in the years gone by, who have removed to other fields of labor, or have gone to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

BIOGRAPHIES

EBENEZER ERSKINE WILSON—One of the incorporators of the county seat of Montgomery county and the pioneer merchant of that city, was the late subject of this memoir, E. E. Wilson. His life, from that August day in 1869, when he first occupied a spot on the Independence townsite, to the day of his death, August 28th, 1894, was a leading and active spirit in the public affairs of the county and by the character of his citizenship won the confidence and esteem of his city and county.

Ebenezer E. Wilson was a native of the "Keystone State." He was born at Elizabeth, in Allegheny county, November 21st, 1838, and was reared on his father's farm. His father provided him with only the advantages of a country school education. When the Rebellion came on his patriotic enthusiasm led him to enlist as a private soldier at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, April 22nd, 1861, but he was rejected because of a crippled hand. September 25th, of the same year, he enlisted in Company "C," of the 2nd West Virginia Cav., and passed into the service without question. His record shows his service to have been meritorious and he received promotions from the ranks to a captain's commission, as follows: Sergeant, November 1st, 1862; Orderly Sergeant, October 16th, 1863; Second Lieutenant, April 9th, 1864; First Lieutenant, November 26th, 1864; Captain, January 7th, 1865, and, as such, was mustered out at Wheeling, West Virginia, June 30th, 1865.

Returning home he remained a citizen of his native state 'till March, 1867, when he immigrated to Kansas, settling at Fontana, where he maintained his residence 'till August, 1869, when he drove into Montgomery county with the goods necessary to stock a small store in the proposed town of Independence. It was the first stock of goods brought to the place and the expense of getting them to their destination was $2.25 per hundred pounds. The building in which he installed it was one with dimensions 14x24 feet, and cost $500.00. It was one story high and the business that was done within its walls rendered it an important mart of trade in those days. In company with F. D. Irwin, he began business October 1st, and the partnership lasted two years. He was one of the earliest business men of Elk City, where he was identified perhaps two years, but his chief concern was for his favorite, Independence, and he maintained his residence there in almost unbroken continuance for twenty-five years. His high standing as a citizen commended him to the best consideration of the voters of the town and county and he held sev-



E. E. WILSON.

eral offices, beginning with that of Mayor of Independence. He was a member of the board of trustees, who incorporated the town July 23rd, 1870, and the next year was elected its chief executive officer. In 1874, he was appointed deputy county treasurer and did the work of the office as such 'till 1882, when he became treasurer himself. He was appointed postmaster of Independence by President Harrison, and died the incumbent of the office. He was prominent in the Grand Army, was post commander of McPherson Post, and was president of the Independence Reunion in 1881 and 1882.

Mr. Wilson was first married to Rebecca Braden, a lady of Washington, Pennsylvania, who died in a few months, at Grand View, Illinois, January 30th, 1872, he married Morna Moore, a native of Knox county, Illinois. January 30th, 1890, she died, leaving children: Zell, wife of Assistant General Freight Agent of the Mo. Pac. Ry., Arthur T. Stewart, of St. Louis, Mo.; Albert E., manager of the Hall-Baker Grain Co.'s elevator business in Coffeyville; Sallie B. and Floyd M., twins, born March 15th, 1878; Jennie M., wife of Thomas E. Wagstaff, of Coffeyville, born May 25th, 1880; and George T., born March 24th, 1883, who is in the state grain inspection department at Coffeyville.

Albert E. Wilson, second child of our subject, was born in Independence, Kansas, February 24th, 1876, and grew up and was educated in the public schools of that city. He took a course in short-hand in St. Louis, Mo., and at nineteen years of age began life as stenographer for Hall and Robinson, in the grain business in Coffeyville. He filled this position eighteen months and was then made the company's book-keeper, in which capacity he served two years, being then made manager of the firm's business in Coffeyville, in 1899. This firm was one of the leading exporters of grain in the west and their business in Coffeyville marks this city as one of their most important points.

Like his father, Mr. Wilson is a Republican, and was a delegate from Montgomery county to the state convention at Wichita in 1902, where he helped nominate W. J. Bailey for Governor of Kansas. He is committeeman for the third ward of Coffeyville and is secretary of the city central committee of his party. He is a Master Mason, an Elk and is unmarried.

HORACE H. CRANE—The names of some of the pioneers of the West are preserved in the names of towns and cities in the localities where they settled. This is true with the name which is here presented, it having taken its name from the gentleman who is herewith reviewed, and who, in 1868, first settled on the tract which now furnishes the site for the railway station of that name. Mr. Crane purchased the protection and right of settlement from the noted Osage Indian chief, Nopa-

walla, for the sum of one hundred dollars. This was to guarantee protection for ten families, which Mr. Crane wished to settle in that vicinity. It is worthy of note that while no paper was signed between the parties, the chief carried out his part of the agreement without a breach. There were at that time some four hundred Indians in that immediate vicinity, and some of them remained until the government removed them by force.

Horace H. Crane was born on the 15th of November, 1836, in Shalersville, Ohio, the son of William B. Crane, who was the son of Belden Crane, a native of Connecticut. Belden Crane reared seven children, Jerusha Chamberlain, Orville, Laura Tilden, William, Frederick, Asenath and Orlando. William B. Crane was born in Shalersville, Ohio, in 1803. He married Sallie Ann Olney, who was a sister of Jesse Olney, the author of the Olney Geography. To this union were born Asenath Fitch, now residing in Oklahoma; Calista Ryan, deceased; William W., who resides with Horace; Helen Cavert, deceased; Horace H., the subject of this review, and Oscar, deceased.

Horace H. Crane resided in the place of his birth until the age of nine, when he accompanied his parents to Appleton, Wisconsin, where he was living at the time of the Civil war. In 1862 he answered the call of his country and enlisted in Co. "I," 3rd Wis. Vol Cav., under Col. Barratow, General Blunt's division of the Army of the West. In this regiment he saw some active service, participating in the battles of Cane Hill and Pea Ridge, and in numerous skirmishes. Much of his service was in the escorting of government trains through Missouri and Arkansas. He was mustered out at Fort Scott, in August, 1863.

Before returning home from the army he purchased, in the vicinity of Fort Scott, a car load of horses, and took them through to Wisconsin, and disposed of them at his old home. After a short visit he returned to Kansas and settled on a farm near Leroy, Coffey county, from which place he came to Montgomery county in 1868, as stated.

While living in Coffey county, Mr. Crane met and married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Hunter) High, these parents being natives of the Keystone and Blue Grass states, respectively. Mrs. Crane was born in Warren county, Indiana, March 27th, 1842, where she lived until she was eighteen years of age, when she accompanied her parents to Coffey county, Kansas. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Crane four children have been born, viz: Charles O., of Bristol, I. T., who is married to Minnie St. John and has three children, Fred, Bessie and Paul; Frankie resides at home; Horace O. and Frederick H. reside at Elgin, Kansas. The quarter of land which Mr. Crane selected and filed on was in section 5-32-15. To this body he has added until he now owns 330 acres. Since the discovery of oil and gas he has been very active in drilling on his land and has met with much success.

During the residence of Mr. Crane in Sycamore township, he has evinced a lively interest in the educational and religious welfare of the community and has served in the various unpaid offices of the school district and township. He is a firm believer in fraternal principles and is a member of several of the most worthy fraternities. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner, is also a member of the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and of McPherson Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN NEWTON—Since 1884 there has lived in Sycamore township the gentleman above named, who has established a reputation for uprightness and integrity equaled by few and surpassed by none. He resides on section 7-31-15, where he cultivates one of the most tasty farms in the township.

Mr. Newton is a native of the "Buckeye" state, his birth occuring in Harrison county, March 14th, 1842. He was reared to farm life and accompanied his parents in their removal to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he continued to reside until the date of his coming to Montgomery county, Kansas. In May of 1865, he enlisted as a private soldier in Co. "D," 16th Ohio National Guard, under Colonel Taylor, and General Siegel, of the Army of the Potomac. He spent some four months in the service—being at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry—and was mustered out at the capital of his state.

Mr. Newton takes a good citizen's part in the life of his community. He has served on the school board and as road overseer of his district. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has been a Republican since he was able to cast a vote.

Turning now to the points of interest in the family history of Mr. Newton, the biographer recalls that he is a son of Isaac and Rachel (Murphy) Newton, both natives of Ohio. Isaac was a son of Levi and Mary Newton, whose children were: Ransom, Isaac, Levi, Zimena, Roxina and Annie. To the marriage of Isaac Newton and his wife were born nine children, as follows: Louise Hasebrook, Anne Smiley, of Jewit, O.; Martha Walker, of Urichsville, O.; Jane Brewster, of Montgomery county; Matilda Kennedy, of Columbus, Ohio; John, the subject of this review; Robert, of Illinois; Luther, deceased, and Albert, who resides in Ohio. After the death of the mother of these children, Isaac Newton married Mary J. Tope, to whom were born Cora Baumer and Netta Thomas, both of whom reside in Ohio.

The domestic life of our subject was begun March 2, 1866, when he was happily joined in marriage with Mary E. Balitt. Mrs. Newton was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, March 23rd, 1845, and is a daughter of Samuel and Mary A. (Baltzey) Balitt, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Newton's children are as follows: Mary

C. Wilson, with her four children, Nellie, Harris, Frank and Bulah, resides in Montgomery county; Sarah L. Mathis, resides in Indian Territory with her children, Maude, Frederick and Lester M.; Isaac, yet at home; Daniel O., of Montgomery county; Luman B., at home, and Carrie M. Oliver, with her daughter, Flora, resides in Sycamore, Kansas.

As a member of this family there is at present the mother of Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Mary Balitt, now in her 80th year.

WILLIAM CAHOON BAYLIES—The pioneer has been the advance guard of civilization and about his personality clings the story of the advance, the struggle and the final victory. What is true of him in other localities is true of him in Montgomery county. He has helped to lay the foundation for the splendid work going on about us and to him who came at the beginning, remained to the finish and is here now, is due great credit, now and everlasting. In this list and belonging to this class we are pleased to present William C. Baylies, the subject of this review.

Mr. Baylies came to Montgomery county in July, 1869, when the Red Men ruled, but chaos reigned. He came as a settler and in search of a home and he located on section 16, township 32, range 15, just south of Table Mound, where the transition from nature to art persistently and systematically took place. He came to the county by wagon, with less than fifty dollars in his pocket, from the state of Iowa. He is, by nativity, a Southern man but by disposition and training, decidedly Northern. He was born in St. Helena Parish, Louisiana, July 27th, 1843, and is a son of Nicholas Baylies, who was born in Vermont's capital April 9th, 1809. His grandfather was also Nicholas Baylies, born on the 9th of April, 1869, in Massachusetts, and Nicholas and Mary were the parents of three children, namely: Horatio N., Mary R., and Nicholas. They emmigrated from the Old Bay State and settled near Montpelier, Vermont, where their children grew up. Their youngest child married Harriet Helen Cahoon, a daughter of William Cahoon, of Lyndon, Vermont, a lineal descendent of the famous founder of the Colony of Rhode Island. (It is a distinction worthy of record to descend from the first great pioneer preacher, Roger Williams.) Eight children were born to Nicholas and Harriet Baylies, as follows: William C., Ripley N., Lawson W., Mary H., Charles E., Oscar S., Francis A., and George A.

When William C. Baylies was eight years old his parents returned north with their family, after having spent several years in the South, and located in Griggsville, Illinois, where they resided 'till 1858, going thence to Des Moines, Iowa. The common schools had to do with the education of our subject and when the Rebellion came on he enlisted in Company "K," 10th Iowa Inf., under Col. Perczell. His regiment formed a part of the 15th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and was in bat-

tle at Island No. 10, New Madrid, Corinth, Vicksburg, thence east to the aid of Rosecrans at Chattanooga, thence on the campaign of Atlanta and the march to the sea. Its service ended with the march up through the Confederacy from Savanna to Washington, D. C., where Mr. Baylies received orders to proceed to Little Rock, Arkansas, from which point he was ordered to Davenport, Iowa, to be mustered out, on the 15th of August, 1865. He enlisted as a private, was promoted through the grades of non-commissioned officers and commissioned a First Leutenant, and as such, was mustered out.

In the spring of 1866, Mr. Baylies began a trip which gave him his first experience with the frontier. He went to the Territory of Montana, where he was employed in the gold diggings, and in other ways, without much profit to himself and, after three years, returned to Iowa and a month afterward started on his pioneering trip to Kansas.

February 14th, 1878, Mr. Baylies married Rachel M., widow of Dr. William E. Henry, and a daughter of H. T. and Nancy I. Butterworth. By her first marriage Mrs. Baylies has two sons, Prof Thomas B. and William E. Henry, mention of whom is made on another page of this volume. A daughter, Caroline C., is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Baylies. She is a junior in the Kansas State University. Clara, an orphan girl, is a member of the Baylies household. She has found a welcome and comfortable home there for twelve years and is a valuable acquisition to the family.

Table Mound, on which the Baylies home is situated, is one of the highest points in Montgomery county. It rises more than two hundred feet above Elk river and contains an area of some six hundred acres, and forms a large part of the one thousand or more acres of the Henry and Baylies estate. The Baylies cottage stands on the eastern edge of the abrupt decline and overlooks, from its almost dizzy height, the entire landscape below and furnishes a magnificent "birds eye" view. The The mound is underlaid with Iola limestone and commercial shale and is, perhaps, doomed to destruction for the manufacture of portland cement.

Mr. Baylies is honorable in dealing, modest in bearing and influential as a citizen. His home is filled with good cheer and hospitality and is presided over by a genuine woman, his wife. In early life Mrs. Baylies was a teacher. She is a lady of culture and refinement and in the rearing of their children she and her husband have honored society and won distinction for themselves.

GEORGE B. SMITH—George B. Smith, a farmer of Sycamore township, and a citizen of the county since 1896, is a South Carolinian by birth and an Indianian by adoption. Born December 16th, 1845, in Ander-

son district, he left the "Palmetto State" with his parents at the age of five years and became a resident of Boone county, Indiana. Here he grew to manhood—the war interfering somewhat with his education, so far as book-knowledge goes—but giving him an opportunity to take lessons in that greater, and in some respects, more important school—the school of experience. Many a boy left the school-room in those days with but a smattering of "book larnin'" and graduated from Uncle Sam's Technical School in 1865, with that broad culture which comes with travel and association with kindred minds. Mr. Smith enrolled in this school on the 22nd of December, 1863, becoming a member of Company "F," 40th Ind. Vol. Inft., Col. John W. Blake commanding.

This regiment mobilized with the Fourth Army Corps and reached Sherman's army in time to participate in the battle of Resaca, and shortly after at Buzzard's Roost. At the spectacular fight at Kenesaw Mt., Mr. Smith's enthusiasm carried him within the enemy's lines and he became an unwilling hostage at dreaded Andersonville. Owing to the fact that "Uncle Billy" had gathered up a few of the Confederates, which Hood thought he might need on his trip north, exchange became possible, and Mr. Smith was thus compelled to experience the horrors of that noted resort but a short time. He rejoined the army in time to help General Thomas administer the two castigations at Franklin and Nashville, and then spent the remainder of his service in the Southwest, not being mustered out until January of 1866, that event occurring at Texana, Texas.

After the war, our subject returned to Indiana, and after a period in his home county, in 1871 he moved over into Carroll Co., Ind. Here he engaged in farming until 1876, and then came to the "Sunflower State." Up to 1896, he farmed in Jefferson, Elk and Labette counties, in which latter year he settled in Montgomery county.

Mr. Smith is a gentleman of good sense, popular in his community, and active in all that promises well for the people. He has been a member of the school board for the past five years, is a working member of the Christian church, and is, of course, a member of the Grand Army.

Mentioning the salient points in Mr. Smith's family history we note that he is a son of Thomas G. Smith, who was born in South Carolina, and is one of twelve children. Their names as far as known being George W., Nancy, Thomas, Millie and Joseph.

Thomas G. Smith was born in Pickens district, South Carolina, January 22nd, 1811, was there reared and at maturity married Jane, daughter of George Braswell. This lady was a native of that state and was born November 11, 1817. She became the mother of fifteen children, seven living to maturity; their names being: Caron E. Franks, of Mulvane, Kansas; Nancy J. Moore, of Montgomery county; Camilla E. Decker, of Claypool, Indiana; George B., Sarah C. Thompson, of Hopeton,

Ok.; Miranda A. Coppock, of Hamilton county, Indiana, and Madison S., who resides in the same county.

George B. Smith, the honored subject of this review, married in Kansas on the 30th of June, 1878, Rachel E. Wilkerson. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of J. C. and Eliza Wilkerson, all natives of Kentucky. To her husband she has borne four children—Charles L. resides in Independence, Kansas; John T. in Montgomery county, as also do Inez and Lulu, the latter at home and the former the wife of Homer L. Bretches.

Mr. Smith and his family are highly regarded in the county of their adoption, where they expect to pass the remainder of their days.

J. M. COURTNEY—Cherryvale was still in its swaddling clothes when J. M. Courtney took up residence within its borders. He helped nurse it into vigorous and lusty youth, witnessed the passing of the line into manhood, and glories now in the evidences of its strength and prosperity. During these years he has been constant in his interest in the progress of the city and has given much time and effort to the building up of those institutions which constitute its pride, and particularly in the line of education. His various official duties as justice of the peace, superintendent of the waterworks, and vice president of the Montgomery County Bank, keep him in close touch with the people and make him a potent factor in the development which is now taking place in his section of the county.

March 31st, 1840, and Trumbull county, Ohio, mark the date and place of birth of Mr. Courtney. Michael and Grace (Piersol) Courtney were the names of his parents, both natives of the "Buckeye State," and the faher a shoemaker by trade. They were respected members of society, devout communicants of the Methodist church, and of intense and loyal patriotism. They removed to Illinois in 1845, where the father died in Vermillion county the same year. His wife survived him over a half century, dying at the advanced age of eighty-three years, in 1901. They reared nine children, four of whom still survive. After the death of the father the family went back to Mercer county, Pa., in 1847, where our subject was reared to man's estate. He passed the years of early manhood in helping cultivate the home farm, and was thus occupied when the tocsin of war resounded through the land, calling those of patriot blood to save the nation from disunion. In October of 1861, he left the furrow and became a private in Company "I," Second Penn. Cav. This regiment joined the forces about Washington, but Mr. Courtney did not see much of the active fighting, as he was soon taken sick with that soldier's scourge, the measles, which in turn was followed by an attack of smallpox. After a dreary time in the hospital, our subject recovered sufficiently to act as a nurse to the wounded, and, owing to the urgent de-

mand for that kind of help, he was kept there on detail until he was discharged for disability, the smallpox having left his eyes in bad condition.

After the war, Mr. Courtney went to Vermillion county, Illinois, for a period, and in 1866 located in Labette county, Kansas, where he continued to reside to the date of his coming to Cherryvale, 1876. With the exception of a year spent at Eureka Springs in the vain attempt to improve the health of his wife, our subject has held continuous residence in the city. He ran a drug store for several years, then went into the real estate business, which he has followed in connection with his duties as superintendent of the water works, his appointment dating from 1892. During these years he has been most active in the civic life of the community, serving as city treasurer, trustee of the County High School, member of the city school board, and has been now for three terms a justice of the peace.

Married life with Mr. Courtney began July 15th, 1866. The wife of his youth was Mary E. Wood, daughter of Daniel Wood. Her death occurred without issue, and on February 15th, 1885, our subject was joined to the lady who now presides over his household, Flora C. Willis. Her parents were J. W. and Mary Willis, residents of Illinois. Two children have been born—Earl M. and Rhea M. Mr. Courtney and family are members of the Methodist church, while he belongs to the Masons, the Woodmen, the A. O. U. W., the K. of H. and the G. A. R. He is an ardent Republican and a valued worker in the party. No more highly respected citizen is to be found within the confines of the city.

ROBERT SAMUEL PARKHURST—Conspicuous among the pioneers of Montgomery county is the venerable subject of this brief notice. His advent to the county was at a date prior to the removal of the Red Man to his new reservation in the Indian Territory, and when things social were in a somewhat chaotic condition; yet he went about his daily task of driving the initial stakes toward the building of his Western home and laid the foundation for a career of success and usefulness.

Robert S. Parkhurst settled in Montgomery county, Kansas, in October, 1869. He was at the head of a colony of Indiana settlers, few of whom now remain, but some of whom are still represented in the county. There were seventeen families of them and they drove teams overland from Johnson county, Indiana. Mr. Parkhurst had resided in that state since 1826, and, with the exception of three years, was engaged in the successful cultivation of the soil. During this three years' exception he was one of the proprietors of the "New York Store" in Franklin, the county seat, and out of both his ventures—as farmer and merchant—he realized abundantly to give him a good start in Kansas. When he drove



R. S. PARKHURST AND BROTHERS.

on to the townsite of Independence it had only just been laid off. He came out to accomplish something permanent with the several thousand dollars he brought along and some sixteen houses sprang into existence in the new town as a result of his public spirit and foresight. He took up land also and began the preparation of a country home. His efforts at farming were amply and rapidly rewarded and as he approached the evening of life he found himself possessed of many hundred acres of land. Twelve hundred of this he divided amongst his children and, a few years later—when he had accumulated other large areas—fourteen hundred acres more were set off to his heirs, and still his resources were far from being exhausted. Perhaps few men have made the soil of Montgomery county respond so freely as he. He has centered his efforts in the one line and, except for his connection with the First National Bank, as a stockholder, he has not deviated from the life of a farmer.

Mr. Parkhurst was born in Kentucky, February 2nd, 1823. His parents were John and Abigail (Sellers) Parkhurst, the former born in Tennessee about 1790, and died in Johnson county, Indiana, at about seventy-five years old. His wife died in the same county being the mother of the following children, namely: Matilda, Owen, Robert S., James, Polly A., Sarah, John A., Caroline, Abigail, Wilson, Elijah, Daniel and Martha.

The youth of R. S. Parkhurst was passed chiefly at work on his father's farm. He acquired little education and began life in a limited way. When he decided to come west he induced many of his friends to join him and five weeks of the autumn of 1869 were passed making the trip out to Independence. The first winter Mr. Parkhurst housed his family in a hay house in which his horses also were sheltered. In the spring other buildings of a frontier character were provided and the work of actual improvement was begun. How well he accounted for his first twenty-five years here is told in the property accumulations already alluded to. Political achievements he has none. He was reared a Democrat and has given support to the faith all his life. He has had no ambition for office; has been ambitious to be a good citizen and provide for his domestic wants.

In April, 1843, Mr. Parkhurst married Lucretia Henry, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Musselman) Henry. Mrs. Parkhurst was born in Kenucky in 1824 and is the mother of four daughters, as follows: Abigail, widow of Louis Hudiberg, of Montgomery county; Mary E., wife of John Hetley, of Independence, Kansas; Matilda, who married Richard H. DeMott, a prominent farmer of Montgomery county; and Lucinda, wife of William E. Smith, of Independence.

Mr. Parkhurst is a Mason. He belongs to the blue lodge and chapter and is a Baptist of the old predestinarian order, and has been a member of the denomination many years.

ARCHIBALD L. SCOTT—Among those settlers of Montgomery county who have emphasized their presence in the world of achievement in the field of agriculture prominently appears the name of Archibald L. Scott, of Sycamore township, farmer, soldier and honored citizen. To win a pronounced victory in the domain of agriculture, to accumulate and improve a vast body of land, princely in dominion, in less than two decades and to establish a wide civil and political confidence, ranking one as a leading citizen of his municipality, mentions, in brief, the events in the career of our subject and serves to indicate the real character of his citizenship.

March 10th, 1884, he became a citizen of Montgomery county, and settled on section 10, township 31, range 15. Then his identity with Kansas farming began and the history of his efforts in this and kindred vocations finds its strongest utterance in the possession of an estate of nine hundred and two acres of land.

The native place of Mr. Scott is Tyler county, West Virginia. He was born near Sistersville, October 6, 1841, was a son of George Scott, and grew up on his father's farm. The latter was born in County Donnegal, Ireland, in 1811, came to the United States in 1816 with his father, Archibald Scott. The grandfather had a family of sons, John and George, both of whom died in Hancock county, Illinois, the former in 1882—leaving a family—and the latter in 1898. George Scott was an active, positive citizen of his community, took an interest in its various affairs, was first a Whig, then a Democrat and finally a Republican. He married Easter West, who died in 1846, being the mother of the following children: Wesley S., of Pleasance county, W. Va.; William, deceased; Archibald L., of this review; Margaret A., who married Wm. C. Sine, of Toronto, Ohio; Amos C., of Carthage, Illinois. Rachel Williams became the second wife of George Scott, and her children were: George N., of Hamilton, Illinois; Charles A., of Brady's Bend, Pa.; Ellen, deceased, and David O.

The education of Archibald L. Scott was limited in quantity. The log school house was both his preparatory school and university, and his service in school seemed to be of less importance than his services on the farm. The serious responsibilities of life began with him before he was twenty years of age, and in 1860, he crossed over into Martinsburg, Ohio, where he was employed for a time in a tannery. June 5th, 1861, he enlisted in Company "B," 4th Ohio Inf., Col. Loren Andrews, of Gambier College. His service began in West Virginia, at Clarksburg, and he participated in the fight at Rich Mountain. He was enlisted for three months, but the regiment was reorganized in Camp Denison for three years, it being one of the first Ohio regiments so to do. From the Rich Mountain battlefield the command followed the Baltimore & Ohio Ry. to Fort Pendleton and took Rumney, was engaged at Patterson's Creek,

Martinsburg, Winchester and finally fought Stonewall Jackson at Kerntown, giving that Confederate chieftain his first and only defeat on a fair field. The next move of the command was toward Fredericksburg, and then to the Shenandoah Valley by way of Manassas Junction and Front Royal. An advance was made to cut off Jackson at Port Republic, thence back to Front Royal, to Alexandria and to Harrison's Landing, where a junction with the Army of the Potomac was effected. The main battles fought while with the Army of the Potomac were the closing days of the Seven Days' Fight, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. At this juncture Mr. Scott's time expired and he was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, to be mustered out of service. He enlisted as a private, declined a sergeancy, was color bearer in two engagements and was wounded three times in the battle of Chancellorsville, in the hand, thigh and by a piece of iron under the left ear. The ball taken from his left thigh is in his possession, a relic of the great citizen war.

Mr. Scott changed his uniform for a workingman's garb and became an oil well driller, with a spring-pole for power, in the West Virginia field. Leaving there he went into the Pennsylvania field and was connected with oil production in the two states for nineteen years. In the meantime he came to Kansas—in 1870—and was located for a time in Neodesha, where he did carpenter work and served the village as its marshal, the first one it had. While there—June 10th, 1872—he married and soon after returned to the Pennsylvania oil fields, where he continued an operator 'till his final advent to the Sunflower State, in 1883.

Mrs. Scott was Clara McWilliams, a daughter of Wallace and Mary McWilliams, pioneers to Kansas from Knox county, Ohio, settling at Geneva, in Allen county, in August, 1860. The parents afterward moved to Neodesha, where they died, leaving children: Rena, deceased wife of Abraham Ross; David, deceased; William B., of Caney, Kansas; Burnie, deceased, married E. N. Lewis; Moses and Charles, deceased; Mrs. Scott; John, of Coffeyville, Kansas, and Eugene, of Neodesha, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott's children are Howard A., deputy county attorney of Montgomery county, Kansas, who was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. "G," 20th Kansas—Filipino insurrection—and was promoted to captain of Co. "A," but mustered out as captain of Co. "G," having been assigned back to his first company; George W., married Mabel Lane, resides in Montgomery county, and has one child, Edna Cleo; Archibald L., Edwin P., Walter W., and Henry J. Scott conclude the list.

As a citizen Mr. Scott has wielded a political influence in Montgomery county. He was a Republican when he became a voter and acted with that party 'till the confusing and discordant elements of the political atmosphere began to vibrate in 1890, and for the next eight years assumed positive shape and shook the very foundation stones of the domi-

nant parties, finally absorbing one and unifying the whole into a mass of "unterrified." To this new political force Mr. Scott gave his allegiance and by it he was nominated, in 1890, Representative to the Legislature. He served the winter of 1890-1 in the House and was chairman of the committee on assessment and taxation. He was a member of the library and other committees, but gave more attention to the reform of our tax laws and succeeded in getting a bill through the House covering the subject, but the Senate sounded its death knell by inaction. He served with Elder and other once noted and prominent Populists, and while he was for Judge Doster for United States Senator, he voted for Wm. A. Peffer.

Mr. Scott has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1868, when he joined the order at Spencer, West Virginia, Siloam lodge. He holds his membership in Harmony lodge, Neodesha.

DANIEL STARKEY—February 12, 1878, Daniel Starkey, of this personal mention, came into Montgomery county and settled in West Cherry township. At the end of a half dozen years he purchased a quarter section of land in section 22, township 31, range 16, and personally conducted it till 1898, when he moved to Wilson county, where he yet resides, leaving the conduct of the old homestead to his son, Harvey.

LaGrange county, Indiana, was the native place of Daniel Starkey and his birth occurred March 1, 1848. His father was Thomas Starkey of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Holsinger. The father was a son of Benjamin Starkey, who married into the Francis family and was the father of nine children.

Thomas Starkey was a colonel of militia in Ohio, was born in Pennsylvania, and descended from Pennsylvania ancestry. He was a justice of the peace for a quarter of a century in Indiana and was a well-known auctioneer. His wife was a daughter of William Holsinger and bore him thirteen children. Those mentioned here are William, who died of wounds received on Sherman's march to the sea: Mrs. Jane Case, of LaGrange county, Indiana; Mrs. Susan Quinn, of California; Benjamin, of Clinton county, Indiana; Priscilla, wife of R. Finley; Daniel, our subject; Adaline, who married Charley Bartlett, of Indiana; Mrs. Ida Eminger, of Indiana; Mrs. Ada Shamblin, of Michigan; Mrs. Lettie Sturge, of Indiana; Mrs. Bessie Coleman, of California; Mrs. Alice Myers, of Indiana; and Mrs. Rhoda Lovitt, of Illinois.

Mr. Starkey of this notice, took for his wife, Abbie Brown, who was born in Erie county, New York, December 25, 1854. Her parents were Irving and Jane (Mann) Brown, people of New York birth. Two sons constitute the issue of Mr. and Mrs. Starkey, viz: Harvey, a Montgomery county farmer, whose wife was Miss Ella Hull, born in Nodaway county, Missouri, and a daughter of Eleazer and Emma Hull, natives of New Jer-

sey. An only child, Marcus M., is the issue of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Starkey. Charles Starkey is the younger child of our subject and he married Ella McKinney. Their family has one child, Ernest.

Mr. Starkey was one of the prominent and active members of the Farmers' Alliance, years ago, holds to Populist principles in politics, has served on various committees, and a number of terms on the school board.

REVILO NEWTON—Cherryvale, of this county, had not been incorporated very many years when this worthy and respected citizen took up his residence within its borders. He, at that time, was connected with a private bank, which afterward became the Montgomery County National Bank, of which he has, since its inception, been cashier. He has taken a keen interest in the advancement and development of the town and has been especially active in the building up of its educational institutions and in giving tone and strength to the religious life of the community. He has been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School for twenty-five years and since his settlement in the town has been a potent factor in shaping, through that institution, the moral tone of the community. During much of this time, he has been connected, in an official way, with the school systems of the county, and has been exceedingly active in securing the best educational facilities for the use of the growing municipality.

Revilo Newton is a native of Illinois, born on the 11th of April, 1842, in La Salle county. He was there reared to man's estate, receiving a fair common school education, though this was interrupted by the approach of the great Civil War. He took a gallant part in this sanguinary struggle. He went from the school room to the field, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company "A," Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. This regiment became part of the army of the Cumberland, its first smell of powder being at the bloody battle of Perryville and subsequently at the Stone River struggle. He then went with Rosecrans to Chattanooga, but before active operations were begun at that point, he was taken sick and was compelled to return to the hospital, where he received his discharge in December of 1863. This ended his military experience, as he never recovered his health sufficiently to bear the rigors of military life. He resumed his school life, taking a commercial course and then entering the mercantile business in Tonica, Illinois. Later he removed to Iowa where he continued business five years, thence to Monunk, Illinois, where he spent twelve years behind the counter. This brings us to the date of his settlement in Montgomery county. In 1882, he made Montgomery county his home, as stated, and became connected with a private banking institution. This was later merged into the Montgomery County National Bank, in 1892, one of the safest and solidest financial institutions of

Southern Kansas. C. C. Kincaid is president, Mr. Newton cashier and S. J. Howard assistant cashier. The bank has a capital of $50,000 and carries a surplus of $6,000.

In the different communities in which our subject has resided, he has always taken a most active part in its municipal life, having been, at one period or another, mayor of the four different towns in which he has lived.

At the time he left Illinois he was the representative of his district in the State Legislature and was one of the best known men of that section. Since his residence in this State, he has been active in many different lines of service, having been a member of the board of trustees at the inception and building of the present county high school of Montgomery county and on this board he served a period of four years.

He and his family are active workers in the M. E. church, in which organization he holds several official positions. His love for children has led him to be active in any work that looks to the proper development of the child mind and he has, as already stated, devoted practically a life time to Sunday School work, having been superintendent of the Sunday School from six years prior to the date of his coming to Kansas. No more earnest worker in this line resides in the county.

Mr. Newton is a member of the Masonic order, Blue lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is also a member of the Noble Order of the Mystic Shrine. In political affairs Mr. Newton has always taken an exceedingly active and prominent part and was a delegate to the Kansas City convention of the Democratic party in 1900.

The domestic life of our subject has been a happy one, beginning in 1865, when he was joined in marriage with Ada Anderson, a native of Ripley, Brown county, Ohio. To this marriage two daughters were born, Revilla, and Minnie, deceased.

Mentioning briefly a few points in the family history of Mr. Newton, the biographer notes that he was the son of Major George M. and Fanny (Loomis) Newton, both of whom were natives of Green county, New York. They were farmers by occupation, and the father also followed carpentering and the mill-wright busines. They were early settlers in Illinois, having removed to the State in 1834, traveling overland by wagon. George Newton was a major in the New York militia and was very active in the public life of the different communities in which he resided. He was postmaster of Tonica, Illinois, for a number of years, that point having been located as a station when the Illinois Central was built through his farm. He died at the age of seventy years, his wife having passed away some years previous at the age of forty-five. They were prominent members of the Baptist church and stanch supporters of every good cause in the communities in which they lived. They reared a family of six children, of whom but three survive.

HARVEY A. TRUSKETT—The readers of this volume are here introduced to one of the best and most favorably known men of Montgomery county; one whose connection with the business interests of the enterprising community of Caney has been of great value, and whose wide acquaintance among financiers makes him a potent factor in the development of this section. As president of one of Montgomery county's solid financial institutions, the Home National Bank of Caney, he wields an influence widespread in its beneficient character, and always exerted in the interest of good government and right living.

Harvey A. Truskett is a "Buckeye" by birth, borne in Monroe county, October 7, 1855, the son of Thomas W. and Elizabeth (Williams) Truskett, pioneer settlers of that county. They were both natives of Pennsylvania, Thomas having been born November 25, 1822, the wife the previous year on the first day of August. Reared to maturity in the "Keystone State", they there married and at once began life in the then "far west," the county in which our subject was born. They were farmers by occupation and well fitted to play their part in the development of a new agricultural community. Remaining in Ohio until 1859, the family removed to Cooper county, Missouri, where they continued tilling the soil. Morgan county, of the same state, and Vermont county, Missouri, then became their home until 1880, when they settled on a farm in Montgomery county, Kansas. Here the parents were worthy and respected citizens until their death, the father passing to rest on the 16th of January, 1887, the mother on September 20, 1894. Mr. Truskett is remembered as one of the immortal band who, in the dark days of '61 '65, offered themselves as living sacrifices for the principle of equality before the law. He became a member of the First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, in which regiment he fought valiantly to the end. While in the service he suffered capture and imprisonment, but was fortunate enough to be exchanged. Mr. and Mrs. Truskett became the parents of eight children, of whom six are yet living.

Of the family Harvey A. was the seventh child. Though born within the confines of the "Buckeye State" he is by rights a true westerner, as he was but four years of age when he crossed the Mississippi. The cruel war and the disturbed condition of the country immediately succeeding it deprived him, as well as thousands of others, of that precious boon, a good education. The school of adversity through which he passed, however, taught him many valuable lessons of thrift and economy, which compensated to some extent the loss of book knowledge. He early became his own business man and engaged successfully in farming and stock raising, accompanying the family to Montgomery county in 1880. He was occupied at a point known as Elgin, Chautauqua county, for a period of two years, when he went down into the Territory and for the following twelve years was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising.

In the year 1892, Mr. Truskett located in Caney, engaging in the lumber and grain business until 1896, when he organized the present financial institution, of which he has since been president. The Home Bank is capitalized at $25,000 and carries a list of deposits aggregating some ninety to one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Truskett is held in high esteem in his community, where he has been honored by membership in the town council and has also served as township clerk. Politically he affiliates with the party of reform and is looked upon as one of its trusted advisers.

Marriage was contracted by our subject in Elgin, Kansas, on the 8th of December, 1880. Mrs. Truskett was Ida F. Gepford, daughter of Silas H. and Jennie Gepford, early pioneers of Bourbon county, Kansas. She is the mother of four promising children—Edwin E., Harvey H., Arthur F. and Lita M. To this family was added a niece, Miss Elsie Truskett, whom they reared and educated, and who is now an efficient employe of the bank.

Reared to exacting and toilsome labor, schooled by adversity's hard knocks and fighting his way step by step from penury to prosperity, Harvey A. Truskett has reached a plane, while yet in the prime of life, where he can give full reign to the promptings of a nature benevolent and full of the milk of human kindness. No worthy case of need is ever turned from his door unaided and the struggling youth finds in him a sympathetic and kindly adviser and helper. He and his family merit the large place which they are accorded in the hearts of friends and neighbors in Caney and Montgomery county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the family are members of the Christian church.

MRS. JANE BLUE.—The tide of immigration to Montgomery county in the earlier years was at its flood in the year 1871. Many of the pioneer families of the county date their coming in that year, among them the lady whom the biographer is now permitted to review. She was born in Vermillion county, Indiana, in the year 1836, and was reared in that county and educated at Eugene, Indiana. Her parents were Jacob and Sarah (Hall) Coslett. They were farmers in Vermillion county and pioneer settlers of that section of the State. Their family consisted of six children, three, only, of whom are now living: William, who lives in Douglas county, Illinois, and is a prominent farmer of that section of the State; Mrs. Jane Blue, the subject of this sketch; William, also a leading farmer, of Cherokee county, Kansas.

Mrs. Blue was first married to David Wise in the year 1853 in her native county in the "Hoosier State." Mr. Wise was a leading farmer of the county and they reared seven children, four of whom are now living: Margaret A., who married William Blancet, a native of Ohio, and

has three children, two living, viz: Minnie, wife of Thornton McCune, of Oklahoma, and Alice, who married William Carpenter and lives in Montgomery county, Kansas; the four children of Alice being Nettie, Orval, Bertha, and Earl. Clara Belle Wise married Frank Smith, of Independence, with two children, Donoven and Forest. Minnie Wise married Robert Perry and lives in Bourbon county with their seven children. Eliza E. Wise married David A. Clark and had four child ren, Harry, Charlie, Ira, and Grace. Mrs. Clark is now dead.

David Wise died in 1874 and in 1878, Mrs. Wise was joined in marriage to Jacob Wise, a brother of her first husband. Four years later he died. In 1896, March 1, Mrs. Wise married David Blue. He was a native of Ohio and was a gallant soldier of the Civil War, having enlisted as a volunteer in an Indiana regiment in April of 1861, and served his country faithfully to the close of that sanguinary struggle, and being discharge in 1865. He was a commercial traveler by ocupation, handling nursery stock. He traveled for a period of nine years for the famous seed house of D. M. Ferry, and later for a silverware manufacturing company of Detroit, Michigan.

The farm on which Mrs. Blue now resides was purchased in 1871 by her first husband. It is located four miles from the county seat town of Independence and consists of eighty acres, making one of the best farms in that section of the county. In religious belief, Mrs. Blue is a member of the United Brethren Church.

ABIGAIL HUDIBERG—One of the worthy pioneers of Montgomery county, whose memory runs with remarkable clearness back to the days of 1869, the date of her arrival here, is Mrs. Abigail Hudiberg of Independence township. The events of the long and weary overland journey hither from Johnson county, Indiana, together with fifteen other families, are as happenings of yesterday to her, and that first winter in their strange new home in the straggling village of Independence, with the boundless prairie all about them, peopled with Indians and coyotes, yet howls its lonely requiem in her ears. The comfortable farm house of the present day is in strange contrast to the 14x16 board shanty in which they shivered through the winter, and the little log hotel, the four "straw" houses, and the single general store of that time make an odd picture in contrast to the splendid business and residence properties of the present.

Mrs. Hudiberg was born in Johnson county, Indiana, March 7, 1843, the daughter of Robert S. and Letitia (Henry) Parkhurst, a full sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. In 1863, she married in that county, Louis Hudiberg, son of John and Elizabeth Hudiberg, whose other children were Samuel, Thomas, Mary A., Lorinda and Elijah

(twins) and John. Mr. and Mrs. Hudiberg resided in Johnson county for six years and then came to Kansas. When spring came after that first uncomfortable winter, they located on a claim six miles from the village, where they have since, in the main, maintained their home. Here the parents and three children began the battle of life anew and succeeded, before the death of the husband, in making a very comfortable home. Mr. Hudiberg died in 1890, leaving Mrs. Hudiberg with a family of nine children, as follows: Robert S., a farmer of Chautauqua county, who married Anna Gray and has four children—Nellie, Alice, Matthew and May; John E., Independence; George, a farmer of Sycamore township, married Jessie Webber and has two children—Leo and Bessie; Lorinda and Wilfred are twins; Lorinda lives at home; Wilfred married Mattie Berger and resides with his mother, with his two children—Louis and Amy; Albert, a farmer of the county, married Lillie Drennen and has two children, Hazel and Glenn; Walter S., Myrtle and Elmer are at home.

These are all "likely" children, well trained, and of good capabilities, who, together with their revered mother, are highly regarded in the community where they have so long made their home.

JUDGE THOMAS HARRISON—In the passing away of the subject of this memoir, Montgomery county lost one of its landmarks of civilization and a venerable and worthy pioneer. He identified himself with this frontier municipality in August, 1869, and from thence forward to his death was an active participant in its affairs. As scholar, lawyer, public official and farmer his citizenship was of the genuine type and his character unreproached.

Settlers were widely separated in Montgomery county when Thomas Harrison, of this review, cast his lot with the frontier municipality and took a government entry near Verdigris City in 1869. The McTaggart mill and homestead marks the sight of his original "claim," taken up not so much with the intention of proving up on it, perhaps, as to the more closely identify himself with the county and to seal a tie of common interest with its citizens. He did little toward the actual improvement of his claim, being a lawyer and engaged in the practice of his profession at old Liberty. When the question of a permanent county seat was settled in favor of Independence he ultimately established his office in that place and maintained it there till March 30, 1877, when failing health forced him to relinquish the law and seek rest and renew his vigor in the pure air and exercise of the farm. He purchased an eighty-acre tract adjoining in the four corners of sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, township 33, range 15, where, with the exception of his years in official service, he passed the remainder of his life.



JUDGE THOS. HARRISON.

Judge Harrison was born in Northamptonshire, England, on the 21st of September, 1825. At seven years of age his parents came to the United States and settled in Utica, New York, but remained there only four years when they came on west to LaSalle, now Kendall county, Illinois, where they died. His father was Thomas Harrison and his mother was Mary (Musson) Harrison who reared to maturity eight of their nine children, namely: William, deceased, ex-member of the Kansas Legislature from Butler county, ex-probate judge and a prominent citizen of the county; Mary, who died in Wisconsin, married Richard Hudd and was the mother of the late ex-Congressman Hudd, of Green Bay, Wisconsin; James, who died at Santa Barbara, California, passed his life chiefly in the dairy business in Chicago; Ann, who married Warren Chapin, died in St. Francis, Indiana; Hannah, who died at Remington, Indiana, was the wife of George Bullis; Theresa, of Santa Barbara, California, is the wife of Henry H. Polk; Thomas, of this sketch; and John, of Morrow county, Oregon.

Judge Harrison was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He was poor and worked his way through school, as a farm hand or at teaching or other honorable employment, and graduated in 1853. Among his classmates were Chief Justice A. M. Craig of the Illinois Supreme Court and A. A. Smith, a prominent lawyer of that State. The Judge was educated primarily for the ministry but when he came to embark in life's realities his views somewhat digressed from the orthodoxy of the time and he turned his attention to law. He established himself at Galesburg, Illinois, where he practiced till his entry to the army in 1862. He was a sergeant of Company "A," Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry until near the close of the war, when he was commissioned a first lieutenant and assigned to Company "A," Seventy-third U. S. Colored Troops. The war over, he resumed the practice of law and was located at Galesburg, Illinois, when he decided to come west and started on his journey to Montgomery county, Kansas.

In his new home in Kansas Judge Harrison was ever a prominent figure. In politics he wielded an influence which contributed to many victories for the Republican party but his views changed somewhat on the approach of the avalanche of reform which annually swept Kansas from 1890 to his death, and his sympathies went out to the political movement engendered and fostered by the Farmers' Alliance. In 1882 he was elected probate judge and served in that capacity with credit and ability. He filled the office four years and retired to his farm to enjoy the peace of a private citizen.

December 28, 1854, Judge Harrison married M. Eliza Chambers. Mrs. Harrison's father was Matthew Chambers, likewise her paternal grandfather. The latter was born a Scotchman, was the second son of his parents and, for some displeasure at home, ran away and went to sea for

several years. On hearing of the struggle of the American colonies for independence he came to their assistance, offering his services in behalf of the cause. His worth was discovered and rewarded by his being commisioned and placed in command of a company of men. Among his several battles was Saratoga, where Gen. Burgoyne surrendered and where Mr. Chambers met an own cousin of his in a British uniform, a prisoner of war, and the storming and capture of Stony Point in which assault Captain Chambers received a wound by a bayonet passing through his leg below the knee. From this wound he never fully recovered and it finally induced his taking-off. After the war he located at Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he reared his family and died. He had a family of three sons and two daughters, namely: John, who settled in western New York, reared a family and finally disappeared as if lost; Margaret, who married Thomas Dickey and died in New Hampshire; Robert, who passed his life in Vermont and introduced the Spanish Marino sheep into that country; Mary, who married John Lund and died in New Hampshire, and Matthew, who died at Galesburg, Illinois, in January, 1869.

Matthew Chambers, the second, was born in 1785 and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a colonel of Vermont militia, was a merchant in Bridgeport, that state, and left there in 1836 and came out to Illinois. For a wife he married Hannah Smith, a daughter of Jacob Smith, a Jerseyman. Two children living from this union, viz: Edward P. Chambers, of Galesburg, Illinois, and Mrs. Harrison, the widow of our subject. Five others are deceased, viz: Jacob Smith Chambers, Matthew Carey Chambers, H. Cordelia (Chambers) Willard and William Henry Chambers. Mrs. Harrison was born in Bridgeport, Addison county, Vermont, on the 23d of September, 1832. She was the wife and companion of Thomas Harrison for forty years and is the mother of the following children: Mary, wife of Seth Starr, who has two children, Harrison C. and Ruth N.; Thomas J. Harrison, of Scammon, Kansas; and Cordelia E., wife of Frank E. Lucas, of Park Place, Oregon, who have five children, to wit: Frederick, William, Charles, Helen and Mary.

We are fortunate in this article to be able to present to posterity the paternal chain of the Harrison and Chambers families complete from their English ancestry. The spirit of Americanism was dominant in both families and both have furnished ample evidence of their love for the institutions of our Republic. To their descendants we commend this brief biography in the belief that it contains lessons worthy to be learned.

M. D. WRIGHT—M. D. Wright, retired merchant and honored citizen of Elk City, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, November 12th, 1832, and is a son of Jonathan and Susanna B. (Jones) Wright, natives of Maryland. The father was, by occupation, a miller and plied his vocation in Pennsylvania until about the time of the war of 1812, when he removed

to Cincinnati, Ohio, and embarked in the mercantile business. After the war he traded for wild lands in Fayette Co., Ind. and subsequently moved to Richmond, Ind., where he continued to reside until his death at the age of seventy-nine years. Our subject lost his mother the day of his birth, she being then forty years old. The parents were devoted adherents of the Quaker faith. Their family consisted of eight children —three now living, M. D., our subject; Thaddeus, of Minneapolis, Minn.; and Martha, widow of Paul Barnard, who resides with her brother in Elk City.

M. D. Wright has had a somewhat remarkable career, in his earlier days partaking much of adventure. He began life at sixteen years of age as a clerk in a country store, but soon went to Cincinnati, where he spent three and a half years in a wholesale establishment. He then went east, where, for the next two years, he was similarly engaged in Philadelphia and New York. The Australian gold fields were, at that time, creating great excitement and he concluded to try his fortune in those regions. Embarking on the sailing vessel "Rockland" he made the trip in one hundred twenty days, going via Rio Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope. He reached the Australian mines in May of 1851, and, for the following year, had varying success. He, however, did not fancy the hard life of the gold miner and engaged with a firm to act as clerk in their store in New South Wales. Here he spent fifteen months more pleasantly, but by this time he was ready to again return to civilization in the states, but was loath to do so empty handed, and he determined to take a drove of horses to Sidney and dispose of them, if possible, at a profit. This enterprise, for various reasons, proved a failure, financially. From Sidney he embarked on a small trading vessel, trading among the South Sea Islands, finally landed on the Samoan Islands, where he remained six months. He shipped on a man of war and cruised in the Caribbean Sea. The vessel put in at Valparaiso, where, on account of sickness, he was discharged. A four-months' whaling voyage followed, filled with exciting adventures with these great saurians of the deep. Resolved again to return home, he, after a most tempestuous voyage around the Horn, attended with desperate scurvy sickness, which attacked every one on board but the captain and himself, found the quiet home of his boyhood, mid the blessings of civilization, and where he was ready to repeat with the sweet singer, John Howard Payne,

"To us, in despite of the absence of years,
"How sweet the remembrance of home still appears;
"From allurements abroad which but flatter the eye,
"The unsatisfied heart turns and says with a sigh,
"Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
"Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home!"

Mr. Wright arrived home in the spring of 1857. In company with a brother, he now entered on a mercantile career, which he pursued until his enlistment in the Union army in 1864, becoming First Lieutenant in Co. "D," 146th Ind. Vol. Inf. He served a year, his regiment being used chiefly to oppose the noted cavalry commander, Gen. Moseby, and with whom they had many exciting skirmishes. His company was mustered out at Harper's Ferry in May of 1865.

Mr. Wright now took on another occupation, engaging in the sedate occupation of the school master, quite a remove from the exciting experiences of travel and war. This experience was in Benton county, Indiana, and preceded his overland trip to Kansas, in 1870. He came to Elk City and, trading his outfit for a cabin and lot, began a mercantile business. He continued here with moderate success until 1890, and then spent three years in Oklahoma in the same business, since which time he has remained in Elk City managing his real estate holdings.

Mr. Wright was, for thirteen years, postmaster of the village and, in the early days, was the moving spirit of the town. He has always exerted a potent influence in the affairs of the community and holds the respect of its citizens in a marked degree. He has reared a family of children, who are respected members of the different communities in which they reside, and is rounding out a long and useful career in the enjoyment of the fruits of earlier labors, amid the uniform esteem of old friends and neighbors.

Marriage was contracted by our subject in Indiana in 1858. His wife, who is still his companion on life's journey, was Miss Lydia A., daughter of William and Miriam (Wickersham) Fosdick. Her eight children are: Kate B., Mrs. J. M. Smythe; Jessie, married C. J. Hafey, and died at the age of forty years; Jennie, Mrs. E. E. Masterman; Lizzie, married C. O. Chandler and is now deceased; Mary, wife of Charles Stafford; Irene, deceased at eight; Miss Nellie, a stenographer at Medicine Lodge, Kansas; and Cora, Mrs. Richard Power, of British Columbia.

JOHN GIVENS—In the progress of events in Montgomery county, influenced by the stubborn hand of man, John Givens, of West Cherry township and a member of the board of county commissioners, has played no inconspicuous part. He came to the county in the early time with industry and character to recommend him, and established himself in the somewhat isolated settlement of West Cherry township. He drove into the county in company with Edgar Burt and Joseph Dayton, all locating claims, Mr. Givens selecting his in section 25, township 31, range 16.

Soon after he located his claim, Mr. Givens went to Osage Mission, now St. Paul, and bought a yoke of cattle, a wagon and a plow. With

these he began breaking prairie in the spring of 1870, and it was several years before the tillable land was all turned and the buzz of the breaking sod no longer charmed the owner's ear.

As the work of the early years progressed strangers became neighbors and friends and the Red Man and the Pale Face carried on an irregular sort of commerce with each other. In his bachelor quarters, 14x16 feet, Mr. Givens occasionally met an Osage Indian and the half-breeds, Louis Shouteau and Louis Brazill, were frequent callers on errands of bartar and trade. After his marriage the work of the farm moved more satisfactorily along and our subject found himself laying surely hold of the substantial things of his career. In 1883, he erected his commodious residence, and barns and cribs and graneries came along one after another 'till his improvements resembled a miniature village and his estate grew into Baronial proportions. Four hundred and eighty acres represent the size of his home farm and five hundred and twenty acres his holdiags in Rutland township. One thousand acres of land accumulated as the result of one's individual efforts represents an epoch in his life, and is an achievement for which comparatively few farmers are distinguished.

John Givens was born in Lake county, Illinois, in the year 1841, and remained at home in pursuit of the arts of peace 'till the outbreak of the Civil war. September 14th, 1861, he enlisted in Company "C," 5th Ill., Vol. Cav., under Col. Hall Wilson. His regiment went from Bloomington, Illinois, to the front and was assigned to the Army of the West, under command of Gen. Grant. Mr. Givens took part in the Vicksburg campaign and participated in the battles of Champion Hills, Big Black, and the siege, and was in the Yazoo campaign under Gen. Sherman. His service along the Mississippi river, in Missouri and Arkansas, and, after the fall of Vicksburg, over to Meridian, Miss., includes much of the hard service he participated in, ending in his being besieged for ninety days with typhoid fever. He was discharged at Vicksburg with a military service to his credit of a little more than three years. He entered the army as a private, served much of the time as a non-commissioned officer and was assigned to an occasional extra duty. He returned to Mississippi after the war, where he had a contract for building a country road. This work concluded, he returned to his Illinois home and was engaged in farming in Logan county, that state, until his start for Kansas.

In the fall of 1869, he came west by rail to near Fort Scott, where he took the stage to Osage Mission, then an important point in the settlement of the new west. From this base of supply he accompanied his two friends to the Osage Diminished Reserve in Montgomery county, where the thread of this narrative has previously been treated.

Mr. Givens' father was Felix Givens, a native of Ireland. The father was a carpenter and he came to America in early life and settled as a

pioneer in Lake county, Illinois. He was one of three sons, Felix, Richard and Charles, and married Catherine Davlin, who bore him four children, viz: Mrs. Rose Callahan, of Independence, Kansas; Mrs. Mary A. Riley, of Chicago, Illinois; John, of this record, and Felix, of Nebraska.

Mr. Givens married, after three years of bachelor life, Miss Jennie Burt, an Iowa lady, and a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Burt. Seven children have come to bless the home of these parents, namely: Mrs. Catherine Henderson, of Montgomery county, with two children, Pauline and Harold; Josophine and Cecelia, with the family homestead; Mrs. Blanche Mangan, of Montgomery county, with two children, Edith and John Mc.; Charles and Louis, in California, and Paul.

In his various relations with his fellow man Mr. Givens is most worthy and honorable. He has always manifested a warm interest in public matters and has been called to serve as treasurer and trustee of his township two terms, as member of his school board and is now serving his second term as commissioner of Montgomery county.

LAFAYETTE M. CARSON—The gentleman here named is a member of one of the oldest and most respected families of Montgomery county, and is himself deservedly popular for the many sterling qualities which he has manifested since coming to years of discretion. His service in connection with the law-enforcing branch of the county government has been of a high order and will receive recognition from his party associates in the furture should he manifest a willingness to allow his name to be used.

Lafayette Carson was born in Iowa, where his parents were pioneer residents of Keokuk county. The date was July 1, 1857. He was a bright thirteen-year-old boy when the family settled on a claim in Louisburg township, and where they have continued to reside. His boyhood was passed in the labor incident to farm life, his schooling being of such a character as could be secured in the limited time at his disposal in the winter. Being of a more than ordinary observant turn of mind, however, this lack of book-knowledge has been largely atoned for. He very early began farming for himself, and, with the exception of one or two periods of official life, has continued to till the soil. He did not wait for his majority, to become interested in public affairs, and, even in his 'teens, was helpful to those who were in charge of the Republican organization. His obliging and courteous disposition soon won him many friends and his services were recognized by his appointment by Sheriff Frank Moses as his deputy, with headquarters at Elk City. In addition to his one term in this position he has served a number of years as constable of his township and in all his official dealings with the people has, by his considerate and thoughtful acts of kindness, drawn forth many expressions of appreciation.

Touching briefly on the history of the family, the biographer notes the parents of Mr. Carson as William and Seletha (Marr) Carson. The father was a native of the "Keystone State," the mother of Tennessee. Passing his boyhood in Pennsylvania, William Carson came with his parents, at twelve years of age, to Miami county, Ohio. Later he removed to Shelby county, Ind., where he purchased a farm and began life for himself. In 1847, as stated, he settled in Keokuk county, Iowa. Mr. Carson was a man of the strictest probity of character, careful in all his dealings to give value received, and of stern ideas of justice and right. He died in 1876 and lies in the family burying-ground on the farm which he settled six years before. In religious faith he was a strict Presbyterian, though always according liberty of opinion to others, as in the case of his wife, who was a Missionary Baptist, and in her younger days a great worker in that organization, and who still survives her husband, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. He was a prominent Mason and the lodge in Elk City was named in his honor, being known as Carson Lodge, No. 132. Children were born to them as follows: Robert, a farmer in Oklahoma; Lafayette; Thomas, a farmer of this county; Mattie, Mrs. Dr. Davis, of Independence, Kansas. These children are all useful and respected members of society in the different communities in which they reside and deserve the uniform esteem in which they are held.

WILLIAM N. BANKS—William N. Banks, of the firm of Banks & Billings, lawyers, was born on August 15th, 1865, at Hobart, Lake county, Indiana. In August, 1871, his father, George L. Banks, moved with his family to Montgomery county, settling on a farm seven miles west of Coffeyville on the Indian Territory line. Since that time William N. has been a resident of Montgomery county.

At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school and after teaching for two years went to Perdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, for two years, after which he returned to his home in Kansas and continued teaching.

Upon the 13th day of July, 1887, he was married to Ollie M. Jones, after which time he and his wife resided upon the farm, Mr. Banks continuing his teaching in the winter time, until October, 1892, when he entered the law office of A. B. Clark as a law student. In August, 1894, he was admitted to the bar and in the following March formed a partnership with O. P. Ergenbright for the practice of law. This partnership continued until July, 1902, when Mr. Banks became senior member of his present law firm.

There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Banks three children, two of whom, Thomas L. and Edith M., are living, the third having died at the age of three months.

Mr. Banks has never held public office, except while living in Fawn Creek township he was clerk of the township, and is at the present time serving his second term as a member of the board of education of Independence. In politics he is and always has been Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

DAVID P. GREER—One of the solid men of Sycamore township, and a farmer who has made agriculture pay, is David P. Greer, who resides on section 36-32-15.

He dates his birth in Morgan county, Indiana, April 6th, 1856, where he continued to reside on the old home farm until he came to Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1880. His first location was seven miles west of Independence, in Rutland township, where he lived until 1889, when he bought his present farm of 160 acres.

Mr. Greer is a son of Captain John E. Greer, well known throughout the county as one of the pioneers, who made a large property during his life time. The captain was a native of Kentucky and was one of seven children, viz: James M., of Montgomery county; John E., deceased; Mrs. Mary Carrell, deceased; Lyman M., of Indiana; Mrs. Ruth Williams; Alexander C., of Montgomery county, and Mrs. Amanda Poor, deceased.

The birth of Captain Greer occurred January 1st, 1829, and at two years his parents moved up into Indiana, where he continued to reside until the breaking out of the Civil war. He entered the Union army and participated in much of the severe service during the four years' war. The following from the Independence Tribune is to the point: "Captain John E. Greer, of Independence township, is dead, at the age of sixty-eight years. In the early part of the Civil war he enlisted at Waverly, Indiana, and went to the front as Lieutenant in Co. "F," 5th Ind. Cav., and was with his regiment, afterward merging into the 90th, in three years of war—except while a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates —and was promoted to a captaincy for bravery. His regiment was the first to enter Knoxville, Tenn., and was engaged in twenty-two battles.

"During the service, Captain Greer was captured and was, for months, a prisoner in Libby prison. He was active in digging the famous Straight tunnel, but before he could get away was transferred to Belle Isle and from there was exchanged, after being in captivity one year.

"After his return home, Captain Greer was elected to the Indiana Legislature. About 1877 he removed to this county and purchased a farm in Rutland township and gathered his children about him, adding largely to his acreage. He prospered and also became prominent in public affairs."

The wife of John E. Greer was Margaret Petree, of Decatur county,



A. C. STICH.

Indiana. She bore him ten children, as follows: Nancy E. Pettet, of Montgomery county; William M. and Joseph G., deceased; David P., Lucy C. Wagaman and Abram L., of Montgomery county; Margaret V., deceased; James E., of the Indian Territory; Annie L. Holden and Oliver L., both of Montgomery county.

David P. Greer, on February 16th, 1877, married Alice Jolly. Mrs. Greer is a native of the "Hoosier State," and is a daughter of Samuel J. and Frances (McDowell) Jolly. Her children are Oliver G., who married Maude Perkins, and lives in Sycamore township, with his two children, Ruby Z. and Opal E; Tula F. resides in Independence with her husband, Orion Page; Icey M. and David C. are young people at home.

The beautiful rural home which Mr. Greer now owns is the result of his own untiring efforts since coming to the county. He began with the small capital of four hundred dollars, and now owns one of the best quarter sections in the county, well stocked and in a good state of cultivation. He devotes his land to general farming, and takes a special interest in the breeding of Poland China hogs, having this year 100 head of these fine animals.

In a fraternal way, Mr. Greer is a member of the Modern Woodmen, of the A. H. T. A., and of the Home Builders' Union. He has taken an intelligent and helpful interest in matters pertaining to good government in the two places where he has lived in the county, there being but three years since his coming that he has not held a place on the school board. In political life he is also quite active, being one of the staunch workers of the Republican party. He served two terms as justice of the peace in Rutland township, was township treasurer two terms and has been a delegate to numerous county and state conventions, during the past twenty years, having been a delegate to the state convention which nominated Governor Morrill. He and his family have the good wishes of a very large circle of friends in the county and the esteem in which Mr. Greer is held is most universal.

ADOLPH C. STICH—There was born in the quaint little town of Stade, in the ancient province of Hanover, in the German Empire, October 13, 1846, a babe, whose early childhood was passed within the shadows of familiar haunts in his native place and gave no promise of an uncommonly strenuous and eventful life. He was a son of humble parents, whose household was sustained by the rewards of honest toil and whose righteous lives were a guaranty of the proper rearing of their offspring. He became a hardy and rugged boy and finally a strong and vigorous youth and the change from the crowded and decaying conditions of the Old World to the openness, freedom and freshness of the New World was an auxiliary to both his bodily and mental development. The

serious affairs of life began with him after he had acquired a liberal training in the common schools and with the early appearance of that ambition which seemed finally to consume him and, under pressure of which, have his life achievements been wrought. Industry seemed as natural to him as hunger and the reward which it brought was treasured in some way which marked the stepping-stones of his advance. He wasted neither time nor substance and the age of maturity brought him near to the point of occupying a distinct station among men. Spurred on by the enthusiasm of success and guided by the wisdom of a superior and unerring mind he has, when just past the meridian of life, reached the acme of his career and shown to mankind the real genius of his mental bent. Born poor and reared without luxuries, but to habits of a moral and upright life, and having achieved, through individual efforts, the gratifying rewards of wealth, position and influence, Adolph C. Stich, of Independence, stands a citizen to be prized and a man to be admired.

September 17th, 1872, he began a residence in Montgomery county, Kansas, which has been constantly maintained and which has grown in importance with the lapse of years. The effects of his business connection with the various affairs of the county have been felt to the extreme of every cardinal point and, as it were, by the stroke of his hand conditions have been changed and once dormant and slumbering communities have sprung into life and become active industrial centers. His brain and his capital have been a powerful stimulus in awakening the activity that now is and which has placed Montgomery county among the wealthy and progressive municipalities of our commonwealth.

Coming to Independence with some experience as a merchant he became a member of the firm of Stich Brothers, doing a general mercandise business, and for ten years his energies and his foresight contributed to the wealth and popularity of the firm. In 1883 he purchased, in partnership with Henry Foster, the Hull Bank and became its cashier at once, occupying the position till the change in the name of the institution, in 1891, from The Citizens' Bank to The Citizens' National Bank, at which time he took the presidency of the new concern. This position he has occupied, uninterrupted, since and has filled with exceptional and singular ability and to the great profit of the institution.

As the demand for factories has sprung up in his city he has been alert to subscribe liberally to their construction and included in the list of enterprises he has thus aided are the Independence Gas Company and the Independence Brick Company. The enterprise which has distinguished him most as a man of public spirit, even in advance of the age, is the planning and construction of the magnificent Independence hotel, the "Carl Leon," without doubt the finest hotel in the State of Kansas. In company with G. M. Carpenter, of Elgin, this structure was erected in 1902, at a cost of many thousand dollars and was opened to the public

February 18, 1903. As an enduring monument to the enterprise of Mr. Stich this building is unrivaled by any to the credit of a citizen of Montgomery county. His splendid residence, approaching the magnificence and proportions of a modest palace, is one of the beautiful structures in the city, expensive in appointment and popular as a hospitable home.

Like most boys of foreign birth, A. C. Stich began life on the farm. His father was a merchant in the old country but when the family was established in the United States, and at home in Kalamazoo, Michigan, young Adolph's industrial inclination cropped out strongly as a hand at $8.00 a month on the farm. His meager earnings served to reenforce his natural capital and in time he engaged in the agricultural implement business in the famous "celery city" of the "Wolverine State." Leaving there his advent to Independence, Kansas, is announced.

The Stiches came to the United States in 1857. Carl Stich, our subject's father, married Eleanor Hilbers. They represented old families of their native Hanover and passed away in Michigan, being the parents of four children, namely: John, of Seattle, Washington; William, of Paola, Kansas; Adolph C., of this review; and Dorette, wife of John Harris, of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Among the first acts which indicated the latent and constructive ability of A. C. Stich, was his invention of a bed spring and the patent of the same. This happened before he was twenty-one and he handled the invention to his advantage, turning it into some of the money which constituted his capital to engage in regular business.

One of the domestic improvements of Montgomery county, which was of momentous interest to its citizens, was the construction of the Independence, Virdrgris Valley & Western Railroad, now a prominent part of the Missouri Pacific railway—main line to the south. Stich & Foster secured the contract for the building of the line from Leroy, Kansas, to the south line of Independence township, Montgomery county. This piece of road was completed in 1886, and turned over to the Gould interests who consolidated it with the D. M. & A. railway and constructed the link from near the town of Jefferson to Dearing ,where it connected with the latter railroad. The building of this line and the execution of this contract by Stich & Foster marked the completion of the largest enterprise ever undertaken by Montgomery county promoters. It brought another system of railroad into the county in competition with a single line of road and thereby became a great saving, in the way of rates, to every shipper and merchant in the county.

Mr. Stich was first married in Hillsdale, Michigan, his bride being Anna Winsor, who died in Independence, Kansas, in 1882, being the mother of three deceased children: Carl, Adelaide and Eleanor. In 1888, Mr. Stich married Mrs. Catherine Raisor, a lady of refinement and education and occupying a high social position in the city. Mrs. Stich has

served three years as president of the Ladies' Library Association of Independence and is a prominent worker in the Presbyterian church. She is the mother of Mrs. W. E. Ziegler, of Coffeyville, wife of one of the leading lawyers of Montgomery county. Mr. Stich's deceased son, Carl, is honored in the first word of the compound name "Carl-Leon" given to the famous hostelry before mentioned, the name, "Leon," being in honor of a deceased son of Mr. Carpenter, one of the partners in its construction.

In this review only the salient features of a busy life have been touched. It is offered to posterity as an illustration of the versatility of one who performed a conspicuous part in the commercial affairs of Montgomery county. "Not letting go of one thing till he gathered hold of something else" shows his characteristic tenacity and exemplifies a life of ceaseless and determined activity. He has manifested some interest in the politics of his county and, as a Republican, has wielded a positive influence in local political affairs. He is a thirty-two degree Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church.

DEWITT C. KRONE—A record of the pioneers of Montgomery county would be sbject to just and severe criticism without some extended mention of D. C. Krone. He is so widely known in the county and has been here so long that few can gainsay that he was here, really in the beginning. When he drove his mule team from LeRoy, Kansas, down into this county, winding his way about over the prairies over unknown roadways, across nameless creeks and through untamed valleys and headlands, nobody here now witnessed his passing, save those who might have accompanied the caravan on the same mission with himself.

He selected, as his future home, a tract of land on Sycamore creek, in section 22, township 31, range 15, where he has, for thirty-four years, carried on farming with its attendant auxiliaries successfully and effectively. His settlement was almost in the midst of a band of Osages, whose chief, Nopawalla, was a frequent visitor to the households of the scattered settlers and with whose tribe a reluctant sort of business and social intercourse was carried on. The minutia which made up the yearly incidents of a life on this frontier can not be touched upon here and only as they are revealed in the experiences of the numerous pioneers mentioned in this volume will these incidents become known again to us and to our posterity.

The very composition and makeup of the man has maintained D. C. Krone a leading citizen of his township and county. It has been with no presumption on his part, or any disregard of the proper reserve, that his name is first mentioned among the citizenship of his township, or that he is coordinate with only a few distinguished pioneers of his county. He

seemed designed to take the initiative in matters and the propriety of his acts was so apparent that, of one accord, the voice of neighborly approval came back. In the social life of his community, in its political entanglements or upheavals, in the cause of public education and in the religious atmosphere of his church he is unconsciously a power in the promotion of progress and harmony unimpeded.

He has anticipated, in a way, the needs of the future in the preservation of incidents of the past. A student of events himself, his genius has prompted him to make records and to preserve data concerning the salient, historical events of his locality that the past may not become obscured to the future and that the works of the pioneers shall not have been wrought in vain. He puts his thoughts readily and intelligibly on paper and his contributions to county papers contain much food for the searcher after historical truth.

December 4, 1868, D. C. Krone took his claim in Montgomery county. He came to Kansas the same year he left the army and stopped for three years near the Neosho river, between LeRoy and Neosho Falls. He was from Macon county, Illinois, where his birth occurred April 17, 1844. His father, Daniel Krone, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1806, and took for a wife Sarah A. Kiester. He left his native State at an early day and settled in Macon county, Illinois, where his large family were brought up. He was a son of Michael Krone who had children: Jacob, Philo, Elijah, David, Jesse, Daniel, Tillie, Mary, Abigail and Hannah. Daniel married a daughter of Michael Kiester and was the father of twelve children, as follows: Duquesne H., who has resided in Montgomery county since 1877 and who was a veteran of the Civil War, belonging to Company "E," Forty-first Illinois; Mrs. Mary Star, of Independence, Kansas; Mrs. Susan Bradshaw, deceased; Dewitt C., of this review; Jesse S., deceased; Ellis K., of Wilson county, Kansas; Mrs. Jennie Stevens, of Taylorville, Illinois; Henry C., deceased; Charles L., of Oklahoma; Edward B., of Chickasha, Indian Territory; and Mrs. Myrtle Taylor, of Independence, Kansas.

D. C. Krone acquired a country school education and grew to maturity on the farm. In 1862 he enlisted in Company "E," Forty-first Illinois Infantry, under Col. I. C. Pugh, the regiment being attached to the Army of the Tennessee. The principal engagements participated in by Mr. Krone were the Red River expedition, Siege of Vicksburg, Bentonville, Cold Water and March to the Sea, and on to the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. He was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, and was mustered out July 28, 1865. Returning home, his trip to Kansas was soon made and his connection with Kansas' development took place.

In 1868, Mr. Krone married Margaret J., daughter of John S. Lobaugh, of Neosho Falls. The Lobaughs came to Kansas as pioneers from the State of Pennsylvania. The union of Mr. Krone and his wife, Mar-

garet J., produced the following children, viz: Naomi, wife of Jacob S. Corzine, of Taylorville, Illinois; Katherine M.; Mrs. Mabel M. Burke, of Whistler, Oklahoma; and Walter W., of Neodesha, Kansas. The mother of these children passed away April 9, 1880. Mr. Krone married Mary I. White, a daughter of Capt. Charles White, of Longton, Knsas. Two daughters only have resulted from this marriage, viz: Edith Lucile, and Ruth, both with the family home. The family are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Krone has served for thirty-two years as a member of the district board of the Krone school. In politics he is a Republican, and has been three times chosen as a delegate to the State convention.

WILLIAM A. HEAPE—One of the successful young farmers of the county is William A. Heape, of Sycamore township, on section 5-31-16. He began his agricultural career in 1891 with a capital of $8.00, and, while any number of young men were deploring the delay of opportunity to pass their way, he boldly proposed to Robert Reis that he rent him a tract of 392 acres of wheat land, cash rent to be $1,200. Mr. Reis liked the spirit of the young man, chanced him and was not disappointed. Today Mr. Heape owns his quarter section of land with its improvements, and he has demonstrated to the satisfaction of all that the possibilities of agriculture to the man of industry are without bounds.

William Heape was born in Perry county, Illinois, September 19, 1869, a son of Abraham Heape, a native of the "Keystone State." When William was nine years old his parents located on a farm in Montgomery county, near Bolton, where he was reared and given a good common school education. His first venture for himself was in Clark county, Kansas, where he worked on a stock farm for $16 per month. Anxious to get ahead in the world, and not seeing much in the future at such a figure, he determined to return to Montgomery county where he was well known and try farming on his own account. The opening lines of this sketch relate his success.

The married life of Mr. Heape began in 1897, when he was joined to Rose, daughter of Albert Utterback, both natives of Indiana. Their home is brightened by the presence of a son and a daughter, Lee and Hazel.

For the purposes of a family record the following is added: Ulysses Heape our subject's grandfather and a native of Pennsylvania, married and later moved to Ohio with his seven children: Katherine, now Mrs. Miller, John, George, Cyrus, Levi, Abraham and Robert. Abraham married Caroline Miller, a native of Maryland, and a daughter of Jacob and Eva Miller. The result of his union was a family of ten children: Jacob, of Meade county, Kansas; Nancy Chew, of Galena, Kansas; Sarah Davis,

William A. and Katherine Davis, of Montgomery county; Eva Veatch and Elizabeth Keith, also of Meade county; Robert, who is a leading citizen of Montgomery county, Kansas; and John, his twin brother, resides in Meade county, Kansas. The youngest is Frederick, who resides in Montgomery county.

ROBERT PAULL—Three decades in the State of Kansas have transformed the subject of this review into one of the popular and substantial citizens of Montgomery county. Given a native of Illinois and a veteran of the Civil War, and one has a combination of enterprise and loyalty to country which is a sure guaranty of a good citizen.

The immediate family history of Mr. Paull begins with his father, John Paull, who was a native of Virginia and settled in Illinois in the early part of the nineteenth century. Here he married Nancy Potter, who also had come from the State of Virginia. John Paull was a blacksmith by trade, though he also tilled the soil, and he remained in Illinois until after the Civil War, when he came out to Kansas where he passed the remainder of his days, dying at the age of fifty-nine years. The wife had died at thirty-eight, after having borne a family of fourteen children. Robert was the eldest of the family, and there are five other living children.

Robert Paull was born in Adams county, Illinois, on the 26th of September, 1841, and was reared to know the value of hard labor and the necessity of economy in the home. He was able to secure a fair education and was about ready to begin life on "his own hook" when "Uncle Sam," through President Lincoln, informed him he was needed to help discipline some of his unruly children. Loyalty to country being one of the cardinal principles of the Paull family, it was not a difficult thing to secure the consent of the father to become her defender, and Robert was therefore enlisted as a private soldier in Company "K," of the Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry. In this company he served three long years, years busy with battle and strife and marchings, but years which saved and unified the grandest country on the great round globe. Mr. Paull was with Grant in the notable siege of Vicksburg and took part in the battles of Champion Hills, Jackson, and many skirmishes. His regiment was the first to cross the river in the final charge at Vicksburg where he was struck by a spent bullet in the left side. After Vicksburg, the regiment was sent down into Texas, where, in a small skirmish, Mr. Paull again received a close call, this time on the right side, the bullet remaining on the inside of his shirt.

At the close of the war, Mr. Paull came out to Kansas on a visit to his father and on his return was joined in marriage with Mary E. Miller, the date being 1867. He settled on a farm in Pike county, Illinois,

which he cultivated until 1873, when he followed the example of his father and came out to Montgomery county. He settled on an eighty-acre tract three miles northeast of the present town of Havana, and which is a part of the valuable farm of 236 acres he now owns. Here he has engaged in general farming and his well-tilled acres demonstrates what persistent and intelligent agricultural effort will accomplish in Sunny Kansas. The small box house he erected on the eighty later was replaced by the commodious and handsome residence in which he now resides, and where he and his wife extend their friends a most cordial welcome.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Paull, a son and a daughter: Frank L. is in the hotel business in Independence, while the daughter, Nancy, is the wife of Milton Bowersock, a prosperous farmer residing in the neighborhood.

M. F. CASSIDY—Michael F. Cassidy, one of the "69ers," and thus entitled to membership in the Society of Pioneers, is one of the race whose magnificent battle against the wrongs and oppression of England has challenged the admiration of mankind and which is now evidently drawing to a close in the peaceful transference of the land back to its rightful owners. "Ireland for the Irish" is about to be realized. But it has cost England the flower of the Irish race to realize that homes, and homes only, make a contented people.

One of the thousands of families who came to America in the middle of the last century was that of Michael M. Cassidy, who left the old country in 1848. Michael F. was born in County Monaghan, October 22, 1835. His father was one of four children—his mother being Katherine, daughter of Owen Bird, of the same county. The family of Mr. Cassidy, Sr., consisted of six children, all born in the island, as follows: James, Thomas, Ann, the latter dying in Ireland; Mary McGuire, Joseph, of Clinton county, Iowa; Michael F., subject of this review; and John, of Minnesota.

At maturity, Michael F. Cassidy married Bridget O'Brien, a native of Canada, and a daughter of James and Elizabeth O'Brien, natives of County Cork, Ireland. This wife became the mother of three children, two now deceased. To Ellen A. Dunn, the lady who now presides over the home of Mr. Cassidy and whom he married in 1875, there were born five children: Michael F., deceased; Mary A., a teacher of the county; John D., express messenger on the Frisco road; Nellie, at home; and Teresa, a student of the county high school. Mrs. Cassidy is also "to the manor born," being the daughter of John and Bridget Londergan, of County Tipperary, Ireland.

Mr. Cassidy was a wide-awake thirteen-year-old when he came to America with his parents. They sailed from Dublin on the good ship

"Chancellor St. John" and came by way of New Orleans. A rough voyage was experienced, the ship having struck on the Island of Hayti, two of her masts being carried away. The journey was thus lengthened to a tiresome period of fourteen weeks. At New Orleans the family secured passage up the river to St. Louis and were about to embark when the overloaded condition of the boat caused the father to decide to forfeit tickets rather than risk their lives; a decision which showed much wisdom, as the boat actually went to the bottom of the river. Boarding the next boat, they again were providentially hindered from reaching their destination, having to disembark at Memphis on account of cholera breaking out on the boat. Here they remained four months, when the journey was resumed. Not long after reaching St. Louis cholera became epidemic there and Mr. Cassidy decided to move farther up the country. Thus near Dubuque, Iowa, they had their first experience in American agriculture. Davenport, Scott county, and Clinton county of that State were points of residence for the family until 1869, when they came down into Montgomery county, Kansas.

In the spring of 1869, the journey was accomplished by team from the old home in Iowa to the undeveloped region of Southern Kansas. Our subject filed on the claim where they have since lived, in West Cherry township, on section 3-32-16. Neighbors were few and far between—unless one might call the "noble Red Man" a neighbor—in which case they were plenty. However, Mr. Cassidy always liked the Indian and got along splendidly with him. Only once was there trouble, and that had such a laughable denouement, it passed off quietly. While he was away one day, Chief Beaver's son undertook to frighten Mrs. Cassidy. After worrying her as much as he desired in the house, he climbed on top of the chimney, and the first sight Mr. Cassidy had of him was in that position, waving a red blanket. To his orders to come down the boy gave Mr. Cassidy the laugh, whereupon that gentleman proceeded inside, placed a goodly portion of powder in the fireplace and while the boy was at the height of his glee, touched it off. The sight of that boy "scudding" off across the prairie still remains in the memory of our subject as one of the laughable occurrences of that early day. Mr. Cassidy is responsible for the name of Irish creek, the Indians having learned that he was Irish, thought to compliment him, and to some enquiring whites gave that name because the Cassidys lived on that creek.

In 1869, Mr. Cassidy and his family were the only white people in Montgomery county, Kansas, to celebrate the Fourth of July. Mr. Cassidy had been invited by Captain Ayers, mayor of Osage Mission, and Mr. Gilmore, an old Indian trader, to come over to a war dance of several tribes which met for several days at Osage Mission and during these days the celebration took place.

With the exception of seven years in the lumber business in Iowa,

Mr. Cassidy has passed his life as a tiller of the soil. His standing in Montgomery county is of the best, as he has ever evinced a disposition to give his influence to those things that make for the material and intellectual advancement of the community. He is a member of the school board and acted as census enumerator in 1900. Both he and his family are devout communicants of the Holy Catholic church, and deserve, as they receive, the esteem of the entire community.

A. P. FORSYTH—The subject of this sketch was born in New Richmond, Clermont county, Ohio, May 24, 1830. He is of Scotch decent. His parents moved to Indiana when he was five years old and settled twenty miles northeast of Vincennes, where he remained most of the time until he reached manhood.

His education was received in the common schools of that time, supplemented with two terms at Asbury University (now De Paw).

He was married to Miss Louisa S. Hinkle, November 27, 1851. They had born to them six children, four of whom are living, three sons and one daughter.

He was admitted into the Indiana conference of the M. E. church as a travelling preacher in 1853 and sustained that relation for eight years.

He enlisted in the service of his country in July, 1862, and, upon the organization of the regiment, was commissioned by Gen. O. P. Morton, fiirst lieutenant of Company "I," Ninety-seventh regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and was discharged in August, 1864, by reason of disability incurred in the service.

He then moved to Illinois, in the spring of 1865, and settled on a farm thirteen miles west from Paris, the county seat of Edgar county. He took quite an active part in the Grange movement; was elected and served three terms of two years each as master of the State Grange of Illinois; was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress from the then Fifteenth district, as a Greenbacker or National Republican, the district having 5,000 Democratic majority. During his term in Congress, he acted and voted with the Republican party upon all National questions.

In 1881, he moved to Kansas and settled on a farm in Liberty township, six miles southeast of Independence. He took quite an active part in local politics and in the state campaign of 1888 and 1890, when Lyman U. Humphrey was the candidate for governor, and spoke in a number of counties in different parts of the state; also took an active part in the campaign of 1892 when A. W. Smith was a candidate for governor. Since then he has taken no active part in politics.

He served three terms of three years each as regent of the Kansas State Agricultural College, being appointed thereto by Gov. John A. Martin and Lyman U. Humphrey, successively. He continued farming



W. H. SLOAN.

until 1900, when he rented his farm and moved to Independence, Kansas, where he now resides.

WILLIAM H. SLOAN—Louisburg township became the home in July, 1868, of William H. Sloan, one of the solid men of Montgomery county, who shares, in large part, the credit for the splendid development that has since come to the county. As stated in the review devoted to the Inscho family, these two gentlemen came together and filed on adjoining claims, Mr. Sloan's quarter being on section 13-32-14. Here he passed through all the trials incident to pioneer life and is now enjoying the fruits of his well-directed efforts, being, at the present time, in possession of a farm of 845 acres and having his home, since 1900, in Rutland township.

He landed on his claim that hot July day with a frying pan, a coffee pot, an axe,a sack of corn and a piece of bacon; having come from Hardin county, Ohio. He put up the usual 14x16 house and the following year began farming operations. He soon became well acquainted with the Indians and, though not being able to "conjure" them as his friend, "Medicine Man" Inscho, still, he lived with them in comparative peace. He became especially well acquainted with interpreters Alvin Wood and Paul and with Chiefs Nopawalla, Chetopa and Strike Axe, and found them, in many respects, not wanting in the noble qualities of the "Fenimore Cooper" Indian.

As time passed, Mr. Sloan gave his best endeavors to the esatblishment of schools, churches and other civilizing and refining influences and has always been particularly jealous of the good reputation of his township and county. He has served faithfully in the unpaid offices of township trustee and on the school board and is ready at all times to enter into any enterprise that will advance the public good. He is an old time Mason, belonging to all the different branches of that noble order, from Master Mason to Mystic Shrine.

Touching briefly on the family history of Mr. Sloan, John Sloan, his grandfather, was an Irishman of Reformed Presbyterian faith who, together with a family of eleven children, came to America and settled on a farm in Ohio. The names of these children were: William, Samuel, Joseph, John, Thomas, James, David, Robert, Margaret, Elisha and Fannie. Of these, William married Ann Scott, also a native of the Emerald Isle, who became the mother of: Sarah A. Weaver, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Stewart, Mrs. Frances J. Shaw, Margaret H., Mrs. Agnes L. Stewart, John, William H. and Joseph G.

William H. Sloan married Rhoda Debo, a native of the "Hoosier State" and daughter of William and Henrietta Debo. These parents were children of the pioneer families of that state and passed their lives

in the cultivation of its soil. To Mr. and Mrs. Sloan have been born: Homer, Ethel, Jessie, Helen and Fay.

Born January 15, 1842, William Henry Sloan was reared in his native county of Champaign, in Ohio, and was at that age when the blood runs most freely, when the darkening clouds of the Civil War gathered in terrible array. He chafed under home restraint until September, 1864, when he enrolled as a private in Company "G," Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, under Col. William Hamilton, General Kilpatrick of the Third Cavalry division, Army of the Cumberland, commanding. He reached the front in time to take part in "Uncle Billy" Sherman's picnic excursion to the sea, and participated in the closing scenes of the war in the Carolinas. His mustering out occurred at Concord, North Carolina, in July, 1865, when he returned home, to ne'er again engage in mortal strife with his fellowman.

THOMAS HARRISON—A period of thirty-three years takes one back to the beginning of things in Independence. Those were the days of "shacks," prairie schooners, bad Indians and worse cowboys; a contrast, indeed, to the beautiful homes, elegant equipages and refined and intelligent citizenship which fill the city today. There are a few of those early landmarks left, but on the principle of the "survival of the fittest" the old settler of today is generally a well-to-do, self-respecting citizen, whose earlier strenuous days have given place to the quiet jog-trot of prosperous old age. On the 22d of September, 1870, the gentleman whose honored name initiates this paragraph took up his residence in Independence, and the entire stretch of the three decades has found him first and foremost in every movement that had for its object the betterment of conditions in the town of his adoption.

Somersetshire, England, was the place of birth of our subject, the time January 8, 1835. He was a son of William and Ann (Chapman) Harrison, both now deceased. Following the good old English custom, Thomas was apprenticed to a trade after he had received a fair common school education, the period of apprenticeship in his case occupying the eleven years prior to his majority. This gave him ample time to thoroughly master the saddlery trade. He worked as a journeyman in the city of London until 1868, when, in September, he carried out a resolution he had made some time before of seeking his fortune in the new world. He settled in the city of Detroit and worked at his trade two years, by which time he had succeeded in laying by enough to think of starting business for himself. Favorably impressed with representations concerning the new State of Kansas, he began an investigation which culminated in his selecting Independence as the most likely point, a decision he has never regretted. In company with his brother-in-law,

James Cullyford, Mr. Harrison entered upon his business career under the firm name of Cullyford & Harrison, saddlers, a firm which was dissolved five years later, the occasion being the first disastrous fire that visited the business section of the little town, and in which their building and its contents were destroyed. With the proverbial English grit, Mr. Harrison started at the foot of the ladder and again began its toilsome ascent, this time alone. Ten years later, he again suffered severely by fire, but since which time he has had a peaceful and successful career. Singularly enough, both fires originated next door, and both are said to have been of incendiary origin. Mr. Harrison is engaged extensively in the sale of leather goods, all kinds of farm implements and vehicles, which he houses in a commodious two-story business building, 23x140 feet. His trade is not confined by county or state lines, as his reputation of dealing in none but the best goods was a matter of careful calculation in the earlier days of his business career.

As intimated, Mr. Harrison's citizenship has been of the helpful kind. He has, at different times, served in offices of trust connected with the government of the city; a member of the fire company for eleven years, in the council eight years, during which many of the substantial improvements were made in the city, his last term being honored with election as president of that body. For one term he was a member of the school board.

Before leaving the land of his birth, Mr. Harrison had secured a partner to share with him the joys and sorrows of this life, the lady being Mary A. Cullyford, a native of Somersetshire. Her three children were: William, in business with his father; Louisa, single; and Charlie, who died in infancy. The mother of these children died just one year from the date of Mr. Harrison's coming to Independence. The lady who now presides over his home and who became his wife in 1872, was Mrs. Catherine Morrison, and to them one son was born, Charles T., now a young pharmacist of the city.

Believing in the fraternity idea, Mr. Harrison early became a member of the I. O. O. F., in which order he has filled all the chairs and is at present Chief Patriarch of the Encampment. He is also an active member of the Woodmen, having held the office of Sovereign Lieutenant for a number of years. It is not fulsome praise to say that no more highly respected citizen lives in Montgomery county than Thomas Harrison. His life has at all times been an open book whose leaves remain stainless.

BERNHARDT ZAUGG—The late pioneer whose name initiates this memoir was a character, somewhat unique, whose career of twenty-seven years in Independence and vicinity was marked for its unabated industry and for its versatility. He came here in 1870, when the town

possessed scarcely more than the name, engaged in the butcher business the first three years and followed it with a term of years in the wholesale liquor business. On retiring from this, he occupied his farm in the Verdigris bottom just east of the city and was employed with its conduct until failing health forced his withdrawal from physical labors. He again became a citizen of Independence where he died June 8, 1897. Such is a brief synopsis of the life and achievements of Bernhardt Zaugg who filled a niche in the business life of Montgomery county. Widely known, respected by all, with honorable ancestry and without posterity he left to the world the proud record of a successful life.

Bernhardt Zaugg was a Swiss by nativity. He was born in the province of Berne, April 12, 1840, and was a son of Ulrich and Elizabeth (Funkhouser) Zaugg, somewhat extensive and well-to-do farmers of the province. The parents were born and died there and were communicants in the Lutheran church. Fourteen children were born to them, the second oldest being Bernhardt of this sketch. Two sisters and two brothers of them came to the United States, Bernhardt in 1868 and Peter and the sisters—Mrs. Elizabeth Euberg, deceased, of Colorado, and Mrs. Barbara Avenerius, of Ottawa, Kas.—following later on. Bernhardt Zaugg was fairly educated in the schools provided for his station in Switzerland and learned the butcher's trade. He passed through Castle Garden, robust and strong, and made his way to Saint Joseph, Missouri, where he obtained work at his trade. Leaving the Missouri town, he drifted down to Baxter Springs, Kansas, from which point he came to Independence.

Montgomery county was the scene of Mr. Zaugg's effective work. With the aid and counsel of his wife he laid the foundation for and built a modest fortune. While he was young and full of vigor no task requiring industry was he unable to accomplish and it can be safely stated that he amassed his wealth by intelligent and properly directed effort. The farm he owned in the river bottom sold for $16,000.00, a greater sum than was paid for a like estate before that time in Montgomery county. His wife, whom he married in Independence December 24, 1872, was an ever-present aid to his ambition. She was Bernhardtina Tanner, born in Switzerland January 24, 1844, and a daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Sonderheger) Tanner. Her parents had five children of which number she is the sole survivor. Mrs. Zaugg was educated liberally in the ordinary schools of the Swiss republic and, as it happened, came to the United States the same year her husband did. She passed from New York to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and came on to Kansas as soon as the government treated with the Osage Indians for their reservation. She and her late husband began life in an humble way and the quarter of a century in which they labored together their efforts achieved financial results that were gratifying indeed. Her aid of different industrial enter-

prises of Independence show her to be progressive and public-spirited. The brick plant, the cracker factory and the cotton mill have each been beneficiaries of her generosity and it is with a spirit of loyalty to her favorite city that she is prompted to these favoring acts.

As pioneers Mr. and Mrs. Zaugg were among the first. As citizens they performed a modest but positive part in the internal affairs of Montgomery county and sustained their names unsullied and unimpeached.

JAMES F. BLACKLEDGE—No other county in the state owes its phenomenal development to the fire and snap of youth to a greater extent than does Montgomery. Here in the years immediately succeeding the great Civil War, settled men whose youthful fiber had been steeled by war's exacting duties, and who are now referred to as "old settlers." Though still active, they have gradually given way to the younger element, whose educational equipment fits them to take up the more complicated work of advancing civilization. Among this number the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph is noted as a leader, adding to the restless energy of youth the sound judgment that comes from successful contact with the business world in various capacities.

James F. Blackledge is the present efficient cashier and manager of the Caney Valley National Bank, of Caney City. The place of his nativity was Rockville, Indiana, the time October 29, 1869. He is the youngest son of William and Phoebe (Johns) Blackledge, his parents belonging to that sturdy class of artisans which has made the "Hoosier State" famous in the field of labor. The parents are natives of Ohio, the father born in 1832, and upon arriving at manhood becoming a builder and contractor in Indiana. In this state he passed his early manhood and cheerfully laid aside the implements of peace to wield the sword in the glorious cause of freedom during the three long years of the Civil War. In 1879, he cast his lot with the "Sunflower State," settling first in Oswego, then at Coffeyville, where he and his wife now reside, honored members of society. Seven children were born to them, three boys and two girls yet living.

A lad of but ten years when he first looked upon Kansas prairies, Mr. Blackledge lays claim to being a Kansan "to the manor born," the entire formative and educational period of his life being passed within the borders of the State. The foundation of his excellent education was laid in the district schools, from which he passed to a course in Salina College. At nineteen, after passing a creditable examination in the Civil Service, he received an appointment in the railway mail service as clerk, his first run being on the Ft. Scott & Webb City R. R., from Ft. Scott to Webb City. The facility which he rapidly acquired in the service and a fine grasp of the more intricate problems which came up for solution al-

most daily, soon marked him for promotion, and he was tested in many different positions in the succeeding five years, in all of which he proved efficient.

The marriage of Mr. Blackledge, in 1890, had thrown him into contact with a master of finance in the person of his father-in-law, E. P. Allen, president of the Bank of Independence, and with whom, in 1893, he became associated in a banking venture in the then village of Caney. Joint purchasers of stock in the Caney Valley Bank, they operated it as a state bank until 1900, when it was incorporated under the name now known, with a capital of $25,000.00. Under the splendid management of Mr. Blackledge, this bank has become one of the solid financial institutions of the county, with a working deposit of nearly $100,000.00. If one thing more than another has contributed to Mr. Blackledge's success in the business world, it is his absolute fidelity to a trust, and the careful consideration he gives to the minutest detail of the work.

Politics, as such, proves of but little interest to Mr. Blackledge. He votes with the Republican party, and, yielding to the solicitation of friends, has served his municipality in the board of councilmen. To this he adds the sinecure of city treasurer.

The home life of our subject has been peculiarly felicitious, Miss Mattie H. Allen, daughter of E. P. and Mary Allen, becoming his wife as stated above, in 1890. To this union have been born four bright children—Ralph T., Paulina, Gwynne and Mercedes.

Mr. Blackledge is a member of Masonic Blue Lodge, a K. of P. and an M. W. A. and Mrs. Blackledge is a member of the Presbyterian church.

ELIZABETH BRYANT—The lady mentioned is one of the most interesting of the few pioneers of Montgomery county still left. She delights in reminiscences of the early days when wild game and the wilder Red Man roamed in undisputed possession of the prairie, and can tell many tales of adventure in which the "noble Red Man" figured, and generally to his discredit. Mrs. Bryant came to Kansas in 1858, with her husband and family, first settling in Atchison county, thence, in 1860, to Coffey county, where they resided during the war. In 1867, they moved down into Montgomery county, where they have ever since been among its best citizens.

Mrs. Bryant was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, on the 31st of January, 1836, the daughter of John and Fannie (Harper) Geer, both natives of Kentucky. John Geer was one of the early settlers of the "Hoosier State," having come from Kentucky when a five-year-old boy. He lived in Indiana until 1853, when he removed with his family to Iowa, and in which state he died at the advanced age of eighty years, the wife

at seventy-one. In August of 1855, Mrs. Bryant was married to Hezekiah F. Bryant, a native of Kentucky, born April 12th, 1832. He came over into Indiana when a boy and accompanied Mr. Geer's people when they moved out to Iowa. They rented a farm for several years in Iowa and, in 1858, came to Kansas, as stated. The family were living in Coffey county when the war came on and Mr. Bryant at once enlisted. This left Mrs. Bryant to look after affairs at home and for the entire period of the war she bravely fought the battles necessary to keep her young family together—and who shall say the brave women did not have battles to fight that took as high a degree of courage and as great display of generalship as were required on the actual field of carnage.

Early in 1861, Mr. Bryant enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and served nearly five years with that organization, participating in many important engagements of the west. As stated, the family moved down into Montgomery county in 1867, where they located a claim on Elk river. This was in pioneer days, in truth, when but few white families were in the county, and when thieving Indians roamed over valley and hill. The Bryants were unfortunate enough to become the victims of these pests, losing their only team soon after their arrival, and even a coat and brace of revolvers that had been carelessly laid aside. Claim-jumpers were another species of varmint the new settlers had to reckon with. While Mr. Bryant was gone on his trip back to Coffey county for the rest of the family, an effort was made to jump his claim, which his return in the nick of time prevented. As it was, the family moved into their cabin before the roof was put on and slept the first night under a few rough boards. The first year was one of privation and almost of suffering, but after their first crop was raised it became easier, and, as years passed, hard work brought prosperity and plenty to their door.

This first farm was cultivated until the year 1885, when it was sold and a move made to where Mrs. Bryant now resides, two miles from Tyro. Mr. Bryant died on the 14th of March, 1889, at the age of fifty-six years eleven months and twenty-eight days, in Saint Andre Bay, Florida, while in search of health. He was a man whose fine traits of character won to him many friends. He cared little for public life, but was most envious of the good will of his friends and neighbors, among whom he was exceedingly popular.

Mrs. Bryant was the mother of eight children: Marion, deceased in 1886; John W., James, Benjamin N., deceased at one year and eight months; William A., R. Simeon, Ida May, deceased in infancy; and an unnamed infant.

Of this family, William A. has dutifully remained at home, caring for his mother. He was born in Coffey county in 1867, and has passed the entire period of his life at home. The farm which he cultivates evidences in its well-tilled acres the stroke of a master hand, and presents

as fine an appearance as any in the confines of the county. He makes a specialty of breeding fine horses and takes great pride in driving the best in his stable, in the cultivation of his farm. His devotion to his mother is a matter of common remark, and he has resolutely remained single with the purpose of giving her the better care. He is regarded in the community as a worthy son of a worthy father, whose many virtues he so aptly illustrates.

JOHN CRICK—John Crick, a farmer of Louisburg township, Montgomery county, is a native of Old England, where he was born, in Bolnhurst, on the 25th of February, 1842. His father was James H. Hopwood, and his mother Sarah Crick. The parents lived and died in the Old Country, where, in Bedfordshire, our subject was educated and learned his trade.

In the year 1866, the latter crossed the ocean and located in Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade, as a machinist, with the firm of Bement & Dougherty, and also with the Sellers Tool Co. He remained in Philadelphia about one year and then went to Susquehanna, the same state, where he entered the employ of the New York and Erie Railroad. Later, he came to Chicago and worked for the Rock Island Railroad Company. He was with the Kansas Pacific for two years at different points and then, finally, abandoned the life of a machinist and, in 1871, located on the farm where he now resides. This farm consists of 160 acres of fine land, which our subject keeps in a high state of cultivation. It is stocked well with the best grades of cattle and horses and shows the skillful hand of the master agriculturist.

The domestic life of Mr. Crick began April 15th, 1863, on which date he was joined in marriage with Mary, a daughter of Valentine and Clarinda (Durand) Cryderman. Mrs. Crick's father was a native of Canada, where he was born in 1816. In early manhood he located in Indiana and there married. He, later, moved to Illinois, where Mrs. Crick was born, she being one of a family of ten children, viz: George, deceased; Amelia, first married John Smith, but is now the wife of Edward Hays; Silvia, deceased wife of Jesse N. Gallamore, her children being: Nellie, Rose, Ivy, Jessie, Florence, Clarinda, Maude, Amy and Vane; the fourth child is Mrs. Crick; Merritt L., lives with his mother in Wilson county, Kansas; James Valentine, Amos married Cornelia Ragland, lives in Neodesha, Kansas; William Adna, John married Dora Wellming and lives in Washington, and an infant unnamed.

To Mr. and Mrs. Crick have been born a family of six children, as follows—Nettie, born January 4th, 1875, resides at home; Jesse, born October 5th, 1876; Daisy B., born July 14th, 1879; Amy E., born September 22nd, 1881; Harry, born November 12th, 1884, and Frank V., born

Sept. 7th, 1886. Of these children, Jesse, the oldest son, enlisted in the Spanish-American war in the spring of 1898, and served until his discharge at San Francisco, November 1st, 1899. He resided, for a time, in Missoula, Montana, and is now an employe of the Northern Pacific railway, and at present resides in Aguascolientes, Mexico, where he is a locomotive engineer.

Mr. and Mrs. Crick are devout and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are leading members of society in the community, where they interest themselves in every cause which looks to general betterment. He has never sought public office, and is pleased to support the principles of the Republican party by his vote. He is a charter member of William Penn Lodge of Elk City, I. O. O. F. He joined this order in 1870, in Wyandotte, Kansas, and has been a life-long member of the same. Those who know Mr. Crick and his family best are uniform in their opinion of the splendid character which they maintain in the community.

JAMES A. McDOWELL—Since 1869, there has lived, five miles from Elk City, a gentleman, who, by his upright character and by his unity of purpose has earned the esteem of a large community of friends. There are few in the ranks of the "old settlers" of the county who are better or more favorably known than Mr. McDowell, and we present his record in brief, that posterity may know him, and something of his antecedents.

October 9th, 1858, marks the date of birth of Mr. McDowell, in Caldwell county, Kentucky. He is of Irish extraction, his father, Allen McDowell, having been a son of Alexander, who was the Irish founder of this American family. They settled in Kentucky, where Allen McDowell was born, and where he married Martha Freeman, daughter of Hardy F. Freeman, of a North Carolina family, which settled in Caldwell county, Kentucky.

Allen McDowell enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war, and died at home while on a furlough, but his widow still lives and resides with her son, our subject.

James A. McDowell was a lad of ten years when his mother settled in Montgomery county, Kansas. With her came her father, together with a brother and two brothers-in-law. Each of the male members of the party preempted a quarter section of land in Louisburg township, as also did our subject's mother. The latter proved up on her claim, sold out and purchased the farm of eighty acres upon which Mr. McDowell now resides, and which he has continued to cultivate since he grew to manhood.

Mr. McDowell married, in January, 1893, Miss Lola Lewis, daughter of Abraham and Martha (Reed) Lewis. To this marriage have been born

three children: Alvis, born December 8th, 1894; Frances Anna, born March 28th, 1896; and James Allen, born June 7th, 1898.

The farm on which Mr. McDowell now resides is not extensive in acreage, but it is well kept and shows the hand of an intelligent and skilled agriculturist.

In fraternal life, Mr. McDowell is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics he affiliates and votes with the Republican party.

CAPT. J. E. STONE This name is an honored one in Montgomery county, where its bearer has resided for many long years, he being one of the earliest settlers in the southern part of the county. Capt. Stone settled in the county soon after the war and one year prior to the laying out of the townsite of Caney. Here he purchased a large body of land, on part of which now stands that city. During his residence here, Capt. Stone has filled several important public positions, notably that of county sheriff, in which office he served two terms, and as postmaster of the city of Caney, a position he has held since 1897.

Capt. Joseph E. Stone is the eldest son of Jonathan and Sarah (Stevens) Stone. His birth dates in the state of Maine, where he was born, in Waldo county, on the 26th day of July, 1842. His parents were by occupation farmers. The records give the date of the birth of Jonathan Stone as March 27th, 1816, his death occurring July 20th, 1883. The dates of birth and death of the wife are respectively, March 27th, 1818, and January 15th, 1900. These parents reared a family of five children. Capt. Stone passed the days of his youth and young manhood on the home farm, his early education being that which was common in those days in the country districts of the east. With this as a foundation he attended sessions at the Maine State Seminary, and at the early age of sixteen had qualified himself for the noble work of a teacher. He taught successfully for a period of five years in the country districts about his home. As the rumblings of war became more and more distinct the young teacher followed events with an all-absorbing interest and when opportunity offered he was ready to offer his life as a sacrifice on the altar of devotion to country. He enlisted in Company "B," of the 44th U. S. Colored Infantry, a regiment recruited with white officers and colored troops. Capt. Stone was enlisted as second lieutenant and was later promoted to first lieutenant, which position he was holding at his discharge. He participated in several important engagements and was at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. His regiment was sent to the extreme south immediately after the surrender and he was mustered out in the city of New Orleans. The service, however, had proved so fascinating to our subject that he soon re-enlisted in the regular service, this time as first lieu-



J E. STONE.

tenant of Company "B," 125th Colored U. S. Infantry. In this position he experienced service on the plains for two years and then closed his military life at Fort Leavenworth, in December of 1867.

A trip to the old home in Maine preceded his settlement at Lee Summit, Jackson county, Missouri, where he conducted a commission business until the spring of 1870. This year marks the date of his coming to Kansas, the exact day of his landing in the vicinity of the present city of Caney being the 11th of May. He took up a claim just north of Caney and since that time has been one of the largest individual land owners in the county. His holdings aggregate at present some 1,200 acres, 500 of which adjoins the city limits. Some idea of the strides real estate have taken in this vicinity may be gathered from the fact that this land, bought at $7.00 an acre, is now valued in the neighborhood of $100.00.

Capt. Stone has figured actively in the development of Caney. In 1886, a company was organized, of which he became president, and which purchased 240 acres north of the city. This was platted and is now a part of the city proper. He has built himself a handsome residence on the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, where he is passing an active and pleasant old age.

As stated, the public life of Capt. Stone comprised two terms in the office of sheriff, in the early days, and his present position of postmaster. His experience in the former office was immediately after his arrival in Kansas, and was in a day when it took a man of some nerve to administer the office. Our subject can tell many a good story of "border warfare," when the man quickest with his gun was the master of the situation. During his term as postmaster at Caney the office has passed from a fourth-class to a presidential office. His administration of the office has been eminently satisfactory to the patrons and the department at Washington. In financial circles Capt. Stone is known far and wide. He is vice president and one of the principal stockholders in the Home National Bank of Caney, and is regarded as one of the solid men of the southern part of the state.

Our subject has been most active in political life, and it is not fulsome praise to say that the present condition of the Republican party is due in large measure to his wise counsel and efficient management as chairman of the County Central Committee.

The marriage of Capt. Stone occurred in February of 1874, while serving his second term as sheriff. The event occurred in Independence; the lady's name, Anna Vansandt, a native of Missouri, a daughter of Elijah and Mary R. Vansandt. Mrs. Stone was a lady of many excellencies of character and on her death, May 16th, 1897, she was mourned by a large circle of friends throughout the county. She was the mother of five children, all of whom are living: Arthur F., Herbert G., Myrtle May, Roy M. and Edwin Earl. This latter son inherited the taste for

military life from his father and is at present a member of the U. S. Cavalry, 14th Regiment, stationed at Fort Grant, Arizona.

Forceful, yet, withal, most kindly, shrewd in the management of his affairs, yet generous to a fault; helpful in his association with friends and neighbors, Captain Stone merits the large measure of esteem in which he is held in Caney and Montgomery county.

ISAAC M. ARGO—In the vicinity of Costello, lives some of the most enterprising and industrious farmers of Montgomery county, among whom is the gentleman whose name heads this notice. He has been a resident of the county for nineteen years and he and his family are esteemed for their many splendid qualities and personal virtues.

Isaac M. Argo dates his birth from the year 1854, in Champaign county, Illinois. His parents, David and Mary (Shreve) Argo, came to the town of Neodesha, Kansas, in 1872, near which place they preempted a claim and where they continued to reside until their death.

Our subject was eighteen years of age when the family came to Kansas and he aided his parents in opening the farm until he passed his legal majority. He then began life on his own account and, in 1891, started an establishment of his own, being joined in marriage that year with Miss May, daughter of James H. and Margaret (Weller) Ashbaugh. His wife's father was a native of Hardin county, Kentucky, where he was born in 1817, the mother, also, being a native of the same county and state. They were early pioneers of Montgomery county, Kansas, having settled here in 1869, and preempted the farm where Mr. Argo now resides. Two of his daughters, Mary and Martha, also took and proved up a claim of a quarter section of land nearby. Mr. Argo died in 1882, and his wife passed away in 1889, leaving six children: Mary I., now deceased; Martha A., who married Garland Watson and lives near Kansas City; Margaret, deceased; Victor, who lives in Colorado; George J., also of Colorado, married Fannie Ashbaugh, and has a son, William; the youngest child was Mrs. Argo.

To the home of Mr. and Mrs. Argo have come two children: Victor N., born February 1, 1884, and David, who was born July 23, 1902. In his social relations Mr. Argo is most happy, being a member of the Modern Woodmen, and ready at all times to take part in any movement which has for its object the improvement of society about him. He is not active in the matter of politics, but is pleased to support, by his vote, the platform of the Populist party.

SAMUEL McMURTRY—The subject of this sketch is the efficient clerk of Montgomery county, and has been a factor in the county's af-

fairs for the past eleven years. He is one of the great throng of honorable and creditable citizens who have been filling up Kansas from the "Hoosier State" since the war of the Rebellion and, himself, sought its borders in the year 1887.

Mr. McMurtry was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, September 10th, 1854, and is a son of Ansel McMurtry, who died November 18th, 1854, the year of our subject's birth, at the age of thirty-two. The father was a native of Kentucky, where his parents established themselves on coming to the United States from the British Isles, just after the war of 1812. Samuel McMurtry, grandfather of our subject, was the pioneer ancestor above referred to, and was the head of the McMurtry family of this branch in America. About the year 1830, he accompanied several of his children into Hamilton county, Indiana, where he passed away at a ripe old age. He married Elsie Reid, a lady of Irish birth, and reared a large family of children. In business affairs he was a trader and farmer.

Ansel McMurtry grew up in Indiana and there married Polly Burris. She was of English birth and was born February 8th, 1827. She still resides in Hamilton county and is the widow of Thomas Phillips. By her first marriage five children were born, of whom three survive, and seven children were born to her last marriage, only one of whom now lives. The McMurtry children are: Mrs. Maria Wilson, of Arcadia, Indiana; Mrs. Rosa Phillips, of Lawrence, Kansas; Mrs. Sarah Scully, who died in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1875; and Samuel, of this review.

Orphaned at the age of two months, our subject never knew the guidance and protection of a father. The training of the farm and the rural school fell to his lot in boyhood and he finished his education with graduation from the Union High Academy, at Westfield, Indiana. He took up the study of law in Noblesville, Indiana, with the firm of Kane & Davis, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, after a due course of reading. But instead of engaging in the practice of law he took up the work of teaching school and followed it in his native state for ten years.

In 1887, he came out to Kansas with the intention of teaching one year and then taking up the profession of law. An attractive offer was made him in Kinsley, where he located, to take charge of the city schools, and this caused him to deviate from his original plans, and he presided over the destinies of the schools of the county seat of Edwards county, as superintendent, for five years. The depression of the times brought business to such a low ebb in western Kansas that, in 1892, he decided to get nearer the center of population, and away from the region of the western plains. He chose Montgomery county for his field of labors and located in Coffeyville, where he became associate editor of the Coffeyville Journal, then under the management of the late Capt. D. S. Elliott. Soon after

his arrival he was appointed city attorney of the thrifty town on the border, and performed his public duties in connection with his newspaper work for one year. For four years he occupied his position on the editorial staff of the Journal and then left it to engage in the real estate and insurance business in that city. In this line of activity he was engaged when nominated and elected, and finally installed, as county clerk, January 12th, 1903.

Samuel McMurtry was brought up a Republican. His father was a Whig, but his son's political training was left in the hands of others, and it was supplied by teachers of the Republican school. In early manhood he became a factor in local political affairs and his services have always been freely given to his party, as a worker and a speaker. He was nominated for county clerk, by acclamation, in 1899, but was defeated by only fifty-four votes, at a time when the Fusionists had quite a substantial majority. In 1902, the Republican County Convention renewed its fealty to him and gave him another nomination by acclamation, with the result that he defeated his opponent at the polls by seven hundred and ninety-one votes.

While Mr. McMurtry is an ardent advocate of Republican policies, and, of the cause of its condidates, yet he never fails to manifest a courteous and respectful attitude toward those of opposing beliefs and, as a consequence, his candidacy has drawn heavily from the forces of the Fusionists when he has been in a political race.

December 28th, 1876, Mr. McMurtry married Miss Julia A. Rammel, in Westfield, Indiana. Mrs. McMurtry is a daughter of Rev. Eli and Cassa (Cash) Rammel, and was born in Middletown, Henry county, Indiana. Her parents came to Kansas in 1879, lived on a farm near Coffeyville and there died, the former October 26th, 1882, and the latter August 10th, 1887.

Eli Rammel was a Methodist minister and was a member of the North Indiana Conference for forty years. By his marriage he was the father of ten children, five of whom are living.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. McMurtry are: Ansel E., of Kansas City, Mo.; Elmer E. and Gertrude, living; while Vinita died in Coffeyville, in 1898, at the age of sixteen years, and Sharley and Carrie died at Kinsley, Kansas, in infancy.

Mr. McMurtry is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Modern Woodman and a member of the Fraternal Aid Association.

ALVIN J. INSCHO—Living on neighboring farms in Rutland township are two old friends, William H. Sloan and Alvin J. Inscho. These two gentlemen are among the very earliest settlers of the county, having

settled on their claims in June, 1868. The years that have passed since that early day have been full of the multifarious duties of life; at first, the hard, grinding toil and discomforts of pioneer life, which gradually became softened by the comforts and luxuries of civilization.

Authentic information concerning the early history of the Inscho family is lacking. Mr. Inscho believes, however, that the name was brought to this country prior to the Revolutionary war. Exact knowledge locates his grandfather, Robert Inscho, in Virginia in the early part of the 19th century, where he reared seven children, whose names were: Joseph, Robert, Henry, Nancy, Mary, Maria and John. The youngest of this family married Clara Foot, a native of New York state, and a daughter of Robert and Mary Foot, both natives of that state. The children of this marriage were: Ozias, Edwin, of Sterling, Kansas; Perry and Alvin J.

Alvin J. Inscho dates his birth in Huron county, Ohio, February 16th, 1844. He was reared to farm life and, while busily engaged in aiding his parents in the summer and securing an education in the winter, watched the gathering of the war cloud with absorbing interest. With his heart throbbing in unison with the drum beats of the enrolling officer he, in July, 1862, enlisted in Wood county, Ohio—where his parents had removed when he was yet a child—in Company "A," 100th Ohio Vol. Inf., Col. Groom commanding. This regiment became a part of the Third Division, First Brigade—Gen. Gillmore in command—which was mobilized with the 23rd Army Corps. His first taste of "the realities" was at the siege of Knoxville, the initial action in a series of victories in which our subject subsequently shared. Some of the more important were: Resaca, Atlanta, then with Thomas to Tennessee—where he participated at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. Crossing the mountains, his company was "in" at the Wilmington fight and then to Washington, D. C., where it swung into the grandest line of veterans ever marshalled in review. His muster out of service occurred July 3rd, 1865, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Short periods at Toledo and Perrysburg, Ohio, and at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in which places he worked in drug stores, preceded his coming to St. Joe, Mo., in 1867, and in the summer of the following year he became a resident of Montgomery county, Kansas. Here he began life anew on a 160 acre tract which constitutes a part of the five hundred and forty acres which he now owns, in section 24-32-14. Reminiscences of those early times are of exceeding interest from the lips of Mr. Inscho. His knowledge of drugs enabled him to play the "medicine man" with the Indians to good advantage, so that he was not annoyed as much as other settlers. Too much cannot be said in commendation of the character always sustained by Mr. Inscho. Suffice it to say that no citizen is more

widely and favorably known than he, and the interest he takes in securing the best advantages in matters of education and good government, endears him to all. He is a member of the board of education and, in a patriotic way, holds membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1882, Mr. Inscho was happily joined in marriage with Dora M. Turner, daughter of David and Louisa Turner, of Ohio. Mrs. Inscho is a lady of endearing qualities, and a splendid mother to her five children, whose names are: Bessie, Clyde, Birdie, Fay and Frank.

WILLIAM A. MERRILL—This gentleman is a prominent citizen and leading lawyer of the stirring little municipality of Caney, where he has, in the short space of four years, succeeded in winning the respect of the entire community and establishing a lucrative practice. Caney has no more indefatigable worker for the advancement of her interests than Mr. Merrill, and he has shown his faith in her future by investing in one of the best residence properties in the city.

William A. Merrill came to Caney in 1898, from Warrensburg, Mo., where he had been a prominent and leading citizen for a number of years. He is a native of Johnson county, of that state, where he was born on the 22d of August, 1861, the son of Leaven H. Merrill and his wife, formerly Susan F. Smith. The father's nativity lay back in the old State of Maryland, from whence he removed with his parents to Missouri when a child. When he arrived at man's estate he chose the occupation of a farmer. In 1863, Leaven H. Merrill being a slaveholder and southern sympathizer, was forced to leave his family in Missouri. He went as far south as Batesville, Arkansas. Instead of going into the regular army, he put out a crop, and, in the fall of that year, was killed by the "Mountain Browns," being shot from ambush. He left three children to be cared for by the wife and mother, who bravely took up the task. She lived to see them well educated men and honored citizens, before passing to her rest, at fifty-two years of age. The names of the other two children are: Joseph A. and Florence. Florence married J. W. Blackwell, and lives with her family near Chelsea, Indian Territory.

William A. Merrill was the youngest of this family thus early deprived of a father's care. From earliest boyhood he was accustomed to the severest labor, but adversity taught him many valuable lessons, which have borne their fruit in making him a stalwart and independent soldier in the battle of life. He was reared to farm work, but by dint of close application was enabled to prepare himself for the teaching profession. He attended sessions of Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and, later, at the State Normal at Warrensburg, and for firteen years was continuously engaged in the school room, establishing a reputation as an educator not surpassed in that section of the state. He then took up

the study of law, and, in 1897, was admitted to the bar in Warrensburg. The following year he came to Kansas, as hereinbefore stated.

Mr. Merrill was married on the 5th day of March, 1889, to Laura P. Keen, of Johnson county, Missouri, who now presides over his home with that dignified grace which denotes the true housewife.

The political convictions of our subject lie in the line of Jeffersonian Democracy, though his rather retiring disposition precludes his taking little more than a voting part in matters of that kind. Socially, he is a popular member of the Masonic fraternity, being, at the present time, secretary of Lodge No. 324. He and his good wife are held in the highest esteem by the citizens of their adopted city.

WILLIAM H. BRUNTON—Prominent as a contractor and builder of Elk City and junior member of the firm of Reed & Brunton, William H. Brunton has been a citizen of Montgomery county since 1872. He was born in Missouri, February 21, 1862. His father, the venerable Thomas Brunton, who resides near Jefferson City, that state, was one of the early settlers of Louisburg township, where he took a claim as early as 1871. Some years later, he returned to Missouri, his native state, where he is retired from active life at about sixty-seven years old.

Thomas Brunton married Lucinda Bagsley, an Indiana lady, and the first years of his active life were passed as a carpenter builder. Toward the close of the war, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, and soldiered in the west in the Union army. In 1875, his wife died at thirty-five years of age, leaving children: Mary, deceased; Phoebe, wife of John Heritage, of Montgomery county; William H., of Elk City; Clarinda, who married Philip Jones and resides in the state of Washington; Cyrus A., of Montgomery county; and Lucinda, Mrs. Chas. Jones, of Washington.

William H. Brunton acquired his education in the public schools of Montgomery county. On leaving school he learned the stonemason's trade and at this he worked several years, before taking up carpenter work. He has been a carpenter builder since 1885, and, in 1903, formed a business alliance with his partner, Mr. Reed.

December 25, 1888, Mr. Brunton married Ethel Kelso, who was born in Logan county, Illinois, June 22, 1870. She is a daughter of William and Maggie (Doyle) Kelso, both deceased, who left five children, as follows: Mrs. Brunton, Arthur, of Chicago, Illinois; Emma, now Mrs. Morris Osborne, of Montgomery county, Kansas; David, who died at twenty-one; and Pearl, wife of Roy Bailey, of Burden, Kansas. After her husband's death, Mrs. Kelso married Joseph Goodwin and, at her death in 1886, left a daughter, Maggie Goodwin. Mr. Kelso was a merchant in

Corn Land, Illinois, was a justice of the peace there, and died at about thirty years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Brunton's family consists of: Roy Vincent, Fay, and Lela, deceased.

WILLIAM B. WOOD—June 28, 1868, in Whitley county, Kentucky, William B. Wood, of Rutland township, was born. In infancy he was brought to Kansas by his parents, who settled in Montgomery county, where our subject was brought up and has since resided. The fact of their very early settlement here numbers the family among the pioneers of the county, and their entry of a tract of the public domain in section 22, township 32, range 14, marks them as original settlers.

William B. Wood was the son of Thomas F. Wood, of Tennessee birth, but of Kentucky growing-up. He was educated liberally for his day and entered upon the serious duties of life as a teacher in the rural schools. When he reached the frontier in Kansas he laid aside the ferule and devoted his time to industrial pursuits. He was variously employed, as a supplement to his meager earnings on a new farm, but teaming and freighting, and the like, constituted his chief occupation during the first years of his residence here. He was employed by Nopawalla's band to haul their effects off of the reservation to Chetopa and by this species of intercourse came to know the red man of this locality very well. Some of the lower bands of Indians ordered him out of the country and even tried to burn what scant improvements he had made, but Thomas F. Wood was from the wrong country to be scared away, and he remained.

The first building to house the Woods was a cabin 10x12 feet, and the next one was of similar construction but larger and more convenient, and in this did its owner live till his death in 1877. His treatment of the Red Man made warm friends of them, and in 1879, a band of five hundred of them came to visit him and turned back sorrowfully when they learned he was dead.

Jeriah Wood was the grandfather of William B. Wood. He was a native Tennesseean and had children: John I., Wilson, Ambrose, Joseph, Mrs. Lucinda Hamond, of Pine Knot, Kentucky; Jeptha, Mrs. Sarah Meadows, of Jellico, Tennessee, and Thomas F.

Thomas F. Wood married Eliza A. Morgan, a daughter of Griffin and Ann (Shepard) Morgan, of Whitley county, Kentucky. Two children, William B. and John R., of Montgomery county, Kansas, constitute the living issue of their marriage. During the Elk river flood of 1885, Mrs. Wood and a son, Thomas F., ten years of age, were drowned on the 16th of May.

As a child, William B. Wood's associates were frequently the Osage

Indian and his papoose. He almost lived at their camps and ate their buffalo meat and spoke their language and, even now, the dialect of the wild man lingers about his tongue. He was left without parental guidance at the age of firteen years, and saw the inside of the school room as a student, seldom, from thence forward. In 1891, he married Josephine L. Miller, an Ohio lady and a daughter of H. H. Miller. One child, Lelia, is the issue of this union. He occupies the family homestead of pioneer days, and is now replacing the burned dwelling erected by his father in that era.

WILLIAM THOMAS YOE—William Thomas Yoe was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 26, 1845, and reared in a christian home. His parents were Walter and Elizabeth (Harris) Yoe, native Maryland and Virginia people. In 1848, the parents left their old home and established themselves among the pioneers at Rushville, Illinois. The father was a carpenter and pursued the arts of peace and won the affection and regard of the community. To the three sons, W. T., Charles and Frank F., the parents left the heritage of a good name and an inspiration to righteous and useful lives.

Thomas Yoe, as our subject is universally known, passed his childhood and youth about Rushville, Illinois, where he had some acquaintance with the common schools. His education assumed a practical turn from the age of thirteen years, when he went into a print shop, from which, as a business, he has never been separated. Toward the end of the Civil War he enlisted in Company "K," One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois infantry, and saw service at Memphis, Tennessee.

After the war he located at Shelbyville, Missouri, where, for a short time, he was a hardware merchant, and then at Shelbina, where he became associated with Col. A. M. York in the publication of a Republican newspaper. After nearly five years, he decided to exert his energies among the people of the progressive frontier State of Kansas.

In the winter of 1870, he founded, with others, the South Kansas Tribune, and, in February following, brought the plant to Kansas and established it in the new town of Independence, in Montgomery county. L. U. Humphrey, afterward governor of Kansas, was associated with the new paper, on its editorial staff. The proprietorship of the "Tribune" came, later, into the hands of W. T. and Chas. Yoe, where, with a single exception, it has since remained.

Mr. Yoe has been a part of Montgomery county nearly a third of a century and has shared in its development work, both rural and urban. Little that has been of general interest to the county has not known his hand, or felt the influence of his voice or pen; and the confidence he thus

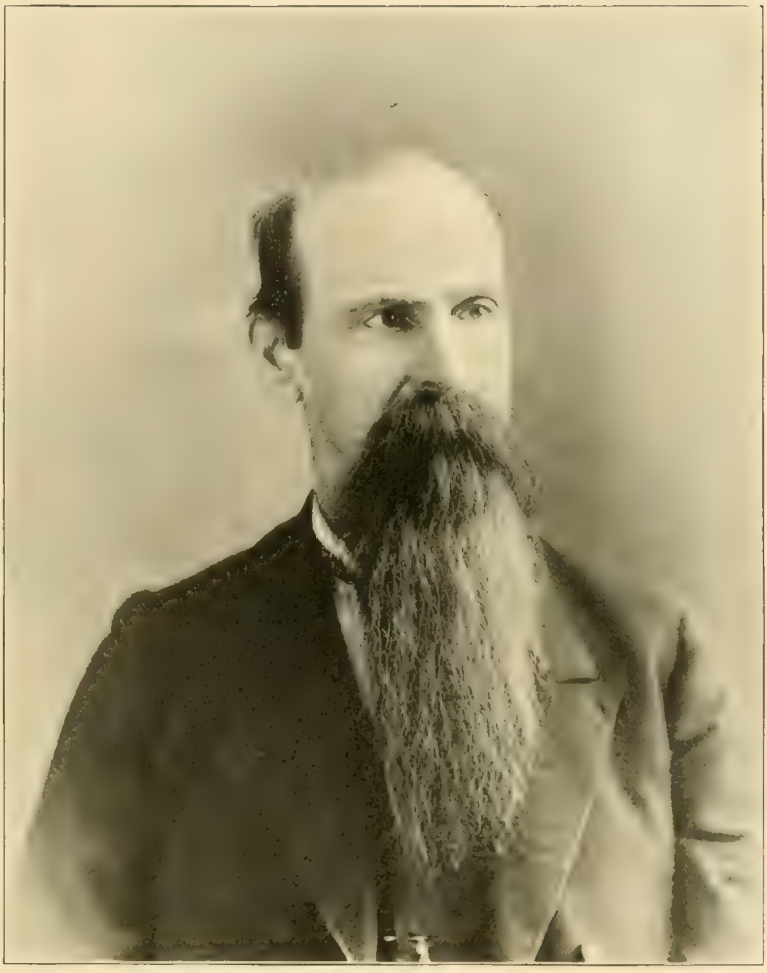
inspired warranted the conferring of public honors and the bestowal upon him of public trusts. The practical character of his views, his mature judgment and the evident sincerity of his purpose are traits which have commended him through life and marked him as one of the prominent citizens of his city and county. He has been at the head of his newspaper since its establishment and his personal standing has given it weight and power. He has helped make governors and other state officers and furnished effective advice in the distribution of local offices which showed abundant wisdom and brought a strong current of public sentiment to his party's approval.

As an appointee to public office, Mr. Yoe has rendered his chief public service. President Arthur appointed him postmaster of Independence and he served three years but resigned upon the election of Mr. Cleveland. Governor Humphrey appointed him secretary of the State Board of Charities, where he remained three years, and Governor Stanley made him a member of the Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College. As a Republican he has occupied a high position in party councils. He has a single standard of honesty and applies it in business, religion and politics, alike. He is an active and leading member of the Methodist congregation in Independence, and the influence of his life is a potent one in the spiritual and material affairs of the church.

In 1870, in Shelbina, Missouri, Mr. Yoe married Jennie E. Weatherby. The issue of this union are: Harriet E, a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Kansas; Roy W., a farmer, of Tyro, Montgomery county; Edna May, assistant in the Independence postoffice; Earl A., a printer in the Tribune office; and Ruth, Warren and George.

EDWARD PAYSON ALLEN—The First National Bank, of Independence, is fortunate in having for its executive head, a man of such wide and varied experience, of such unerring judgment and a gentleman of such popular personal traits as he whose name introduces this personal review. He came to Montgomery county almost with the earliest, and embodies, in his career as a citizen here, experience as a farmer, merchant, public official and financier, all of which stations he has honored and in all of which has he displayed a natural aptitude and adaptation, passing from one to another as a reward of industry and indicating the favor and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Without the pale of the pioneers it excites a ripple of merriment to state that E. P. Allen was once a farmer. His training for years has been so foreign to the calling that he has lost even the most familiar and common attributes of the rural business man, yet he was once a farmer in Montgomery county and the "claim" which he took lies in section 31,



E. P. ALLEN.

township 33, range 16, where the primitive cottage he erected still stands and where the recollections of poverty still linger. Men who came to Kansas as pioneers, capitalized chiefly by the fruits of their daily toil, and undertook to maintain their families from the profits of a new farm, had disappointments and bitter experiences, alike, and if they plowed with a mixed team and, in their straits, went barefoot, it was forced economy that caused it, and was an open concession to poverty. Mr. Allen passed through it all and the fires of adversity only served to harden the metal that was in him, and better equip him for the contest with less formidable obstacles.

The year 1873, witnessed the close of Mr. Allen's career as a farmer. That year he brought the proceeds of the sale of his heart-aches and memories of disappointments down on Clear creek into Independence and became a merchant. In this, too, his experience led him into the most humble service—most honorable though it was—and on any frequented street corner of Independence today can be found men who have seen "Ed" Allen driving his delivery wagon. At whatever employment, he "followed his trade well" and became absolute master of the situation and of himself. Four years of merchandising brought him to the next step in advance and he carried his popularity into public office. He did the work of the recorder's office almost alone for six years, and when he emerged from it, haggard and nearly worn out, he established himself in the insurance and brokerage business, where the initial chapter of his financial history was written. Becoming a director of the First National Bank, in 1885, he became interested in its success and drifted toward financiering with such a pace that the next year he was elected president of the safe, and most conservative, institution of its kind in the county seat. Reserving further mention of his business connections till his nativity and family geneology have appeared, we digress and take up the family thread.

Edward P. Allen was born in Green county, Kentucky, January 3, 1843. He was a son of a lawyer, William B. Allen, who was born in the same county and state in 1803. The father passed his life in Greensburg, Kentucky, was a graduate of Nashville, Tennessee, seminary, and of a law school, and practiced his profession successfully all his life. He was a Royal Arch Mason and was once the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. His father, David Allen, and the grandfather of our subject, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, October 16, 1773, came to Kentucky with his father about 1783 and served with the Kentucky troops in the war of 1812, dying in Green county in 1816. David Allen's father and oldest paternal uncle were Revolutionary soldiers, and he and three brothers migrated from the "Old Dominion" about the close of that struggle, and their bones mingle with the dust of the State of Daniel

Boone. These Allens came originally from the North of Ireland and settled in Rockbridge county, Virginia, about 1630.

William B. Allen married Huldah Wilcox, whose Puritan ancestors came to America in the seventeenth century and settled, of course, in New England. Huldah Allen was born in Connecticut of "Bay State" parents and was a daughter of Eli Wilcox. Seven children were born to her and her husband, as follows: Martha, deceased; Jennie, deceased; the latter the wife of A. B. Nibbs, of Houston, Texas; Harriet B., deceased wife of John Cunningham, of Coles county, Illinois; Edward P., our subject; Mary, deceased, married William Hunter, of Houston, Texas; and Ella M., widow of George W. Reed, of Coles county, Illinois.

E. P. Allen acquired a liberal education in the schools of Greensburg, Kentucky. In 1861, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, Company "E," as first sergeant, under Colonel Hobson. The regiment saw its first service in Kentucky and was in battle at Mill Springs, was at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River and in minor engagements and skirmishes. Mr. Allen was promoted in three months to be a lieutenant, and was discharged as such in Louisville, Kentucky, at the expiration of three years.

The mercantile business attracted Mr. Allen immediately after his release from the army and he engaged in it at Mattoon, Illinois. He remained there till 1867, when he returned to his native town and opened a store, continuing business there for two years, when he again sought Coles county, Illinois, and resided, and was in business, in Mattoon, till the fall of 1870, when he started overland on his journey to Kansas, arriving in Montgomery county, October 16, of that year.

Everything was "out of doors" in Montgomery county at that early time and there seemed nothing to do but to farm. While the prospect was not the most exhilarating, our new-comer had no intention of turning his back on it, and he took up his sand-hill "claim" on Clear creek, as noted elsewhere in this article. Two years a farmer and four years a merchant, brings us to the autumn of 1877, when he was elected register of deeds of the county. His election was a special compliment to him, for it was accomplished in the face of great political odds, his party, the Democratic, being several hundred votes in the minority. He was reelected in 1879, serving with great efficiency and justifying in every way the confidence his Democratic and Republican friends reposed in him. From 1884 to 1886, his attention was given to the insurance, loan and real estate business, his office being at the corner of Main and Sixth streets. His pecuniary resources at this time were assuming respectable proportions and his manner of handling them revealed his financial ability. He became a patron, and then a friend, of the First National Bank of Independence, and its stockholders made him a director in 1885. In 1886, the then cashier of the bank sold his interest to Mr. Allen, the management reorgan-

ized and he was chosen president. He has succeeded himself in that office forsixteen years, and, with his able assistants, has made it an institution as safe and enduring as time itself.

May 2, 1865, in Coles county, Illinois, Mr. Allen married Mary F. Vansant, a daughter of Isaiah Vansant, of Fleming county, Kentucky. Mrs. Allen was born August 27, 1846, and is the mother of: Mattie N., wife of James F. Blackledge, of Caney, Kansas; Edith, Lillian and Annie. The family are members of the Independence Presbyterian church and are highly and most honorably connected in their social ties.

Mr. Allen was made a Mason in 1864. He has taken the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knight Templar degrees and in his life exemplifies the principles of the order. He is a Kentucky Democrat and is as loyal to his party tenets as he is to the rules which govern his moral and exemplary life.

JACOB SICKS—The generations of the future who inhabit Montgomery county will wish to know something of the people who snatched this municipality from nature's embrace, and wielded the brush with which its surface has been adorned with landscape and garden and beautiful homes. They will expect to find, for their information, a record of the characters who have been conspicuous players in the drama of civil and municipal affairs while the county was being launched and started on its voyage through time. By a knowledge of their forefathers, they may be able to explain some otherwise mysterious phenomena of their posterity and thus intelligently account for things done or not done. It is important then, as well as in good taste, to preserve, with other civil records of the county, the life work of its worthy pioneers, as gleaned at first hand from the very actors themselves.

In the subject of this article, we have presented for review a settler whose coming into the county was from the very first, whose connection with its history has been modest yet energetic and whose character as a citizen and a man has wielded an influence potent for good in the younger generations of his race.

In October, 1869, Jacob Sicks came into Montgomery county, Kansas. It was on the 18th of that month that he drove on to the side-hill on the southwest quarter of section 4, township 33, range 15, and thereby did the initial act toward making that spot of ground his permanent and future home. While he was complying with the formalities of the law in the matter of a homestead, a little log cabin, 14x14 in dimensions, grewout of this side-hill as if by magic, and the first family in that neighborhood was soon housed without either door or floor. It is nearly thirty-four years now since that eventful day on which one of the most attractive and fertile farms in the county was born. By the

industry of man has wild nature departed and by the toil of his household has Jacob Sicks become the owner of an estate which provides him and his with all the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

From the advent of the first white man to the departure of the Indian, Montgomery county was on the frontier. Its few settlers were harrassed and belabored by hungry Red Men from the bands of Big Hill Joe, Chetopa, Strike Axe and Black Dog, all of which chiefs had camps somewhere in the county. In 1870, the government treated with the red man for his title to "The Diminished Rserve" and he was removed to his new country—"The Osage Country—" just south of the Kansas line. The aborigines gone, Montgomery county seemed to acquire civilization by leaps and bounds and the old landmarks of the county felt very much penned up, so rapidly did settlers flock in and take possession of the unclaimed lands. While Mr. Sicks adjusted himself to the frontier conditions of the sixties, was satisfied with his lot and content with the honor of being a pioneer, he was nevertheless pleased with the advent of neighbors and extended to them a helping and friendly hand. He was poor himself, when he unloaded his goods at the door of his log cabin home in 1869, but "the wolf was kept away" while his family was growing up and increased prosperity came to him yearly until he felt warranted in retiring from active farm work.

Jacob Sicks was born in Boone county, Indiana, November 2, 1837. His father, Philip Sicks, settled there two years before, and was a resident of the county till 1888, dying at the age of eighty-three years, Philip Sicks was a native of Nicholas county, Kentucky, and was a son of Jacob Sicks who was killed by a corn thief at middle life and left two sons and a daughter, namely: John, Philip and Rebecca; the last named becoming the wife of William Beckner and passing her life in Rush county, Indiana. Philip Sicks married Nancy Slain, the issue of the union being ten children, as follows: Sarah J., who married James Cunningham; Mary, wife of James Siddons; Mahala, who became Mrs. George Cross; Francis M., who took to wife Margaret Siddons; Thomas O., whose wife was Susan Elder; Jacob, our subject; Lucinda, who married Samuel Jones; John N., who married, first, Nancy J. Davis and, afterward, married Mrs. Siddons; and Amanda, wife of George Beadles. The mother of these children died in 1848.

Jacob Sick's youthful advantages were exceedingly limited. His education was, of necessity, neglected and he grew up in the timbered country of the "Hoosier State" a lusty, industrious honest but unlearned youth. Nature always comes to the relief of the less fortunate of her kind and she endowed our subject with commendable auxiliaries toward surmounting obstacles through life. He was converted in youth to the Christian religion and strength of character and purpose have come to him along life's pathway to not only enable him to live right but

to accomplish a modest but good work for the Master. Twice he felt called to the ministry but each time he resisted through fear of weakness and inability to achieve results, but the third time he yielded to the demands of the Spirit and has for fifteen years done an irregular and supplementary work in the pulpit of the Christian denomination.

November 4, 1858, Mr. Sicks was united in marriage with Sarah F. Utterback, a daughter of Henry Utterback, of Kentucky. Mrs. Sicks was born in Putnam county, Indiana, November 28, 1840, and is the mother of the following sons and daughters: Mary E., deceased, married N. Londry and left three children; Maria M., of Mound Ridge, Kansas, is the wife of John Edington; Philip, of Iola, Kansas, is married to Mary Christy; Thomas, of Iola, Kansas, married Dora Bordenhammer, deceased; Emma, wife of Ed Main, of Montgomery county, Kansas; John, of Independence, is married to Ella Barlow; Lizzie, deceased, married Ed Adams, who is now the husband of her sister, Annie; Vernelia, wife of Thomas McMahan; George, of the old homestead, is married to Laura Moore; Mittie, who died at fifteen years; and Charles, the only child left under the parental roof.

Mr. Sick's disposition and inclination have not led him to figure much in the public affairs of Montgomery county. He is a Democrat of the ancient school and has manifested a strictly conservative attitude toward all movements looking to a striking innovation or serious departure from the old regime. By this attitude some would infer that he opposed public progress and is against new ideas, but it is purely from his desire to occupy a position not too far in adance of the old way that he takes this stand. With his neighbors and friends he is cordial and obliging and exercises a practical charity wherever the circumstances warrant. He is fond of his family and has reared them in the fear of God and to become honorable men and women. In his declining years he is in the enjoyment of some of the practical blessings and luxuries of life. Natural gas and the daily delivery of mail at his own door lead him to praise the achievements of modern progress. A moment's reflection locates him, with meager means and a small family, on the bleak prairie with a temporary shelter in 1869, and, thirty-four years later, in the fullness of years and with family grown up and scattered, we see him provided with a comfortable home, overlooking a splendid farm, and made comfortable by the reward of toil, and with the fondest wish at his finger tips.

WILLIAM COTTON—Near the rural village of Costello, resides one of the leading farmers of Montgomery county, William Cotton. He is a native of the "Blue Grass State" where, in 1832, he began life in Madison county. His father, Thomas Cotton, was a son of Charles Cotton who

came from Virginia and was one of those sturdy pioneers who redeemed the wilds of Kentucky for civilization. The mother of our subject was Paulina Braudus, of one of the early pioneer families of Kentucky, who came into that state from North Carolina.

William Cotton is one of a family of six children, of whom four are now living, viz: James, who resides in Missouri; Elizabeth and Lucinda are deceased; Mary, the wife of John Graves, resides in Illinois; Belle is living in Indiana, the wife of Squire Tatum. The parents of this family removed from Kentucky to Indiana where William was reared to farm life.

At twenty years of age, our subject married Ann, daughter of Dr. Travis McMillan, of Girrard county, Kentucky. To them have been born: Bettie, wife of John Drybread, a farmer of Louisburg township; Clarence, who married Catherine Hand, who died leaving five children, viz: John, Emma, Prentice, William and Clara. Prentice, the third child of William Cotton, resides in California with his wife, nee Juliet Stewart; John M., a bank clerk residing in Elk City, married Mamie, daughter of John Castillo, of Louisburg township; his two children are Clyde and Cornelia.

The coming of William Cotton to Montgomery county in 1885, constituted a distinct gain to the population of the county, as his citizenship since then has been such as to deserve the plaudits of all worthy members of society. In political affairs, he supports the principles of Lincoln and McKinley, and he and his family are active members of the Christian church. They are held in great respect in the neighborhood in which they have passed the years since their coming to the county, and are deserving of mention in a volume devoted to Montgomery's best citizens.

JOHN C. PAGE—One of the well known of the later settlers of Montgomery county is John C. Page, of Independence township, whose lot was cast here in April, 1883. He purchased eighty acres in section 6, township 33, range 16, known as the Wiley Wise farm. He came here from Crawford county, Illinois, where he was born on the 17th of December, 1824. His was one of the old families of the "Prairie State," his father having migrated thereto in 1818, the year of the admission of the state into the union. Jesse Page, father of our subject, emigrated from Virginia to the new sate on the prairie. He was born in the "Old Dominion State" in 1777 and came to manhood there. He was a son of Robert Page whose three sons, David, Joel and Jesse, settled in Illinois. Jesse Page spent his life as a tiller of the soil and in 1854 he married Polly Arnold who lived to the age of eighty years. Illinois was not yet rid of its Indian population when the Pages settled there and for some years af-

terward they roamed at will about the homes of the new settlers. It was the Miami tribe that our subject remembers distinctly as being and affiliating with the pioneers of Crawford county. Jesse Page's children were: Robert A., who died in Oregon; Benjamin, who died in Illinois; Rachel, of Flat Rock, Illinois, married Samuel Stark; John C., Pinninnah, of Martinsville, Illinois, is the wife of William Patterson; James, who died at Hebron, Illinois; and two died young.

John C. Page passed his childhood and youth amid surroundings very primitive and rude. The country schools of his day afforded him his elementary education and at twenty years old he spent a year in the city schools of Terre Haute, Indiana. He became a teacher at the conclusion of this school year and was engaged actively and successfully in the work for a period of seven years. He became a farmer about this time, in a small way, and began the improvement of a new farm. His record as a teacher induced his political friends to make him a candidate for the office of county superintendent and to this he was elected in 1860. He filled the position so satisfactorily that he was reelected in two years for a second term. At the close of his public service he engaged in other business but was called to serve in another official capacity in 1866 by his election to the office of county treasurer in which he also served four years. Going out of office in 1870, he took up farming and never afterward filled an office of such responsibility. He continued his efforts at farming till 1883, when he disposed of his interests in Illinois and came to Montgomery county, Kansas.

In January, 1851, Mr. Page married Fidelia Newlin, a daughter of Nathaniel Newlin and Elizabeth, his wife. The Newlins came to Illinois from North Carolina about 1816 and were a large and numerous family. Of this marriage, Mr. Page is the father of: Harry, of El Paso, Texas; Genevra, wife of John Ferguson, died at Emporia, Kansas, leaving three children; Eulalia, deceased wife of George Higgins, died at Neodesha, Kansas, in 1887; and Chester, of Paris, Texas. Fidelia Page died in 1863, and the next year Mr. Page married Phebe Meeker, who bore him: Belle, wife of James Doily, of Mayfield, Kansas; Emma, a teacher of Cripple Creek, Colorado, was educated in Marshall, Illinois and is single; Olive, of Ft. Worth, Texas, is the wife of E. C. Cochrain, editor of one of the Ft. Worth papers. Mr. Page was married a third time, February 17, 1875, to Mary Smith, a daughter of A. J. and Elizabeth Smith, of Johnson county, Indiana, where Mrs. Page was born September 18, 1845. A. J. Smith was born in New Jersey and his wife, nee Elizabeth Darrell, was born in Indiana. Mr. Smith died in 1897, in Johnson county, Indiana, at the age of seventy-three. His children were: Mrs. Page, Ursula, deceased wife of James Balser; Sarah, who married Wallace Bears and resides in Whiteland, Indiana; and Martha, now Mrs. George Darrell, of Johnson county, Indiana. Mr. Page and his present wife are the par-

ents of one child, a son, Manford, who married Rose Carle and has a son, Alfred C.

The political history of the Pages is told in the one word—Democracy. Our subject was elected to public office as such in Illinois and he has affiliated with the same party in Kansas. He was prominent in the Farmers' Alliance in Montgomery county and supported heartily, fusion, as opposed to the dominant party, and is in harmony with the Bryan idea as expressed at Kansas City.

JAMES HAMILTON STEWART—The late subject of this review was one of the substantial, worthy and honored citizens of Independence township, Montgomery county. He became identified with its affairs as a farmer on his entrance to the county in 1883 and from thence forward to his sudden taking-off won the regard of his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Stewart settled on section 23, township 33, range 15, in which he owned one hundred and sixty acres, well improved, well tilled and profitable. When he took possession of it a small stone house, a shed for stock and some plowed land were the extent of it improvements. Being from Pennsylvania, from which state come nothing less than efficient men, he was possessed of the plans for a pattern farm and the industry to carry them out. General farming occupied his attention and his prosperity showed itself in the ever-advancing condition of his premises. He was no less worthy as a citizen than as a farmer. He believed in and practiced the golden rule. Right was always might with him and it won him the universal regard of his neighbors. He was a man of conviction and when he took a position it took evidence to remove him. His prejudice in favor of some family custom may have given rise to some friendly criticism of him but his heart was right and he never intentionally gave personal offense. He had a firm belief in the reward after death and the teachings of the Holy Word served to guide him in his daily walk. He was a member of the Jefferson congregation of the Methodist church and when he died, November 8, 1897, one of its substantial supports was taken away.

In Washington county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Stewart was reared but his birth occurred near Bethany, West Virginia, on the 24th of January, 1841. He was a son of a farmer, James H. Stewart. His mother was Sarah Balwin, a daughter of Levi Baldwin, a blacksmith who had the distinction of once having shod the horse of General Washington, as that officer was passing through Pennsylvania. When Mr. Stewart was five years old his father died and his mother then took her family to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where she remained till her death in 1894. Her children were: James H., of this notice; Thomas, of Pittsburg, Pennsyl-

vania: Elizabeth J., widow of Robert Sweeny, of Wheeling, West Virginia; William, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Annie, wife of Jacob Laughman, deceased, of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

James H. Stewart acquired a country school education, or, perhaps, better, a common school one, and learned his trade before the war came on. He enlisted for that struggle in 1861, in Company "C," Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He served with the Army of the Potomac in the Shenandoah Valley and his regiment formed a part of Sheridan's cavalry. He took part in Hunter's Raid and the Battle of Cedar Creek and remained in the service until the war was over. Returning to civil life he resumed his trade which he followed till he started to Kansas.

December 20, 1866, Mr. Stewart married Elizabeth R. Deltes, a daughter of John Deltes and Margaret Geyer, husband and wife, both of German birth. Mr. Deltes died in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1885, and his wife preceded him two years. Their native province was Wittenburg. Their children were: Amelia, married Charles Schmidt and died in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1892; Rosa, who died in Chicago in 1896, was the wife of Charles Leonheaus; Mary, of Baltimore, Maryland, is the wife of James Bamber; Catherine, of the same city, is now Mrs. Bishop Carnan; Maggie, single and residing in Baltimore; John, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Stewart, who was born April 17, 1847.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are: William H., of Niotaze, Kansas; James H., of Cherryvale; George W., of Independence; Mary E., Charles S., Samuel H., Estella O. and Lulu E., all at home except Samuel, who resides in Kansas City.

Mr. Stewart took a warm and patriotic interest in county politics. He was a Republican and was often a delegate to party conventions. He was a member of the Grand Army and interested himself generally in whatever seemed for the upbuilding and welfare of his county. He contracted rheumatism while in the army and was afflicted all his remaining years, this being the prime cause of his sudden demise.

ANDREW J. COLLINS—One of the early settlers and prosperous farmers of Montgomery county is the subject of this personal sketch. He came to the county in 1877 and purchased a farm on the "Tenth street road" which he occupied some six years and then purchased a new and unimproved quarter of prairie land in section 21, township 30, range 15, which he occupied and went through the formula of bringing under subjection, as settlers were wont in pioneer days. As he prospered he added another eighty acres to his already half section and now he owns

five eighties, or four hundred acres, the majority of which represents the accumulations accruing to him and his industrious family in the quarter of a century they have spent in Kansas.

Mr. Collins has been and is a farmer, pure and simple. The growing of grain and the handling of stock in a modest way are the important things with which he has had to deal and, on the whole, he has achieved a degree of the thrift which only determination and perseverance can win.

County Meath, Ireland, was the birthplace of Andrew J. Collins. His natal day and year was April 17, 1839, and his parents were Daniel and Mary (O'Brien) Collins, who brought their family to the United States in 1849 and landed at Castle Garden in New York. Princeton, New Jersey, was their objective point and there the younger generation grew up. They had a family of fifteen children, all told, but those now living are: Matthew, of Hoboken, New Jersey; Andrew J., of this notice; Michael, Daniel, and Catherine, who married Patrick Campbell and resides in New Jersey.

Andrew J. Collins acquired only a limited education in the inferior schools of his time and place and at the age of twenty-two he married and settled down to the toil of the farm. In 1866, he migrated to Illinois and stopped in Sangamon county, where he resumed farming and followed it until his removal to Kansas.

In April, 1861, occurred the wedding of Mr. Collins to Ann Clark, a lady of Irish birth and a daughter of Owen Clark, of County Cavan. Mrs. Collins died in Montgomery county December 8, 1898, and was the mother of Thomas and John, of the family homestead; Andrew, deceased; Willie, Laura, widow of Henry Mollidor; and Sarah, wife of Herbert Hill, of Independence.

Mr. Collins is a Democrat and has been road overseer of his road district for twenty-five years.

MARY A. KEESLER—Since the year 1872, the subject of this biographical review has been a resident of Montgomery county. She accompanied her husband to the county two years previous and their settlement was made near Havana, but this settlement proved to be little more than temporary and in 1873, they came into Cherry township where Mrs. Keesler has since lived and where her husband passed away.

The Keeslers are among the well known and honorable citizens of their township. The heads of the family were eastern people—the Keeslers being original New York settlers—and the Snyders and the Riggles, ancestors of Mrs. Keesler, from the "Keystone" and "Buckeye" States.

Mary A. Keesler was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, Oc-



HARVEY KEESLER (Deceased).

tober 5, 1833. Her father, Jacob Snyder, was born in Adams county, that state, and her mother, Margaret Riggle, was a native of the same county with our subject. Jacob Snyder was, early in life, a mason but, later, became a farmer and, in 1839, moved his family to Ohio from whence, in 1848, he immigrated to Allen county, Indiana, where he died in 1871, at sixty-three years of age; his wife dying the year previous at fifty-six years old. The eight children composing their family were: Mary A., George R., Elizabeth, Melissa, Jacob M., William, Eliza and Emma.

Mary A. was the first born of the Snyder children and came to womanhood on her father's farm in Indiana. She was married January 30, 1855, to Harvey Keesler, born in Vermillion county, Ohio, March 20, 1831. Mr. Keesler was a son of John and Susan (Ewing) Keesler, both of New York birth. These pioneer parents migrated to Ohio in an early day and settled in the wooded portion of the state, where they brought up a family of eight children and died. These children were: Harvey, Lucy, Charles, Martin, Mary, George, Frank and William.

Harvey Keesler was the oldest child of his parents and his youth, like that of his wife, was passed upon the farm. He took up the occupation of his fathers in the county where he met and married his wife and was, for some time, a tenant on a rented farm. They purchased their first homestead in the green woods of Indiana, where their beginning in life was most primitive indeed. Prior to his marriage, Mr. Keesler had followed the canal as a boatman on the Erie canal but seemed ready to exchange this life for one, with a life companion, in the beech timber of the "Hoosier State." His tenure of the farm was undisturbed until January 3, 1864, when he joined Company "H," Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which command he served till the close of the Civil war. He took part in the famous March to the Sea and the Atlanta campaign and was wounded near Resaca, Georgia, in the left hand, the ball remaining where it lodged for twenty-two days, thus crippling Mr. Keesler for life. He left the hospital to rejoin his regiment before he was fully recovered but was prevented by the heavy fighting then going on in front and, having taken down with a fever, was furloughed home. Becoming again able for duty, he reported at Covington, Kentucky, was sent to Evansville, Indiana, and there remained until the surrender of Lee's army. June 1, 1865, he was discharged and he soon rejoined his family on his little farm.

For seven years Mr. Keesler continued to reside in Indiana, and when he departed from the state to become a citizen of the Kansas prairies he brought a limited supply of money with him. When he settled in Cherry township he purchased a farm of one hundred and forty-nine acres north of Cherryvale, which he occupied and improved for eighteen years and then exchanged it for one of four hundred and twenty acres on

Drum creek, well adapted to the raising of grain and stock. Here he died in the height of his success and popularity, April 2, 1899.

A man of great energy and industry, Harvey Keesler made his mark as a citizen of Montgomery county. He was not only identified with its business but its politics also. He affiliated with the Republicans, who honored him, without his solicitation and against his wishes, with the township clerkship, but he would never consent to neglect his private affairs to accept a public trust. He was thrifty and provident and left his family in good circumstances at his death. Two hundred acres of the farm have been set off to the children while the remainder, with the splendid improvements, provides Mrs. Keesler with a comfortable home during her declining years.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Keesler, namely: Willard F., who is married to Lydia Cornelius and has two children, Harvey C. and Gladys; Charles, whose wife is Eva Cornelius, has a child, Ethel; Clara, wife of D. W. Osborn, is the mother of five children, viz: Loren, George, Lewis, Arley and Beryl; Laura, married George Seymour and died February 25, 1882, leaving a daughter, Mary L. Seymour, who is herself married to W. H. Thompson and is the mother of Lewis L. Thompson, the only great-grandchild of Mrs. Keesler. Thus, with the names of five generations of her family, is the history of Mary A. Keesler closed. Her seventy years of life have been years of labor and of devotion to the bringing-up of an honorable posterity.

HORACE OSCAR CAVERT—Centennial year, the Caverts of this review became settlers of Montgomery county, Kansas. They were headed by J. Curtis G. Cavert, father of our subject, and located on Elk river in Sycamore township, where the brief period of two years were passed on a farm. In 1878, they changed their residence to Independence where they have since resided and where the business life of H. O. Cavert has been spent.

Oscar Cavert was born in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, March 27, 1860. His father was a native of the State of New York and settled in Wisconsin in 1847. His grandfather, William Cavert, was a direct descendent of an Irishman who, with a brother, settled in New York state, fresh from Erin. For some unknown reason they each decided to change the spelling of the name from "Calvert" to Cavert. One brother went into the south and the other remained in New York and the generations that have followed from each branch has maintained the American spelling of the name.

J. C. G. Cavert grew up, was married and entered the volunteer service in Wisconsin. The Third Wisconsin cavalry, Company "I," was his command and he was commissioned a first lieutenant. He was promoted

to a captaincy and was mustered out as such after having served four years, chiefly in the western department, where guerrillas and bushwhackers largely prevailed. For a wife, he married Helen M. Crane, a daughter of W. W. Crane, formerly of Akron, Ohio. Seven children were born to this union, those living being: Mrs. Mattie Calhoun, of Tulsa, Indian Territory; Horace Oscar, our subject; Callista, of Tulsa, Indian Territory; and Stella, wife of C. M. Flora, of Independence, Kansas. Of the three deceased, two sons died young and a daughter, Frankie, wife of John Parker, died in Portland, Oregon, leaving a son, Cleo.

Mr. Cavert, of this review, acquired his education in the common schools of Wisconsin. He was approaching his sixteenth year when he came to Montgomery county, Kansas. After leaving the farm in Sycamore township, he was in the employ of Crane & Larimer, shippers, for five years. In 1883, he engaged in the real estate business which he has followed, catering to the local trade, and in this way doing his part toward the development and improvement of the town and country. He is serving his second term from the second ward on the city council, where he favored street paving, electric lighting and other, minor, public improvements. He is a Republican in politics, is an Odd Fellow, a Modern Woodman, a Workman and an Elk.

September, 6, 1888, Mr. Cavert married Adda B. Ferrell, a daughter of Elder J. W. Ferrell, of the Christian church and formerly from Jessamine county, Kentucky. The issue of this marriage are: William Curtis and Herbrt Oscar.

LORENZO D. WINTERS—Competency in public service is strictly to be desired and is too frequently inattainable at public elections. Officials are often chosen in utter disregard of the essentials for the public service and in response to a general clamor for a popular idol. But where common sense rules good judgment prevails and the citizen who wins official honors in response to this condition never fails to exceed the expectations of the patrons of his office. Such is strikingly true of the present incumbent of the office of clerk of the court of Montgomery county, L. D. Winters of this review.

For more than two years he has officiated in his present capacity and the multifarious duties of his responsible office are as positively and effectively in his grasp and under his control as were the more cumbersome details of his farm down in Cherokee township. He was peculiarly situated as a candidate because of his ready adaptation to a clerical position and because of his immense popularity with the voters of the county, and when it was discovered that he led heavily over other candidates on his ticket it was not a matter of either general or special surprise.

Lorenzo D. Winters came to Kansas in 1879 and settled, with his

parents, in Montgomery county. The family was from Owen county, Indiana, where our subject was born February 6, 1863. His father, Obediah J. Winters, is a substantial farmer of Cherokee township, Montgomery county, and was born in the same county as his son, in 1832. The father was united, in Clay county, Indiana, in marriage with Clara C. Roath, a daughter of Lorenzo D. Roath, of Stark county, Ohio. Their two children are L. D. and Edward B., the latter, of Coffeyville, Kansas.

The common schools and the Coffeyville and Independence city schools furnished L. D. Winters with his educational equipment. He was eighteen years of age when he left school and turned his attention to farming on the old home. He followed the vocation of his early training until the close of the year 1900 when, having been elected Clerk of the Court, he moved his family to Independence to assume the duties of his office. His majority at this election was 326 votes and when his friends had all voted for him two years later his majority was found to be 826 votes.

December, 1885, Mr. Winters married Lydia J. Vennum, a daughter of Frank H. and Harriet Vennum, old settlers of Cherokee township, in Montgomery county. Mr. and Mrs. Winters have two children, viz: Ethel Ruth and Mabel Harriet.

The Modern Woodmen, the A. K. T. M. and the Odd Fellows claim Mr. Winters as a member, likewise the Elks of the capital city of the county. He lends great strength to the local Republican organization of his county and his personality has "led many wandering erring ones" to return. He maintains his farm on Pumpkin creek and it and his cattle interests are under his scrutinizing eye.

JOHN C. MATTHEWS—The late John C. Matthews was a character well known to the citizenship of Montgomery county. He was one of its earliest settlers and was identified with its affairs for almost thirty years. When the U. S. Land Office was located in Independence he was sent out from the east as a clerk in the office and when the removal of the office occurred some years later its clerk remained behind to continue acitizen of Montgomery county and to participate in its ordinary affairs.

John C. Matthews was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, January 22, 1823. His father, Elias Matthews, emigrated from Baltimore, Maryland, in the first years of the nineteenth century and settled near Dayton, Ohio, where he reared his family and became one of the leading and well-known farmers. He took an active part in the public affairs of the community and was a Whig in political belief. He was born in 1791 and was accidentally killed at the age of fifty-three. He married Susannah Keplinger, who was born in 1792 and died May 8, 1870, at Munice, In-

diana, being the mother of the following children: George W., Thomas J., James M., Elias M., John C., Sarah J., William L., Mary C., Henry C. and Daniel W. The fifth son, John C., grew up near Dayton and, when about 20 years old, went to Delaware county, Indiana. He acquired a commercial school training and began life as a bookkeeper in his new Indiana home. In 1859, he was elected County Treasurer of Delaware county and filled the office two terms. Succeeding this, he established a foundry and planing mill in Munice and, later on, engaged in the marble business in the same place. He was identified with Munice's affairs till his selection as the first clerk of the Independence Land Office. His ability as an accountant and in a clerical capacity, generally, was universally recognized and he was appointed, in consequence, deputy Register of Deeds and later deputy Clerk of the Court of Montgomery county. Succeeding these clerkships, he engaged in the abstract business and was one of the most reliable and trustworthy of the profession. He passed away in Independence May 29, 1902.

On the 16th of October, 1850, John C. Matthews married Margaret M. Jordan, a daughter of James Jordan, a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. The latter settled in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1818, where Mrs. Matthews was born August 29, 1832. The children of this union are: James C., of Independence, Kansas; S. Valentine and Elmer E.

S. V. Matthews was born in Delaware county, Indiana, February 15, 1858. He acquired a common school education and among his first acts toward the preparation for life's serious affairs was to begin the study of law with Judge McCue, of Independence. He was admitted to the bar December 30, 1880, but permitted himself to become interested in other matters and never engaged in the practice of law. In 1882, he was elected Clerk of the District Court and, in 1884, was reelected. He was deputy in the same office some time later and when this service was concluded he engaged in the business of abstracting, in company with his father, the subject of this sketch.

June 17, 1883, Mr. Matthews was united in marriage with Anna W. Vance, of Findlay, Ohio. The issue of this marriage are: Erma F. and Dean V.

The Matthews of this branch are Republicans of the original school. John C. Matthews came into the party when "John and Jessie" were making the race for the presidency as the party's first candidate in 1856, and within its fold has he, and his sons also, fought their political battles.

THOMAS B. HENRY—In this personal record is presented one of the original members of the faculty of the Montgomery county High School—filling the chair of mathematics—whose family history has,

since 1871, been associated with that of the early settlers of Montgomery county. This municipality is the place of his nativity and it has been the stage upon which his business and professional career has been chiefly enacted. Born and brought up on the farm and inured, somewhat, to its developing and toughening influences, and trained in the classic air of our state educational institutions, he now honors one of the noble professions of his state.

Thomas B. Henry is a son of the late well-known pioneer, Dr. William E. Henry, who settled on Table Mound in 1871. On the top of that sightly elevation, far above the surrounding country, much of his possessions lay, and he passed the closing scenes of his life in the improvement of his claim, while also in the pursuit of health. The doctor was in feeble health, as a result of his army service, and his advent to Kansas was prompted in the hope of physical, more than financial, benefit. While he busied himself with the initial work of improving a prairie farm, he also practiced medicine and was identified with a medical college, established in Independence in an early day, holding the chair of chemistry in the institution.

The birthplace of the head of this prominent Montgomery county family, Dr. William E. Henry, was Warren county, Ohio, in the year 1842. He received an academic education and graduated in medicine in "the Ohio Medical College," of Cincinnati, Ohio, and during the Civil war served in the 2nd Ohio Vol. Inf. as a private soldier. In the battle of Murfreesboro a musket ball shattered his left arm, the injury finally causing his death, on the 23rd of August, 1876. He was married in Warren county, Ohio, in 1870, his wife being Miss Rachel M. Butterworth, a daughter of Henry Thomas Butterworth, and a cousin of the late Hon. Ben. Butterworth, M. C., of Ohio. The two surviving issues of this marriage are: Thomas B. Henry, of this notice, and William E., of Topeka, Kansas.

Prof. T. B. Henry was born on Table Mound, in Montgomery county, August 17th, 1872. The farm continued to be his home 'till about his twentieth year, when he finished his course in the Independence High School and, after teaching a term in his home district, he entered the State Normal School. He completed the academic course in that institution in June, 1894, and the same fall took the position of teacher of mathematics in the Arkansas City, Kansas, High School. At the expiration of his year's work he resigned to enter the State University of Michigan, where he took special work in mathematics and philosophy. He transferred himself, in 1897, to the State University of Kansas, and graduated from that institution in 1898, with the degree of A. B. He was a "Phi Delta Theta" man, in the university, and, while in the normal school represented his society with credit in essay and oratory in the annual contests. His school education finished, he assumed his present station

in life, as a member of the faculty of the Montgomery County High School, to the educational success of which he has contributed in a high degree.

June 8th, 1899, occurred the marriage of Mr. Henry and Miss Ellen Pugh, a daughter of the late pioneer, J. H. Pugh, of Independence. They have a splendid home on North Ninth street in Independence and their residence is one of the most attractive and commodious in the city.

ROBERT MAWSON DOBSON—Prominently identified with the live stock and farming interests of Montgomery county is R. M. Dobson, of Fawn Creek township. He is one of the self-made young farmers of the county and has been a resident of it for twenty-one years. A history of the successes and reverses in the rise of Mawson Dobson would detail a somewhat checkered career, yet it would show a gradual upward tendency, a continual nearing of the goal in the life of an ambitious man. Determination does much toward the accomplishment of a heart's desire and the achieving of life's aim is filled with experiences which add zest and interest in this particular career.

Starting in life with an empty hand, but with a full heart and a strong head, states the condition of our subject at the real beginning of his career. At about sixteen years of age he assumed the station of doing a manly part toward the maintenance of the parental home. He was equipped with only a country school training, but it was sufficient to meet all the requirements of an ambitious youth of the farm. A part of his early life was passed as a farm hand and the profits of this toil served to provide him with the sinews of warfare in the more serious battles of life. Having no legacy, except a strong frame and a good name, he has provided both the opportunity and the material out of which his modest fortune has finally been carved.

R. M. Dobson is a native of Illinois. His birth occurred in Scott county, that state, March 19th, 1861, and he grew to maturity where he was born. His father, the venerable Robert Dobson, of Tyro, Kansas, was a native of the Queen's Dominions, being born in Yorkshire, England, April 7th, 1828. The latter came to the United States at twenty-one years of age and established himself in Morgan county, Illinois. He joined the 91st Illinois Vols. during the Rebellion and served three years and seven months in the Union cause, which service left him, as a legacy, a disability which has rendered him, ever since, an incapable and physically incompetent man. For his wife, Robert Dobson married Mary A. Mawson, a lady of English parents, and who survives at the age of sixty-five years. Her children are: George W., Frances A., wife of Frank C. Moses, of Independence, Kansas; R. M., of this sketch; Elizabeth, who is

married to Frank Smith, of Tyro, Kansas; Charles W., of Illinois, and Leslie, of Montgomery county.

April 8th, 1886, R. M. Dobson married Sarah E. Godwin, a daughter of John B. Godwin, of Sullivan county, Indiana. Mrs. Dobson's mother was Miss Sarah P. Halberstadt, whose children numbered seven. Mrs. Dobson was born on the 3rd day of February, 1861, and has no children. She came to Montgomery county, in 1882, and for seventeen years has been a never-failing source of strength and encouragement to her energetic and industrious husband.

Mr. Dobson began farming in Montgomery county on a small scale and in a modest way. He bargained for eighty acres of land in Fawn Creek township in 1885 and, in 1890, sold it and purchased a part of what is now his splendid estate. His home was known as "the Stuckle place," and is in section 5, township 33, range 15, one of the fertile farms of the Onion creek valley, and one naturally adapted to the successful raising of stock. In this tract he owns four hundred and eighty acres in a body and, in addition, a half section of grass land near by. He engaged early in the buying and selling of stock and when he was a youth, yet in his 'teens, he was able to "drive a smart bargain" as a dealer and trader in stock. He feeds, annually, on his ranch about one hundred and sixty head of cattle and owns a bunch of thoroughbred Herefords which have contributed no little toward the income of the farm. With this class of cattle his success has been more marked and striking than with any other breed or grade. They are capable of more profitable development and are therefore the money-makers of the bovine tribe.

Mr. Dobson is buried in interest in the development of his farm and herds. He does little toward the political phase of the county's history, and when he serves as a delegate to conventions and votes the Republican ticket he has performed his whole duty, as he sees it. He is a Mason and a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, of Independence, and of the Mystic Shrine, of Leavenworth. He is also a Woodmen of the Modern Camp.

JOSEPH GENTRY SEWELL—One of the pioneers of Montgomery county whose brief career was filled with good deeds, and whose character was dominated by the elements of an upright life, was the subject of this personal memoir. His history with the west began in 1871, when he settled on section 30, township 33, range 15, Montgomery county, Kansas, and continued and was confined to that locality 'till December 29th, 1882, when he died. The eleven years he spent here were years of incessant labor in the improvement and development of a home where his family might be sheltered in comfort and sustained liberally with the fruits of honest toil.

Mr. Sewell purchased the claim-right of Mr. Chambers, the original settler of his farm, and himself patented the land in section 30, as well as a part of section 31. His career in early life had been that of a farmer and blacksmith, and to each of these callings he devoted himself in his new location. He erected a shop on his homestead and did the plow-sharpening, horse-shoeing and other blacksmith work over a wide scope of the surrounding country, thereby extending his acquaintance and establishing himself in the confidence and good will of his fellow settlers. He transacted the business of the ordinary affairs of life, as they came along, with a plain, unassuming and dignified air and comported himself, always, in a manner becoming the sincere and God-fearing man that he was. His life was a conspicuous one in the community and when it was suddenly terminated in death the shock of it and the accompanying grief extended far beyond the limits of his immediate household.

Joseph G. Sewell was a native of Overton county, Tennessee, and was born December 6th, 1829. His father was W. D. Sewell, a farmer and a Baptist minister, of Virginia birth. He was born in 1800, went down into Tennessee, a young man, and married there, Susan Brown, who died at the age of seventy-six years. Rev. Sewell lived 'till 1880, and passed away in Tennessee, where he had done his life work. His children were. Elizabeth, who married Hardy Hopkins, and died in Missouri; Jonathan Calvin, who died in Texas; Joseph Gentry, our subject; Mary, wife of Jerre Taylor, of Tennessee; Washington, Isaac, Jesse and Stephen, of Tennessee; Lovania, who married Elijah Pritchard, deceased, and Celia, now Mrs. Baalam Roberts, of Overton county, Tennessee.

In his youth Joseph G. Sewell acquired a country school education. He took up his trade at the proper age and acquired proficiency in it by the time he reached his majority. November 20th, 1851, he married Catherine Maberry, a daughter of John and Mary (Spicer) Maberry, formerly of North Carolina, in which state Mrs. Sewell was born, June 22nd, 1834. The Maberry children were William Madison, Catherine, Calvin, of California, Serena, deceased, married James Jordan; Sarah, of Menephee county, Kentucky, is the wife of John Williams. In 1861, Mr. Sewell enlisted in Capt. McKinney's company—Tennessee troops—for service in the Confederate army, and was out two years. He participated in battle at Murfreesboro, Chicamauga and other engagements of importance and was wounded in the chin in the Chickamauga fight. On becoming a civilian again he resumed his trade in his native state and continued it in the main until his removal to Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Sewell's children are: Martha J., deceased, was a young girl of fifteen years; William and John, twins, both of Montgomery county; the former a farmer of Fawn Creek township and the latter, John B., is a resident of Bolton, and was married in 1873, his wife being

Miss Maggie James, who has borne him two sons and seven daughters: and Andrew Calvin, of Elk City, Kansas.

In public matters, Joseph G. Sewell took only a citizen's interest. He voted with the Democratic party, but had no interest in the outcome of any election, other than the good of the public service. He was intensely moral and upright in his intercourse with his fellow men and, in his church relations, he was a Baptist and a deacon of the congregation. He was also a Mason.

MARTIN VANBUREN SMITH—On the roster which contains the names of the heroes who fought that this country might live a free and united nation, is found the name of Martin VanBuren Smith, one of the pioneer farmers of the county, and a gentleman whose singularly upright and correct life has exercised a powerful influence in establishing the high standard of civic righteousness now obtaining. Indeed, Montgomery county owes much of her excellence in matters of government to the "old soldier." Returning to the crowded farming sections of the east, after those years of strife, he naturally turned to the child whose birth had ushered in the din of battle, and whose strong young limbs were already making rapid strides toward a prosperous future. Here in Kansas, he soon demonstrated that the discipline of army life was the best possible preparation for a civic career—that control of self is the basic principle of all right living. Fortunate, indeed, was Montgomery county to secure as citizens, in her earlier years, these men, for the four long years of hardship and suffering endured for their country had taught them well its value, and made them doubly desirous of seeing it the best government on earth.

Martin V. Smith passed the latter part of the 50's near the Missouri border and was thus prepared by contact with the stirring scenes of that time to respond readily to the call of his country. Early in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company "G," of the Seventh Kansas, and, during the struggle, followed the fortunes of his regiment in the bush-whacking warfare carried on west of the Ozark Mountains. He was, finally, honorably discharged for disability and returned to his farm in Linn county. Mr. Smith was born in the "Keystone State," in Warren county, in 1834, and is the son of Wilson and Nancy (Jackman) Smith, both natives of the county, the Jaskmans having been among the earliest pioneers of that section.

Our subject was one of a family of eight children—Charlotte, married William McDonald and lives in Warren county; Martin was the second; then in order came Emily, Frank, Rosaline, Charles and Betsey Ann.

Mr. Smith was reared to farm work, receiving the education common in those times in country districts. He remained at home until his twen-



M. V. SMITH.

tieth year, when he came west, to Franklin county, Mo. He here engaged in work on the pioneer railroad of the west, and which afterward became the Missouri Pacific. A year here and a like period in Lee county, Iowa, brought him to Bates county, Mo., where he married and remained until his settlement in Linn county, in 1856. This was Mr. Smith's home until 1869, when he settled on a claim a mile east of his present location. In 1873, he purchased the farm upon which he now resides. It contains 160 acres and lies four miles southeast of the county seat town of Independence.

Mr. Smith has been twice married. The wife of his youth was Mrs. Mary Forbes, nee Knapp. To her were born two children—Estelle, who married Frank Griffin, a farmer of Independence township, and whose children are Ethel and Effie; Augusta is the wife of Seward C. Clark and lives at Newkirk, Okla., with five children—Joseph, William, Seward, Edna and Mary. Mrs. Smith, the mother of these children, died in Linn county, Kansas, in January of 1859, and in 1868, our subject was joined in wedlock to the lady who now presides over his home, Miss Addie, daughter of William and Eliza (Smith) Dickey. Mrs. Smith is one of seven children—Sarah Ann, widow of John Brown, Honesdale, Pa.; Caroline, deceased; Harriet, Mrs. Alvan Root, of Linn county; Almeda, deceased; Cushman, of Dearing, Kansas; Mrs. Smith; Emma was a twin sister of the latter. Mrs. Smith is the mother of six children—Frank H., who married Belle Wise, whose children are Don and Forest; Lillian is the wife of William Fortner, of Independence, whose son is Delbert; and Delbert, Hugh and Wesley E. are still at home. Hattie died, aged three years.

As before intimated, Mr. Smith and his family have been potent factors in the county's development. They are members of the United Brethren church, and he supports the Republican party by his vote.

NATHAN M. FARLOW—Prominently identified with the agricultural and general material interests of Bolton and vicinity, is the gentleman and worthy citizen of this review, Nathan M. Farlow. He was numbered among the "second relief," or the influx of immigrants who came to Montgomery county some fifteen years after its pioneer days and gave to it a new blood and a renewed vigor of citizenship. October 20th, 1887, was the day he began his residence among the toilers and the prairie pioneers, and he located on section 16, township 33, range 14, municipality of Rutland. He was actively connected with farm culture and improvement 'till November 11th, 1902, when he established himself and his, now reduced family, in the village of Bolton, where he is modestly and quietly passing the evening of life.

Nathan M. Farlow is a native of Orange county, Indiana, born Janu-

ary 5th, 1842. His father, Jonathan Farlow, was one of the pioneers of the then Territory of Indiana, having settled there in 1811, an emigrant from the state of North Carolina. The latter was born in Orange county, the old "Tar Heel State" in 1807, and accompanied his father, Joseph Farlow, into Indiana, where the first work of clearing up the heavily-timbered region was just taking place. The family were of the English Quaker stock, whose antecedents settled in North Carolina from the colony in Pennsylvania and were of the direct followers of William Penn. Jonathan Farlow was a quiet, dignified gentleman, industrious and thrifty, and performed a manly and honorable part in the affairs of his county in whatever capacity he was designated to occupy. He married Ruth, a daughter of John Maris, and died in 1873, thirty years after the death of his first wife. The children of the first marriage of Jonathan Farlow were: Jane, wife of Mark Hill, of Orange county, Indiana; Joseph, of Bolton, Kansas; Deborah, who died in February, 1900, was the wife of John B. Atkinson, of Montgomery county; Thomas, who died in Orange county, Indiana, in January, 1886; and Nathan M., of this record. Mary Hill became the second wife of Jonathan Farlow, and their children were: Lindley, of Kokomo, Indiana; Ruth, who died in 1875; Ellen, wife of Joseph Trimble, of Orange county, Indiana; and Sena, unmarried and residing in the same Indiana county.

The Maris's are among the first settlers of Pennsylvania. They emigrated from Inkborough, in the county of Worcester, England, in 1683, and joined the Quaker colony in Pennsylvania. George Maris was the founder of this branch of plain Quaker folk and the records show that he left England on account of his arrest and imprisonment for permitting a meeting of this religious sect at his house. His friends armed him with a letter commending him to the colony in America, and reciting in it consistency of his religious life and other striking traits of real character. This George Maris is the eighth generation removed from Ruth Maris, the mother of the subject of this sketch.

Nathan M. Farlow came to manhood's estate at a time and in a country when and where there was a prime opportunity to work. He "passed through" school in just a little while and it is not unfair to assume that while he was doing this feat he was also making a hand on the farm. He enlisted, January 4th, 1864, in Company "F," 13th Ind. Vol. Cavalry, under Col. G. M. L. Johnson. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and saw service in the States of Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and Kentucky. He was with Gen. Grierson and participated in some sharp bouts with the enemy in its own country, prior to its final order to rendezvous at Vicksburg, Mississippi, where its muster our occurred November 18th, 1865, by special order No. 76.

February 4th, 1868, Mr. Farlow married Martha Cloud, a daughter of Daniel and Mary A. (Milliken) Cloud, both of which families—the

Clouds and Millikens—were from the State of North Carolina. Beside Mrs. Farlow, the other Cloud children were a sister, Ann, deceased wife of James Jones, of Orange County, Indiana, and a brother, William Cloud, of the same county and state. Mrs. Farlow was born February 21st, 1849, was reared on a farm, where her mother died in 1866, and her father in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Farlow's children are four in number, as follows: Elmer, a farmer of Montgomery county, Kansas, is married to Ella Finney; Harry, a merchant of Bolton, is married to Carrie Metzger; Mamie, wife of Daniel Webster Finney, of Montgomery county, Kansas; William C., who occupies the family homestead in Rutland township, has taken him to wife, Blanche Brownell.

Upon his return from the army Mr. Farlow resumed farming and has continued it without material interruption. He has participated in the affairs of his municipality as one interested in the public welfare and when such participation involved a question of political action, he has been an unswerving Republican. He never experienced confusion of opinions and consequent change of front when "the great breakup of 1890" came on and he forecasted the comparative temporary character of that movement from the period of its first victory. Mr. Farlow is a trustee of the County High School, member of the G. A. R. and A. H. T. A.

ABRAM G. EMPFIELD—Those who have resided within the jurisdiction of Independence for a third of a century have known the subject of this review. His entry to Montgomery county dates along with the pioneers, for in February, 1869, he stopped near the "round mound," near Wayside, and proceeded to do the initial work on a Montgomery county claim. He had not had a capital training for the "rough-and-tumble" of the frontier, although he had driven his team from Bloomington, Illinois, across the states to Leavenworth, Kansas, thence to Topeka, Wamego, and finally, into Montgomery county. The trip prepared him for the continued out-door existence awaiting him in his new location and for a year he made the most of his rural environment. He really made no remarkable reputation as a farmer, yet he followed it long enough to get a taste of its difficulties and bitternesses in pioneer days. He disposed of his team of horses—partially living them up the first year—and acquired a yoke of cattle, and began turning over the prairie sod. He opened out several acres of land in this way and when the new town of Independence started up, and made some pretensions toward permanency, he left the farm and resumed his trade of a carpenter there.

While Mr. Empfield has resided a few years on one of the good farms of Montgomery county, and which he has owned many years, his career has been passed in the county as a mechanic. Few men were better adapted in life to the trade he has followed. The handling of tools in his

line seemed natural with him and his ideas in designing buildings and in the appropriateness and tastefulness of their finish were at once pleasing and in advance of his time. That he was popular and that he was always employed is no wonder, in the light of his success. He did his first work in the city in 1870, and for twenty-five years he was identified with the building interests of the county's capital. Some of his best work was done on the residences of Wm. Dunkin, J. M. Anderson, C. W. Canning and George T. Guernsey.

Having served "his time" at his trade, for the second time, Mr. Empfield decided to occupy his farm and, with his wife, pass his afternoon of life in semi retirement, in the enjoyment of the open air and concerned with only a few head of stock and with the general care and improvement of his farm. He owns two hundred and forty acres in sections 26 and 27, township 33, range 15, the cultivation of which is done chiefly by proxy.

Abram G. Empfield was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, July 20th, 1847. His parents were George W. and Margaret (Myers) Empfield. The father was born in Indiana county, the "Keystone State," in 1816, and died in Cambria county, September 17th, 1897, while the mother was born in the same county in 1818, and now resides in Belsano, Pennsylvania. The father of George W. Empfield was Joseph Empfield, who came to the United States an English boy, stealing his way over aboard a "sailer," and on reaching this country was sold, by the captain of the ship, to a miller, for the amount of his passage. He finally drifted into Indiana county, Pennsylvania, where he became a farmer, married and died in 1857, leaving three sons, viz: George W., Abraham and Jackson, the latter being a minister of the United Brethren church and residing in Salina, Kansas.

Our subject is one of nine children, as follows: Thomas, of Belsano, Pennsylvania; Mary A., wife of Harvey Cooper, of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; Susan, who married Amos Black and resides in Cherryvale, Kansas; Sarah, now Mrs. Isaac Mahan, of Cambria county, Pa.; Abram, our subject; William W., of Ebensburg, Pa., and Margaret, wife of William James, of the home county in Pennsylvania. These are all the children who grew to maturity, except Martha, who is the wife of Judson Reese, of Cambria county, Pa. Abram G. Empfield worked on the farm 'till near his majority, when he was put to learning the carpenter trade. As stated above, he was apt with tools and soon gave promise of great proficiency at the bench. In December, after he was twenty-one, he left his home and friends and started west "to grow up with the country." He was unmarried, had a small amount of money, and at Bloomington, Illinois, he left the train, joined some friends and purchased an outfit for the "overland" continuation of his journey hither.

In 1877, Mr. Empfield returned to Pennsylvania and, in Cambria

county, on July 5th, married Mahala Campbell, a daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Hill) Campbell, farmers and old residents of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were both born in 1826, and still survive. Their children are: Mrs. Empfield, Lewis, of Johnstown, Pa.; Abbie, wife of Sylvester Stover, of Fort Collins, Col.; Amos, of Johnstown, Pa.; Susie, the youngest, is the wife of Amos McAlister, of Cambria county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Empfield have an only child, a daughter, Rebecca M., wife of George M. Stewart, of Montgomery county, Kansas.

Mr. Empfield and his wife hold membership in the German Baptist church. Their lives have been passed in industry and they have achieved a position among those who have aided in the development of their county.

DELOS W. WILTSE—Introducing this article is the name of one of the early settlers of Independence township, residing in section 31, township 32, range 15. He owns a farm of 240 acres, improved in keeping with the progress of the county and has been a citizen of Montgomery county since September, 1874. He is the oldest settler now a resident of his locality—in point of residence—and when he purchased the improvements of the original settler of the "claim," they consisted simply of a log house, which he occupied ten years, and which is now used as a corn crib and serves as a daily reminder of the family's experiences on the frontier.

Delos W. Wiltse is a native of the state of Ohio, born August 18th, 1852. At six years of age he accompanied his parents, John and Mary (Owens) Wiltse, into Illinois and settled in DeKalb county. The parents were farmers, and the mother died the same year of our subject's birth, and left the following children, viz: Frank, of Green county, Iowa; Charles, who died young; Albert, of Green county, Iowa; Mary, who died in 1896, as the wife of Patrick Logan, and Delos W., of this sketch. John Wiltse died in Green county, Iowa, in 1902, at ninety-one years of age. He was born in New York state and his family was identified with Herkimer county. He was reared a farmer and followed it all his life. His wife was a daughter of a Welchman, and he left New York and settled in the state of Ohio at an early date. He had brothers, Elijah and Stephen, of Illinois, and Henry and Otis, who passed their active lives in Wisconsin.

Our subject came to maturity on a farm near Sycamore, Illinois. His education was obtained in the district schools and was of a limited character. He attended school only during the winter months, after he came to be of use on the farm. He was married in June, 1871, and began life in the calling to which he had been reared. His wife was Charlotte E., a daughter of the late early settler, Ashman Partridge, of Montgomery

county, Kansas. The latter was well known in the county he helped to improve and was one of the prosperous and wealthy farmers of Independence township. Since his removal to Kansas, Mr. Wiltse has confined his efforts to grain raising, with some stock, and has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity. His efforts have universally been honorable and intelligent ones and these attributes, in a strong sense, govern the character of his citizenship. He was limited in resources on his advent to the county, having a team and a small amount of money and, in consequence, his first years on the Kansas prairie were economically, yet industriously and comfortably passed.

There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wiltse four children, as follows: Elmyra, wife of Samuel Lehr, with one child, Chester; Byron, who married May Young; and Walter and Otto, both at home. In politics the Wiltses of this branch are, and have been, Republicans, and our subject has always taken a good citizen's interest in the political and public affairs of his locality. He has served two terms on the school board in district 105—"Four Corners" school house.

JAMES BRADEN—One of the new acquisitions to the rural population of Montgomery county is James Braden, a native of the "Keystone State," who, after a long residence in Missouri, in 1901, settled in Liberty township. In the short time he has been in the county he has made many friends, his good qualities attracting all who have dealings with him.

The family history of Mr. Braden carries us back to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he was born, March 10th, 1829. His father was Frank Braden, and his mother Rebecca Russell. The father died when his son was but one year old and the mother passed away when he was but eight years of age. Our subject was then adopted by Hanson Johnson, one of the early settlers and leading farmers of that county. Mr. Braden remained with this family until the death of Mr. Johnson in 1849, and was treated in every respect as a son.

At the age of twenty, he began life for himself and remained in Beaver county, engaged in farming, until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he became a member of the 5th Penn. Heavy Artillery, and during his service, was, for the most part, in the quartermaster's department and was mustered out at Vienna, Va., July 18th, 1865. He reengaged at farming in Pennsylvania until 1867, when he came west to Warrensburg, Mo., where he purchased a farm sixty-five miles east of Kansas City, on the Missouri Pacific railway. He cultivated this farm for eighteen years, when he sold it and rented a farm, until his settlement in Liberty township, as stated, in 1901.

The domestic life of Mr. Braden began in the year 1852, when he was happily joined in marriage in Beaver county, Pa., with Louisa Sanford. The family of eleven children which she has borne to her husband, are scattered to the four points of the compass, but all occupy honorable positions in the communities in which they reside. The eldest child was John H., now a practicing physician in Morgan county, Mo; Francis L. is a stock dealer at Independence, Kansas; Luther N. is a farmer and stock raiser in North Dakota; John B. is a physician and practices in the State of Washington; Mary Louisa married Serena Campbell and is now a widow, living in Oklahoma; Ella F., wife of E. J. D. Miller, resides in North Dakota; Una L. is the wife of farmer Robert L. Smith, of Johnson county, Mo.; Herman D. lives in the Indian Territory; Margaret J. married Charles Hite, a farmer of South Dakota; Amos resides in North Dakota, and Perry is a farmer residing in Liberty townshp.

In the different communities in which James Braden has resided during his life time, he has held a prominent and helpful position and has always been consistent in his endeavors for the uplifting of society. He has always been a consistent supporter of the educational institutions of the communities where he has resided and has voted, during his life time, the Republican ticket. In matters of religious concern, he and his family are consistant members of the Presbyterian church and liberal supporters of the same. His coming to the county is regarded, by those who have his acquaintance, as a decided gain to the rural population in the local community in which he is making his residence.

The sons are nearly all members of some society. Herman is a Mason, Frank and Dr. J. A. are Modern Woodmen, Perry is an Odd Fellow.

EDWARD B. WEBSTER—Edward B. Webster, one of the more recent settlers of West Cherry township, is a native of Polo, Illinois, having been born in Ogle county, May 20th, 1844. He has been identified with the west since the fall of 1870, and his experience as a farmer has extended somewhat over the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas, and in March, 1892, he purchased his farm of three hundred and twenty acres in section 10, township 31, range 16, which has profitably responded to his intelligent and energetic effort.

The youth of Edward B. Webster was passed in the country and his education obtained in the rural schools. August 26th, 1862, he enlisted in Company "D," 92nd Ill. Vol. Inf., his immediate commanders being Capt. Lyman Preston and Col. Smith D. Atkins. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the West, under Gen. Rosecrans, during the greater part of his service. His was a company of mounted infantry and moved about with the cavalry forces. He was in the Chickamauga campaign and

in the Atlanta campaign, up to the battle before the city, when he was shot through the right lung and was forced out of the ranks for about two months. He returned to his command after his partial recovery and was with it 'till mustered out of the service, June 22nd, 1865, at Conrad, North Carolina.

He took up the work of the farm again, after the war closed, and remained in Illinois 'till the fall of 1870, when he moved to Wappelo county, Iowa, where he resumed farming for twelve years, at which time he made a move into the far western plain, settling in Antelope county, Nebraska. There he took up a claim on the public domain, which he held and cultivated 'till the autumn of 1889, when he returned southeast and rented a farm in Jackson county, Missouri, and, three years later, came to Montgomery county, Kansas.

Mr. Webster is a son of George R. Webster, born in Delaware county, New York. The father pioneered to Illinois, took up government land, and helped to build the Erie canal, before his departure from the "Empire State." He was a son of Elijah Webster, whose children were: George, Jerrad, Oscar, Navadis, Mrs. Mary A. Schriver, Mrs. Roxy A. Burger, and Mrs. Maria O'Kane. George Webster married Sarah Shaver, a native of Delaware county, New York, and a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Burhouse) Shaver. George Webster and wife had two children: Wellen H., of Loveland, Colorado, and Edward B., of this review.

In Wappelo county, Iowa, Edward B. Webster married Clara, a daughter of Samuel and Mary A. (Gleason) Pachwood. The issue of their marriage are: Mabel, wife of C. D. Shepard, of Washington. She has three children, James, Daniel and Earnest; Robert, of Bakersfield, Cal., married Ella Ogden; Edith, William, Harold and Blanche.

Mr. Webster belongs to the Anti-Horse Thief Association, is a member of the school board of his district and honors the Grand Army of the Republic with his name on the roll.

JOHN B. REA—The interesting character whose name introduces this biography has been numbered among the citizens of Montgomery county since November 28th, 1875, the year he established himself on section 3, township 33, range 14, and began the first work in the development of his Kansas home. As a character he is unique, in that the story of his life embraces the experiences of wide travel, beginning with the middle of the nineteenth century and continuing through many years of the next quarter of a century, during which time the sun shone on him from many distant points of our American continent.

Born in Logan county, Ohio, November 28th, 1825, and reared and educated there, at twenty-four years of age he went to Mahaska county,



JOHN. B. REA AND FAMILY..

Iowa, where he passed one year as a hand on a farm. The following spring—1850—with a small company, he made the trip with an ox team to Placerville, California, being from May 1st to September 15th, on the journey. He engaged in mining, but at the end of a year had saved but little ($400.00) from his wages, and decided to return home. He took the brig "Imaum" for San Juan, crossed Nicaragua lake and thence down the San Juan river to Greytown. There he took a steamer to Havana, Cuba, and, a week later, sailed to New Orleans and up the Mississippi river to St. Louis. By stage he went to Carthage, Illinois, and thence to his starting-point in Iowa, where he soon began his journey, by horse, to his home in Ohio.

In December, 1852, he married and returned at once to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm, cultivated it a year and then took his departure for his eastern home. In 1857, he again went to the Pacific coast, taking ship at New York, crossing the isthmus and stopping at San Jose, where he worked on a farm one year. He staged it from Los Angeles to Sherman, Texas, and spent two years on a farm there. Hostilities between the North and the South caused him to return to his friends and he enlisted, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, in Company "K," 33rd Iowa Inf., under Col. Samuel Rice. He was in the Department of the West and passed much time in Arkansas, from his enlistment in August, 1862. He participated in the engagement at Helena, July 4th, 1863, and was in the hospital at Little Rock during the Red river campaign. Rejoining his command, he went with it to New Orleans, to Mobile, andafter taking the latter, went to Fort Blakely, from which point his regiment was ordered to the Rio Grande river, in Texas. After doing some service on this extreme frontier the force returned to New Orleans, by the way of Galveston, and was mustered out in the "Crescent City" in June, 1865.

The war over, Mr. Rea resumed farming in Ohio for a year, and then went back to Iowa, where he was married the second time, September 12th, 1866. This same year he started west and south in a wagon and located in Johnson county, Kansas, where he purchased a farm and owned it 'till 1873, when he disposed of it and moved to Batesville, Arkansas. There he remained 'till the beginning of the journey which brought him to Montgomery county, Kansas.

His beginnings in this county were as primitive as any. His residence was 14x16 feet to start with and the conveniences about the place were all improvised and temporary. He has given his time to grain and grazing and his modest surroundings have been the result.

John B. Rea was a son of Allen Rea, a farmer and native of Culpeper county, Virginia. His grandfather was Joseph Rea, of Culpeper county, and of Irish stock. The eight children of Joseph Rea were: Robert, Allen,

Thomas, Isaiah, Margaret, Sarah, Elizabeth and Deborah. Allen Rea married Maria Bishop and was the father of twelve children, viz: Mrs. Susannah Shark, George M., John B., Mrs. Mary J. Henderson, Mrs. Charlotte Hisey, Deborah, Mrs. Margaret Crowder, Mrs. Samantha Davis, Robert, Mrs. Louisa Davis, Joseph, of Olathe, Kans., and Carlisle, of Conway, Missouri.

John B. Rea married, first, Hannah Wickersham, who bore him: Joseph, of Tennessee, whose four children are Frank, Mrs. Deborah Robertson, Capitola, Mary and Virgie; Mrs. Robertson has four children: Thomas, William, Flora and Mamie; William is deceased; Mr. Rea, our subject, married for his second wife, Mary J. Rice, of Jennings county, Indiana, and a daughter of James and Calydia (Adams) Graham, natives of Kentucky. Two children were the fruit of this union, namely: Samantha Pilgrim, deceased, and Mrs. Nellie Jones, of Montgomery county, Kansas. The children of Mrs. Jones are Vivian Alfa and Charles, twins.

Mr. Rea is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the A. H. T. A. He has ever maintained himself a worthy citizen and his standing in his community and county is above reproach.

GEORGE W. LIPPY—In the spring of 1872, the worthy citizen whose name is prefixed to this sketch, left Fulton county, Illinois, and drove his little family across the state of Missouri and into Wilson county, Kansas. After a temporary sojourn he went over into Elk county and took a claim, which he held 'till the fall of 1874, when he sold it and came to the Verdigris river in Montgomery county, where he has since made his home. His original farm comprised only forty acres, where he finally located, and to the development of it and to the acquirement of broader acres was his attention earnestly directed. So intense and concerted were the efforts of his wife and himself exerted that an estate of four hundred and fifty acres now represents their farm. Their home is in section 17, township 31, range 16, and the house which covers them was, originally, a simple log cabin. In its construction their funds exhausted themselves before the cover was provided and the family watch was sacrificed to buy material for the roof. But this modest pretension served the family as a home, and "there is no place like home."

George W. Lippy was born in Miami county, Ohio, and brought up in Fulton county, Illinois. His parents, John and Sarah (Zepp) Lippy, settled in the latter place when George was only a baby. John Lippy was born in Maryland and was of German stock. He was the father of ten children, namely: Elizabeth and Catherine Lasswell, George W., John, Ephriam, Mrs. Susanna Markley, Arminda Lee, Mrs. Jane Schlegel, Mrs. Edna Lee and William.

The birth of George W. Lippy occurred April 11th, 1844. His whole life was rural in environment and, September 8th, 1870, he married Elizabeth Markley. Mrs. Lippy was born in Fulton county, Illinois, February 4th, 1847, and was a daughter of Conrad Markley, a native of Ohio. The Markley children were: Conrad, Joseph, Mrs. Margaret Cornwell, Mrs. Susannah Richards, Jackson, John, Elizabeth, Mary. Conrad Markley married Ruth Foster, a daughter of Benjamin and Amanda (Cone) Foster, and their children were: Amanda Wallich, Elizabeth Lippy, wife of our subject; Louis C., Margaret Catron, John, Thomas, Jackson and Joshua. The first Markley children mentioned above were heirs of Jonathan Markley, of Pennsylvania, father of Conrad Markley, Mrs. Lippy's father.

Mr. Lippy and wife have four children, to-wit: Nora Catron, of Oklahoma, with five children: George, Margie, Ruth, Louis and Ralph; Margaret, wife of G. S. McEvers, of Montgomery county, with three children: Maurice, Millie and Martha; John and Ruth Lippy, at the family home.

The industry and thrift displayed by Mr. and Mrs. Lippy as they passed through life has been one of the marked features of their family trait. The management of their affairs indicates an unusual business sagacity and the possession of such an estate as theirs only compensates them, in a measure, for the sacrifices they have made. Misfortune has come to the family in recent years in the mental aberration of the father, rendering him incompetent to assume charge of the domestic affairs. His noble wife has taken her place at the helm and the onward and upward movement of their pecuniary affairs has suffered no abatement.

MATHIAS BLAES—The gentleman whose life work is briefly summarized in this article, is a representative of one of the numerous families of Montgomery county whose material interests mark them among the successful people of the municipality. The distinction of being pioneers of the county also belongs to them and they have comported themselves with credit as citizens of a great and growing commonwealth.

Mathias Blaes is well worthy the honor of being the head of the Blaes family. His public spirit and enterprise, his general air of progress and his extensive financial interests all conspire to this end. His belief in the encouragement of worthy objects has been demonstrated by a liberal support of the same and his open method of transacting business is a matter of general comment.

The Blaes's were settlers from Cook county, Illinois, and came to Montgomery county in 1869. Mathias Blaes, our subject, was born near Chicago, Illinois, January 26th, 1856. He comes of pure German stock, his father, Jacob Blaes, and his mother, Elizabeth Morch, having been

born in Prussia. The parents were married in 1846, in Chicago, having come from Germany in that year, and settled in Cook county, Illinois. From that date until 1869, they followed the varied occupations of the farm, and when they came to Montgomery county they entered land—all who were of the proper age—and a large body of the public domain was thus gathered together. The father passed away at eighty-four years of age, while the mother still survives and is seventy-five years old.

Seventeen children were born to this pioneer couple, fourteen of whom still live, namely: Christian, Mary E., Jacob, Elizabeth, Andrew, Mathias, John, Henry, Nicholas, Mary G., Kate, Regina, Anton and Anna. These children are scattered from Arkansas to California, and are maintaining themselves as good citizens in their respective abiding places.

Mathias Blaes was a boy of thirteen years when his life was cast with the outpost of civilization on the Kansas frontier, and among the scattered fragments of Black Dog's and White Hair's Osage bands. The last obstacle to pioneer progress was not removed with the departure of the Indians, for floods and grass-hoppers and chinch bugs came along and for some years, in the early seventies, the lot of the white man was hard. Discouraged but not disheartened, the Blaes's fought their battles against adversity without yielding and came off gloriously victorious in the end.

The district school was the only one accessible to Mr. Blaes and he acquired the ground-work of a common and practical education. He made his home with his parents 'till April 3rd, 1883, when he married Theresia Koehler, who came to the United States from Bohemia at six years of age, and to Kansas with her parents in 1879, and settled in Wilson county.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaes began their married life on their farm two miles north of Cherryvale. Agriculture and stock raising was the chief product of the farm until recent years, when the mineral development of the locality proved it to be rich in oil and gas, and this product—from the "Spindle Top Farm," as it has been named—yields its own handsome returns, each quarter, in royalties, from the operators of the lease. Eleven oil wells, many of which occupy the high plateau overlooking Cherryvale, produce crude petroleum and a good gas well supplies the pumping station and the residence of Mr. Blaes with nature's perfection of fuel.

The improvements on "Spindle Top" farm are in keeping with the substantial condition of its proprietor; large two-story residence, ample barn room and other conveniences. The farm contains two hundred and twenty-two acres and is cultivated as assiduously as if the family treasury were not teeming with riches drawn from the bowels of the earth. Its fields are rich and fertile and are stocked amply with the various domestic animals common to a well conducted farm.

Ten children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Blaes, and all have learned to speak their mother, as well as the English, tongue. German is the language of the family circle, while English was learned in school and in contact with the outside world. The children are: Agatha, Adolph J., Carl H., Arnold Edward, Antoinette, Colette, Theresia B., Frank Joseph, Anna L., and Omer W.

EDWARD J. TRIBLE—An early settler of Montgomery county who has emphasized his presence here by positive and substantial life achievements, is Edward J. Trible, of Rutland township. February, 1870, marks his advent to the county, at which early date he combined the business of a freighter with that of a settler, and entered a tract of the public lands in Independence township, as a starting point in his citizen career. He came to the county with mule and ox teams laden with flour and corn, which he sold to the Osages, then quartered in their villages about over the county and the farm which William Brust now owns is the site where Mr. Trible put forth his maiden efforts on a Kansas farm.

Edward Trible, like other pioneers, made his first home in Montgomery county in a log hut, which he erected with his own hands. His stable matched his house and a "shanghigh" fence enclosed his field. Chief Nopawalla's camp was only a fourth of a mile from him and a friendly intercourse between the settler and the Aborigines was maintained.

In 1872, Mr. Trible went on a buffalo hunt, fifty miles west of his claim, and killed all the meat he could haul. At that date Butler and Cowley counties, and all the country west of there, was full of that large game, and it served the pioneers in good stead during a scarcity of native meat and short crops. This meat our subject sold at Joplin, Missouri, and in that vicinity he remained, working about the lead mines, for three years, returning thence to Montgomery county and settling the farm he now owns. He was then without means, so to speak, and he roughed it and starved it until Providence came to his rescue with earth's bounteous crops. He lived in a log cabin here, too, and the temporary buildings of the modest farmer covered him 'till their destruction by fire, in 1892, when the home of the present day arose and gave him shelter. He is located on a tract of school land in section 36, township 32, range 14, and is classed among the thorough-going and thrifty citizens of his township.

December 25th, 1844, Mr. Trible, of this sketch, was born in Devonshire, England. He grew up there to the age of fourteen years, when he sailed for America and landed at Quebec, Canada. He went direct to Alton, Illinois, and thence to Macoupin county, that state, where he resided until 1867. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted at Camp Butler, Ill., in Company "F," 133rd Vol. Inf., Capt. Dugger and Col. Phillips. He

did guard duty at Rock Island, Illinois, during his entire service and was mustered out at his place of enlistment December, 1865. After spending a short time at home he migrated to Barton county, Missouri, from which point he started on his journey to Kansas and to Montgomery county.

Edward J. Trible was a son of John Trible, whose father and mother were the parents of John, Edward, Abram and Samuel. John Trible married Mary Oliver in Devonshire, and was the father of six children, as follows: Mrs. Grace Elred, of Carlinville, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth Hobson, of Carrolton, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Fink, of Lamar, Mo.; John, of Girard, Ill.; Margaret, wife of Peter Denby, and Edward J.

In 1872, Mr. Trible married Mary J. Compton, a native of Ross county, Ohio, and a daughter of Wilson and Sarah (Brake) Compton. The issue of this marriage is six children, namely: Mrs. Maude Greer, with children, Glenn and Audra; Mrs. Grace Furgeson; Wiltz, of Kansas City; Maggie, Elbirt and Blanche.

The first wheeled vehicle known in England was made by John Oliver, the maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Trible. He lived in the county of Devonshire, where the family annals have existed from a very early time.

ALEXANDER C. GREER—In 1884, the subject of this personal reference came to Montgomery county and identified himself with the settlers of Rutland township, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of sections 27 and 33, township 32, range 14. He emigrated from Morgan county, Indiana, where his birth occurred October 11th, 1841, and where he grew up on a farm. His father, John A. Greer, was a pioneer there from Scott county, Kentucky, and a minister of the Christian church, dying the year following our subject's birth.

Rev. John A. Greer was a native Irishman's son, James Greer being his father. James Greer accompanied his parents, Stephen H. and Ruth (Anderson) Greer to America as a child, where he married and, in Kentucky, reared his family of seven children, viz: James, Nathaniel, Henry, Alvin, Ruth, Mrs. Sophronia Smith, Mrs. Martitia Berry, and John A. The last named married Nancy Elsey, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Montague) Elsey, native Kentucky people. Ten children sprang from this union, as follows: James, John E., Mrs. Elizabeth Carroll, Lyman M., Mrs. Ruth Williams, Nancy J., William H., Mrs. Amanda M. Poor, Alexander C., and Sarah, deceased.

Stephen H. Greer, our subject's great-grandfather, came from Ireland to Maryland and served about five years in the Revolutionary war.

The opportunities of Alexander C. Greer, in youth, were only such as came to a country boy of his time, and he grew up with a strong body,

a moral and upright young man. August 30th, 1862, he enlisted in Company "F," 5th Ind. Cav., Capt. Felix Graham—afterward colonel—and, later, under Col. Thomas F. Butler, in the 23rd Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Sherman. He was in twenty-two different engagements during the war and escaped both wounds and capture. He was in the fights at Bean Station, Bluntville, Tenn., and Buffington's Island. He helped capture Gen. Basil Duke and eleven hundred men, with a mere posse of fifty men. From Kentucky the command went into Tennessee, where it scouted over the eastern part of the state and fought the battles of Raytown, Strawberry Plains and Walker's Fort. The regiment then returned to Louisville, Kentucky, from whence it soon embarked on its journey to join Gen. Sherman, for the Atlanta campaign. On this campaign the cavalry led the advance and brought on the fighting all the way down to the city. After the Confederate stronghold surrendered, Mr. Greer's command was sent back to Louisville, where he went to the hospital with a fever. He was discharged from there May 20th, 1865, and is now a pensioner on the roll of honor.

Since the war, farming has occupied the attention of Mr. Greer. He was married in 1867, Rhoda Parker becoming his wife. She was born in Morgan county, Indiana, and was a daughter of Starling and Mary (White) Parker, of Jackson and Morgan counties, that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Greer have been born eight children, viz: Mrs. Ruth Hutoka, of Neodesha, Kansas; Mrs. Lily M. Botts, of Montgomery county, with children: Laura, Ella, Margaret and Marie; Mrs. Margaret M. Malcom, with three children: Ira, Eva, and Ethel, deceased; Mrs. Dora Hewitt, of Independence, Kansas; Everett E., of Neodesha; John E., of Independence; Mary J. and Alice, yet on the family homestead.

In politics Mr. Greer affiliates with the Republicans and has been chosen to fill several local offices of his township. He has attended county and district conventions in a delegate capacity, and has comported himself as becomes a patriotic and worthy citizen.

LUCINDA W. ALLISON—One of the modest citizens of West Cherry township and one who has passed nearly a quarter of a century within the limits of Montgomery county, is Mrs. Lucinda W. Allison, of this record. She came to the county with her late husband, Jackson Allison, and settled, temporarily, west of Independence, but, two years later purchased the eighty acre tract in section 20, township 31, range 16, where her home has since been maintained.

In DeKalb county, Tennessee, Mrs. Allison was born, March 21st, 1845. Eight years later, she accompanied her parents into Kentucky, where, in Logan and afterward in McClain counties, she grew up. She was a daughter of William C. and Martha (Belden) Doss and was the

oldest of four children, viz: Lucinda, Ursula, wife of Thomas Sams, of Logan county, Kentucky; Mrs. Maria J. Tines, of Butler county, Kentucky, and Mary E. William C. Doss was a son of Jonathan Doss, who married a Pritchit and reared an only child. The father was an Irishman and the mother a Tennesseean, and their home was in Virginia. William C. Doss' wife was a daughter of Isaac and Martha Belden, of Logan county, Kentucky, but the former a Virginian by birth.

June 5th, 1871, Lucinda W. Doss married Jackson Allison, a native of Franklin county, Kentucky, and a son of Harrison Allison, a Virginian, with Scotch-Irish lineage. Jackson Allison was one of four in family, namely: Jackson, John, Eli and Joseph.

Soon after her marriage, Mrs. Allison and her husband removed to McClain county and remained there 'till their emigration toward the setting sun. Mr. Allison passed his life as a farmer and died February 26th, 1901. Among his first acts as a young man was his enlistment in the Confederate army, where he served as wagon-master in Kentucky and Tennessee, being in the army for a period of four years. After the war he was appointed jailor in Calhoun, McClain county, but in the west his life was a quiet and unassuming one. He left two children at his death, Elmo, of Montgomery county, with children, Lela and Conrad H.; and Miss Ella Allison, at home.

THOMAS W. ANDERSON—When Montgomery county was yet an outpost of civilization and the Red Man still held sway, Thomas W. Anderson, of this sketch, united his fortunes with the sparse settlement of Independence township, and entered a tract of land near Independence. He engaged actively in the development of his new farm and owned it until 1876, when he exchanged it for interests in Cherryvale, in and around which place he has ever since resided.

Coles county, Illinois, was the native place of Mr. Anderson, and there, December 11th, 1836, he was born. James Duncan Anderson was his father and his mother was Lucinda Threlkeld, both parents being natives of Kentucky. In 1832, they left their native state and settled in Coles county, Illinois, where, in 1844, the father died at forty-five years, while the mother lived to be forty-eight years old. Of their four children, Thomas W. is the sole survivor.

Being left without parents at eight years of age, our subject was reared under the care and guidance of his maternal grandparents. Conditions were such that an education was impossible to him and a term of three months in a country school was all the school advantage he had. The Threlkeld home was his home 'till December 5th, 1855, when he married Elizabeth Helton and the young couple set out to do for themselves.

Mrs. Anderson was born in Tennessee, in 1837, was a daughter of An-

drew and Malinda Neal (Black) Helton, of Tennessee, and English birth, respectively. In 1854, the Heltons started to Texas by river boat—down the Ohio and up the Red river—and while going up the latter Andrew Helton, the father, was stricken with cholera and died March 22nd, 1854, at forty-nine years of age. This misfortune disheartened the mother and children, and they returned to their Illinois home, where Malinda Helton died, January 1st, 1856, at forty-two years old.

The Helton children were: Leanah E., born April 30, 1830; Alfred C., born August 20th, 1831, and died in 1852; James F., born October 30th, 1833, died in Kansas City; Mary H., born October 22nd, 1835; Elizabeth, born December 27th, 1837; Emeline F., born September 27, 1840; Milton E., born November 14th, 1843; Thomas M., born November 9th, 1845; Henry C., born March 18, 1848; Landon H., born May 2, 1850, and George W., born July 16, 1853.

Early in 1865, Thomas W. Anderson enlisted in the 123rd Illinois Vol. Inf., but was subsequently transferred to the 61st Illinois regiment, in which he served 'till the close of the Civil war. Returning to his family, he continued farming in his native state 'till 1869, when he came to Kansas and passed a year at Fort Scott. On coming into Montgomery county he found it what he desired, identified himself with its agricultural interests and has done a modest, though substantial, part toward the material development of the county.

When he became identified with Cherryvale, he took up plastering, but followed the trade only a short time, when he erected a few houses for rent and bought a few acres near the city, and has been occupied largely with the care and improvement of his property. In 1892, he was appointed postmaster of Cherryvale, being the second Democratic incumbent of that office, commissioned for four years. His activity in politics in behalf of many aspiring friends commended his candidacy to the favor of his party and his appointment to the postmastership was the result. He has been justice of the peace of Drum Creek township and as a citizen has comported himself with dignity and patriotism.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have ten surviving children out of a family of twelve as follows: Lemuel E., born September 5th, 1856; Mary Olive, born November 12, 1858, is the wife of William Richie; Lucinda, born October 7th, 1860, is now Mrs. C. Friley; Stanley A., born July 31st, 1862, died September 13th, 1864; William F., born September 7th, 1864; Isaac T., born October 29th, 1866; John J. W., born May 1st, 1869; Louisa M., born March 4th, 1872, is married to M. L. Brooks; Thomas T., born June 9th, 1874, and died November 5th, 1885; Cyrus R., born August 17th, 1876, was a soldier in the 20th Kansas in the Philippine Islands; Sallie Kate, born May 29th, 1879, is now Mrs. Oliver Hedley, and Charles Utts, born September 5th, 1882. Lemuel Ray Anderson, a grandson of Mr.

and Mrs. Anderson, was born May 1st, 1900, and is being reared, trained and educated by them.

Having acquired a modest competency, Mr. Anderson is passing his declining years in partial retirement. But for the presence of their grandson he and his wife would be alone in their comfortable and hospitable home, just northwest of the city limits.

JOHN T. CLAY—John T. Clay is one of the largest farmers of Liberty township. He was born in Pike county, Ohio, March 14, 1838. His father, Thomas Clay, a native of Virginia, married Elizabeth Moore, also a native of Virginia. They came to Ohio with their parents, when very young, settling in Pike county, where Mr. Clay, Sr., died at the age of seventy years. The mother's death occurred at the age of sixty-five.

There were seven children in the family, all deceased except our subject, John T., the only survivor of the Clay family. The latter was reared in Ohio, where he had only limited opportunities for getting an education. His marriage to Sarah Moore occurred February 6, 1861. The war coming on, Mr. Clay did not enlist, but furnished a substitute to fill his place. He did patriotic service by staying at home and raising corn, wheat and stock, to help feed the large army of Union soldiers, that had to be fed.

In 1881, he came to Kansas and settled fourteen miles west of Wichita, where he bought a half section of land. He lived there two years, but became dissatisfied and sold his land in 1883, and removed to Montgomery county. Here he bought three hundred and twenty acres on the Verdigris river. Two hundred acres of this was bottom land, covered with heavy timber at the time of its purchase, but now it is all in the very best cultivation, and he raises, on an average, two thousand bushels of wheat every year, besides thousands of bushels of corn. His stock consists of hogs, principally, a large number of which he feeds every year.

His home is situated on the east side of a large bluff, where the cold west or north winds cannot reach it, and is located six miles due north of Coffeyville. After years of hard work and untiring industry, Mr. Clay has made for himself one of the most productive farms in the county.

Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clay, viz: Charles and Daniel, deceased; Thomas V., who lives in the Indian Territory; Catherine, wife of W. E. Bever; Amanda, wife of S. R. Selby; Elizabeth, Mrs. Charles E. McCorkle; and Louisa, wife of Marion McCorkle. Five children died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Clay is a Democrat. He has held office at different times, having been treasurer of Liberty township two terms. He is



J. T. CLAY.

well and favorably known and is worthy of the respect and honor in which he is held.

JAMES E. KINCAID—The subject of this personal narrative became identified with Kansas first in 1885, at which time he emigrated from Chariton county, Missouri, and settled in Clark county, Kansas. He became identified with the country west of the Mississippi river in 1875, when, in company with his brother, Alexander, and an uncle, the trip was made from Orange county, Indiana, into Missouri and settlement made in Chariton county.

In Orange county, Indiana, Mr. Kincaid was born November 3, 1856. His parents were farmers and his childhood and youth were, therefore, passed in a country home. His education was obtained in an attendance upon the winter terms of a country school and when he reached his eighteenth year his career as a pupil ceased.

While a resident of Missouri he maintained himself on a rented farm and spent ten years in the state.

With two teams and equipments, as his partial accumulations, he departed for western Kansas in the autumn of 1885, and experimented with farming out there for four years. This venture proved a mistake, for he virtually lost his savings of former years and, "broke" and almost stranded, he went to Cowley county, Kansas, where he worked Charles Hendricks' farm on the shares, taking one-third of the crop. He remained in that county till 1894, when he became a seeker of fortune in the new Oklahoma country and made the race for a claim. He obtained one in "K" county, lived three years of the seven passed there, in a "dug-out," proved up on his farm and, in 1900, sold it for $3,500.00 and returned to Kansas. This time he settled in Montgomery county, where he purchased of George T. Guernsey, four hundred acres in Rutland township, the farm lying in sections 25 and 36, township 32, range 14.

Grain farming occupies Mr. Kincaid principally, but cattle and hogs yield him a profit from the surplus from his fields.

Mr. Kincaid was orphaned at the early age of four years. His mother passed away in less than a year after his birth and, in 1863, his father, also, died. His father was William Kincaid and his paternal grandfather was Alexander Kincaid, a native of Kentucky. The family of the last named comprised Andrew, George, William, Mrs. Belzora F. Walker, Mrs. Frances Edwards, Mrs. Mary Padgett, Mrs. Cordelia Poe and Henry A.

William Kincaid married Belzora Bishop, a daughter of Rufus Bishop, of Tennessee. The children of this marriage were: R. Alexander, of Chariton county, Missouri; James E., of this review.

In 1878, James E. Kincaid married Margaret J. Padgett, of Indiana,

and a daughter of Joseph and Barbara Padgett. Joseph William died at thirteen months. Charles Edward died aged about two years. Emily B. and Oliver M. are the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid.

William Kincaid's life was brief but active and devoted to the work of the farm. He was born at Lexington, Kentucky, and went into Indiana as a young man. He enlisted there in Company "A," Sixty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, War of the Rebellion, and furloughed home on account of wounds. He rejoined his command, was taken sick and died in the hospital at Pulaski, Tennessee.

The death of the parents of James E. Kincaid was a blight upon his life through childhood and youth. He knew no permanent and welcome home till he made one for himself and when he began life's stubborn battle it was single-handed and without financial help. Although he has experienced a number of reverses, his ambition has never flagged and discouragements have been brushed away. He has always maintained himself among the best citizens of his county, where he has occasionally been honored with public trusts.

He is a Republican, politically, and was treasurer of his township in "K" county, Oklahoma. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian church and he is a Workman and a member of the Fraternal Aid and A. H. T. A.

JACOB B. KLINEFELTER—One of the substantial settlers of Montgomery county who came to it among the first years of its municipal existence was Jacob B. Klinefelter, of Cherry township. He was prepared for a life of "ups and downs" on the frontier by a service of nearly four and a half years in the volunteer army and the sound of martial music had hardly died within him when the civil march toward the prairies of the west began. If he encountered hardships, they were tame incidents in his career, and if fortune smiled upon him it was but nature's symbol of appreciation of the sacrifices of one of her noblemen.

It was in 1871 that Mr. Klinefelter came to Montgomery county, single and with limited means, and for the first three and one-half years he was a wage earner by the month; first for the pioneer, George Evans, and second, in the old saw-mill established on the Verdigris river nearby. He then entered a tract of the public domain, six miles north of the present city of Cherryvale and at once occupied himself with the work of its improvement. Beginning with 1879, he was absent from his farm for eight years, having migrated to Colorado where he was first employed in railroad work, as foreman of a pack train for the company building the road, and subsequently he went into the mines and labored in the diggings for seven years.

Returning to Montgomery county, he resumed the cultivation of his farm. His soil is rich and black and produces an abundance of grain and seeds. It is conveniently improved and the profits from its surface have placed its owner far beyond the pangs of want. He has his place well stocked and manages it with that intelligence that always marks the successful farmer.

Jacob B. Klinefelter was born in York county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1830, and his ancestors were of the early settlers of that place. His parents, Peter and Mary (Baker) Klinefelter, were born in that county and lived there till 1852, when they emigrated, and settled in Christian county, Illinois. There the father died at the age of eighty-one and the mother at six years younger. Of their four children, only two survive, namely: Cornelius, of Illinois, and Jacob B.

A limited attendance upon the country schools sufficed for the mental training of Jacob B. Klinefelter. He accompanied his parents to Illinois, where he was married to Amanda Pierce, who soon died, leaving a child, Mary, still living in the "Prairie State." When hostilities broke out between the divided sections of our country in 1861, Mr. Klinefelter was among those who responded to the President's call for 75,000 troops. He enlisted in the Eighth Indiana battery and began his part at putting down the rebellion at Wilson creek. Chief among his fifteen hard fought battles were: Wilson creek, second battle of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville. He was in many smaller fights and skirmishes and had many "close calls" during his four years, four months and twenty days in the army. He carries scars made by two Rebel balls and while he was thus severely wounded he never permitted himself to be captured, preferring death to imprisonment in a Southern stockade.

From August, 1865, till his advent to Kansas Mr. Klinefelter was a farmer in Christian county, Illinois. When he had entered land in Montgomery county, he saw the necessity of a help-mate and, August 23, 1872, he married Eva Heltz, born in Germany, September 29, 1851. When seven years old, Mrs. Klinefelter came to the United States with her parents, John and Christina (Barsch) Heltz, and for twelve years resided in Indiana. In 1870, they came on to Kansas and settled in Montgomery county, where the mother died in 1902, and where the father survives at the age of eighty-eight years. Ten children were born to this venerable couple, the seven living being: Katie, Maggie, Michael, Elizabeth, Susan, John and Mrs. Klinefelter.

The issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Klinefelter was five children, viz: Emil, Ada, William, Maynard and Lizzie, all of whom still surround the family "hearthstone."

For thirteen years Mr. Klinefelter filled the office of justice of the

peace of his township. His first vote was cast for "John and Jessie" in the Fremont campaign, and his next Presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln, whom he personally knew many years before he became President. Republicanism has always remained his slogan and he has always united his efforts with that party in Montgomery county.

THOMAS J. WARNER—On a farm in Lewis county, West Virginia, Thomas J. Warner, of Rutland township, was born, December 10, 1866. He came to mature years about his native heath and acquired the rudiments of a country school education. He left the old home in 1896 and went into old Virginia where, in Rockbridge county, he was engaged in farm work for four years. Deciding to seek his fortune in the west, he returned home in a few months and then migrated to Welch, Indian Territory, in September, 1901. Having not found the object of his search, after a few weeks he came up into Kansas and, at Jefferson, in Montgomery county, he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he parted with at sale after cultivating it one year. He came to Rutland township from Independence creek and owns now a quarter section of section 14, township 33, range 14.

Mr. Warner's father was George G. Warner, born in Pendleton county, West Virginia, and a son of John Warner. The latter had children William, Zebedee, George G., James, of Taylor county, West Virginia; M. J. H., of Labette county, Kansas; Mrs. Rebecca Smith and Catherine. George G. Warner married Lucinda Clark, of Lewis county, West Virginia, and a daughter of John and Margaret (Bonnett) Clark. The five children of this union were: Ida F., Thomas J., John M., of California; William W., of West Virginia; Mrs. Glennie Zinn, of Ritchie county, West Virginia.

April 24, 1890, Thomas J. Warner married Irena J. Mohler, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, a daughter of David H. and Mary V. (Shelton) Mohler, of Virginia and West Virginia, respectively. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Warner are Mary L. and Ida M.

The varied pursuits of the farm have occupied Mr. Warner through life. The efforts of his active life have been fairly rewarded and he is today master of the situation that confronts him. In politics he is a Democrat and he and his hold allegiance to the Methodist church.

CHARLES WASSERMAN LAMB—It is our privilege to relate, in this sketch, a few of the events in the life of one of the few mountaineer characters of the old time, yet remaining, and to suggest a career filled with exciting and romantic incidents enacted from the metropolitical shore of the Atlantic to the placid waters of the Pacific and over

plain and mountain of the northwest. An experience gleaned from a ramble that started from the metropolis of the "Empire State" in 1852, and ended sixteen years later in the midst of a band of Osages on the virgin prairies of Kansas.

The frontier has been almost obliterated and, with its passing, the characters who were identified with it have, many of them, gone to their reward on the other shore. Their lives were spiced with incidents of exploration and conquest which, if recited in intricate detail, would rival, in interest, some of the experiences of "Kit Carson" in the Rockies or of James B. Hicock, the once-famous "Wild Bill" of the western plains. Yet few of them left any connected narrative of their experiences and "went away" with the pages of their book of life blank as to the essential facts of their romantic careers.

History, as told in the lives of the people and confined to the real affairs of life, possesses a peculiar interest in the study of man and indicates his trend of mind, or mental bent; and while, in this particular subject, we touch upon, in a general way, the events which have transpired as a result of his early inclinations, it furnishes us with an insight into his makeup and helps the reader to understand the man.

Charles W. Lamb has, as inferred from the introduction hereto, had a somewhat checkered, though honorable, career. His life has been surrounded by all the arts of peace and it has led him into paths where danger lurked and where the brutal assassin only awaited the discovery of his presence. The spirit of adventure which seized him on the approach of manhood, in New York City, and urged him to the summit of almost every American mountain peak and, unscathed, through the lair of many a human foe, has been gratified, and his advent, as a pioneer, among the scattered settlers of Montgomery county, marked for him a new life and the opening of a new career.

Born in Hartford county, Connecticut, July 19, 1830, he was a son of German parents, his father being Thomas Lamb and his mother Fannie Wasserman, both of German birth. The parents moved to New York City during the childhood of our subject, where they died at eighty-four and eighty-two years, respectively, leaving four children, as follows: Fannie, Catherine, Nathan and Charles; the first three being citizens of California, at the Golden Gate.

Charles W. Lamb grew up in New York City, where he acquired a fair education, beginning life as a clerk in a wholesale establishment in the city. He mastered the details of merchandising in the nine years he was thus employed and, at twenty-two years of age, yielded to a consuming desire to roam and went to the frontier in the west and opened a store in Nebraska. Four years later he again became restless and leaped across the plains to Colorado. He engaged in the mining and mercantile business in that state, becoming more and more infatuated with the wilds

of the far west. His ambition not yet satiated, he traversed the rocky ranges to the northwest and threaded the territories of Idaho, Montana, Washington and even made himself somewhat familiar with the British northwest.

As he stopped along the way to prospect some ore-bearing region or to resume a merchant's life or to practice at the blacksmith's forge, he took part in the affairs of the people and came to know the white man's crude civilization of the frontier. His journeys he made, carrying his pack in the saddle, and as he climbed the rugged mountains and pierced the dark canons of the Rockies and Sierras, on many an occasion he felt the chill that danger's warning gives and oftentimes barely escaped with his life. Sixteen years of a strenuous life, unsurpassed in the intensity of its excitements and unequaled in its tension on the human nerves, sufficed to gratify his youthful longing and Mr. Lamb wended his way eastward and chose his future home in Montgomery county, Kansas.

In 1868, he took a claim five and one-half miles north of where Cherryvale now stands and founded a civilized colony right among old White Hair's band. The haunts of the Red Man were everywhere about him and the shrill and terrifying bark of the coyote added to the wildness of the scene. Miles of space separated neighbors and a trip to the nearest town consumed days of time. But time turned the frontier into settlements and the civilizing agencies of a composite citizenship brought order out of chaos and established all the institutions of peace. To the credit of Charles W. Lamb let it be said that he participated in all this change and was a part of it himself. He has acquired, by industry, title to three hundred acres of land and has equipped it with all the hereditaments necessary to make it a valuable and attractive place. His farm is in section 17 and lies on Drum creek, at the mouth of which stream the famous Indian treaty was made.

Mr. Lamb was united, in Omaha, Nebraska, in marriage with Elizabeth Vansickel, a New Jersey lady and a daughter of Andrew and Sarah Vansickel. Mrs. Lamb was born May 27, 1837, and is a representative of one of the ancient American families, her forefathers having come to the New World from Germany three hundred years ago. The Vansickels acquired a large body of land in New Jersey, which has remained undisturbed in the family name. Two children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, namely: Charles, Jr., who resides in Sumner county, Kansas, and who has children, Windell and Bessie, by Miss Elizabeth Windell, now his wife. Bess, wife of W. D. Barker, is their second child, and she resides in the parental home. She has two children, Fannie and Arthur Barker.

Mr. Lamb became a Democrat early in life and has aided the efforts of that party in many campaigns. He has been a justice of the

peace a number of times, in Cherry township, and, in all things, has maintained himself an upright citizen.

GEORGE H. WHITMAN—A gentleman who has had a rather remarkable career, especially in his earlier years, whose genial and versatile personality is a factor of much attraction to his host of friends in the county, is George H. Whitman, a leading implement dealer of the rural village of Liberty. He is a gentleman of wide experience in business and social life and is a most companionable man. He has traveled over many portions of the world "with his eyes" open and has profited by the mental breadth and depth, that travel brings.

George H. Whitman is a native of New York State, born in Montgomery county, in the year 1833, and a son of George and Susannah (Green) Whitman. At four years of age, his parents removed to the then far-distant State of Illinois, where they settled in Peoria county, where Mr. Whitman was reared to manhood. His father was a Methodist Episcopal minister and labored in Illinois until his death in 1847. He left a family of four children, of which our subject is the eldest. The others are: Emily, who married James Moore and, after his death, Charles Lister, and lives at Wellsfield, Illinois; Isaac A., lives in Colorado; and Fanny, who was the wife of Walter Vale, is now deceased.

When a youth of nineteen years, Mr. Whitman left home and crossed the plains to the Pacific coast. He then took passage on a vessel and visited China, being in that country when Commodore Perry did such splendid service in opening the Japanese ports to the commerce of the United States. From there he went to London, England, and then returned to New Orleans. After a period in this city he again shipped on board a vessel bound for France and visited Havre. That was in 1855, and in the latter part of that year he returned to his home in Illinois, where he remained and where he lived at the time of the Civil war.

He enlisted in the army in the latter part of the war and served until September of 1865. Upon returning from the war, he settled in Bureau county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until 1874, the date of his settlement in Montgomery county, Kansas. He purchased a quarter section seven miles southwest of Independence, for which he paid $1,100.00. He cultivated this property for some years, then sold it and removed to the town of Independence and for a number of years, was "outside man" for the implement firm of Funk & Whitman. In 1886, he returned to Illinois where he spent five years, after which he moved to Wappelo county, Iowa, and remained here three years, engaged in farming. In 1894, he came to Liberty township and purchased a farm one mile south of the village of Liberty, paying $2,200.00 for one hundred acres. He held this for a period of four years and then disposed of it

to the Foster Brothers and engaged in the implement business with his son, Newton E. Whitman. Four years later, he sold his interest to a son, Clinton A. Whitman, since which time the style of the firm has been Whitman Brothers. This is one of the largest implement firms in the county, maintaining, besides their Liberty establishment, a branch store at Cherryvale and doing a very large and prosperous business. They are agents for the Milwaukee harvester and binder, one of the best on the market, and of which they sold during the season of 1902, forty-six new machines. They are also agents for the J. I. Case line of implements and the Canton line of implements, all of which are popular and excellent makes of machinery.

On the 7th day of March, 1861, George Whitman was joined in marriage to Mary J. Pettit, a native of New York (Niagara county). Eight children were born to this union, of whom seven still survive, viz: Eudora E., wife of D. F. Blue, of Liberty township; Clarissa, wife of Stephen Gray, of Marshall county, Illinois; Ira P., died in infancy; Henry Eugene, who is married and lives in Marshall county, Illinois; Fannie, at home; Clinton A., who is married and lives in Cherryvale; Newton E., of Liberty, Kansas; and Luther E., who lives near Winfield, Kansas.

JAMES H. SCOTT—The well-known citizen whose name initiates this historical sketch has passed twenty-three years as a resident of Montgomery county. He first saw the county in 1879 and in the following year brought his family out from the east and established them on his Independence township farm, in sections 22 and 23, township 33, range 15, modest, fertile and substantially and attractively improved.

Mr. Scott is of Irish birth. Belfast was his native city and his natal day and year were December 6, 1840. His father was Rev. James Scott, a Methodist minister, and his mother's maiden name was Jane McGregor. The father was born in 1796 and died at New Burnside, Illinois, in 1880. The mother bore eight children—five of whom came to the United States—the mother died in Ireland when our subject was a small boy. Those of the family now living, beside James H., are: William M., of Belfast, Ireland, and Mrs. Mary J. Threldkeld, of Hampton, Kentucky. Rev. James Scott located at Quincy, Illinois, when he first came to the new world and was engaged in religious work for over fifty years. He afterward established his family in Brown county, Illinois, and there James H. Scott, of this record, was brought up.

Our subject was the fourth of five children in the family and came to maturity on a farm. He acquired a good common school education and himself engaged in teaching district school before the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted at Metropolis, Illinois, August 11, 1861, in

Company "K," Twenty-ninth Infantry, Capt. J. A. Carmichæl's company. The regiment was assigned to Grant's command along the Mississippi river and participated in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, in which latter engagement Mr. Scott received a wound in the left shoulder, but instead of entering the hospital, he furloughed home and there recuperated in the quiet among friends. Returning to his regiment, he took part in the second battle of Corinth and in the siege of Vicksburg. A large part of the Twenty-ninth Illinois being captured at Holloy Springs Mississippi, Company "K" was placed on board one of the Federal gunboats and performed service in the navy for some six months, or until the captured portion of the regiment was "exchanged" and rejoined their comrades and resumed their old position as an integral part of the conquering army. Being orderly sergeant of his company, Mr. Scott was made captain of one of the twenty-four pound howitzers of the gunboat while in the navy. The regiment rendezvoused in the vicinity of Vicksburg after the fall of the city, for some months, and when it moved, went to Natchez, Mississippi, where scouting and guarding and patrol duty occupied its time till September, 1864, when, owing to his increasing deafness, our subject was mustered out.

Returning home, Mr. Scott continued teaching school and took up the study of medicine, continuing both till his hearing became so bad that he was forced to abandon them. He owned a farm in the county where he lived and the cultivation of it occupied his attention. Since that date he has been a farmer. He has not been actively engaged in the work himself—being much of the time, in later life, an invalid—but his interests have remained those of the farmer and so he has classed himself.

May 5, 1872, James H. Scott was united in marriage with Mary A. Wright, a daughter of John R. Wright, who married Maria H. Sterling. The Wrights were from Mt. Holly, Morris county, New Jersey, where Mrs. Scott was born March 11, 1845. Mr. Wright died in Pope county, Illinois, in 1889, and his wife survived him till 1895, when she also passed away. Their children were Amos, Cooper and Martha, all deceased; Mrs. Scott; Ella, wife of James L. Murphy, of Metropolis, Illinois; Lucy, who married Anson Neely, and died leaving one child; Archer, of Pope county, Illinois; and Emma, also deceased.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Scott consist of the following children, namely: Maria J., born in 1873; Martha P., of Ottawa, Kansas, born 1875; Lillie K., born 1877; Walter J., born 1880; Roy H., born in 1882; Stella A., born 1884; and Charles E., born 1886.

In politics, Mr. Scott affiliates with the Republican party. His ambition has been only to see a fair and proper administration of public affairs and to be permitted the full and free enjoyment of the blessings of our Republic.

WILLIAM H. FROST—In mentioning the pioneers of Montgomery county it is appropriate to include in the list all those who made settlement in the year 1870, as well as those scattered few whose lot was cast with the county at an earlier date. While many of the throng of immigrants of 1870 have passed to the great beyond, there are still conspicuous examples of those hardy and determined advance guard of civilization left to tell the story, and among them is the venerable William H. Frost, of this review. In comparison with the great flood of emigration which came out of the east to settle the plains of the west, the quota from New England is, in numbers, inconspicuous and unimportant. But the shortage in quantity is fully made up in the quality, for the New England emigrant was of sincere purpose, vigorous and active mentality, and industrious in a high degree. All these attributes apply strikingly to the subject of this article and the fulfillment of his destiny has been achieved in Montgomery county.

William H. Frost was born in Oxford county, Maine, November 4, 1826. His forefathers were of the colonial stock of New England and were employed with agricultural pursuits. His father was William Frost born in 1800 and died at his old home in 1866—and his mother was Mary Stevens, a daughter of ——— Stevens, a representative of another of the pioneer families of Maine. William and Mary Frost were industrious and thrifty, bore themselves highly honorable before the world and were consistent members of the Methodist church. Mary Frost died in 1833 and William took, for his second wife, Mary Files, who was the mother of the last named child in the following list, all of the others being the issue of William and Mary: Joel, who died in Maine; Charlotte S., who married Harmon Cummings and resides in her native state; Harriet, wife of Henry Smith, of Massachusetts; Warren, who died young; Levi, also deceased; William H., our subject; Nathaniel and Laura, twins, the latter the widow of Charles Haskell and living in Norway, Maine; Polly, who married ——— Lennell and lives in Lewiston, Maine; and Roswell, still in the old "Pine Tree State," on the home farm.

The subject of this review began life as a farmer, but soon deserted the calling and became identified with railroad building, in the department of grading and laying of track. He was employed on the Boston and Lowell road, on the Scranton and Great Bend, in Pennsylvania, on the doubling of the track on the York and Erie road, on the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls railway, on the Illinois Central, in Illinois, and its extension from Dubuque into Iowa, and, lastly, on the Warren and Mineral Point railroad, concluding his work in 1857. He reengaged in farming in Stephenson county, Illinois, just before the rebellion broke out, and enlisted from that county in Company "A," Ninety-second Infantry, as orderly sergeant. He was promoted, in time, to first lieutenant and was



WM. H. FROST.

discharged with that commission at Concord, North Carolina, at the close of the war. Within six months after the Ninety-second Illinois entered the service, it was mounted and became a cavalry regiment and in Kilpatrick's command. Mr. Frost was in the battle of Chickamauga, participated in the Atlanta campaign and went through with Sherman's army to Savannah. He was with his regiment and took part in the work done by the victorious army in its march through the Carolinas and, when the war was over, his regiment was detained at Concord, North Carolina, for six months when it was ordered to Chicago, Illinois, where it was paid off and discharged, July 7, 1865.

For the five years succeeding the Civil war, Mr. Frost was employed with his farming interests in Illinois. In the fall of 1870, he disposed of his possessions there and came to Kansas, taking up his location in Fawn Creek township, Montgomery county. He purchased a quarter section of land and was occupied with its improvement, and with other interests kindred to the farm, till 1887, when he left his estate of two hundred and seventy acres to other hands and became a resident of Independence. During the course of rural development in his neighborhood, the Missouri Pacific railroad built through the township and established the station of Jefferson near Mr. Frost's farm and a part of the little village of Jefferson is actually located on his land.

Mr. Frost was united in marriage first, in Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1855, with Elizabeth Dann, who died in Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1887, leaving the following children, to wit: Burton and Ella, of Jefferson, Kansas, the latter the wife of Ainsworth Cummings; Lora, who married Samuel Hooker and resides in White, South Dakota; and Charles A., of Colorado Springs, Col., whose wife was Miss Victoria Hall. May 30, 1890, Mr. Frost married Mrs. Sarah A. Rhodes, an Illinois lady but of New York birth.

In politics the early members of the Frost family acted with the Whigs, but when that old party ceased to exist our subject's father and one son joined issues with the Democrats. The other sons, including, of course, William H., became Republicans, and whatever political record the latter has made has been achieved in the ranks of that party. In church matters he is a Baptist and has been a deacon in the Independence congregation for many years. In business matters his safety and reliability are noteworthy facts. He retired from the farm with a competency sufficient for his future comfort—a reward for the labor and responsibilities of earlier years. When the Commercial National Bank was organized, he was one of the stockholders and succeeded Ex-Governor Humphrey as its vice-president in 1888. As a citizen, Mr. Frost's life stands as a worthy example to the generations of today and is an inspiration to them to live rightly before men.

DAVID HECKMAN—Thirty-three years ago, in February of 1870, the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review, filed on the claim upon which now stands the pleasant rural village of Liberty. Those were the days of the beginning of things in Montgomery county, when the coyote and Indian roamed over much of the county at will and each, in his way, made it interesting for the lone white settler in his scantily covered shack. As Mr. Heckman sits in his comfortable modern residence, surrounded with all that goes to make life desirable, he can hardly realize the many changes that have come to pass; but that they are here, he is well-assured, and satisfaction is his only feeling.

The Heckmans are from the "Keystone State" and are of German descent. David was born in Armstrong county, in 1847, and is the son of Abraham and Esther (Clingensmith) Heckman, Abraham in turn being the son of Philip, who came to the county in an early day and died there at the age of sixty years, in 1839. These early members of the family were tillers of the soil, Abraham still residing on the old homestead. He was ninety-one years of age on the 24th of July, 1902. He is the father of ten children, eight of whom are still living—Henry is in Oregon; Mary Ann in Pennsylvania; Peter, William, John and Catherine (twins), and Margaret are also in the "Keystone State."

David Heckman grew to manhood amid the pains and pleasures (and there were both) of farm life in his native county, remaining on the homestead until he was twenty-three years old. He then came west and located, as stated above, in Liberty township. He immediately erected the primitive residence of that day, which had the distinction, while it stood, of being the first one in the town of Liberty, which was afterward laid out on the claim located by Mr. Heckman. Our subject deeded the claim on the 24th of July, 1871, and immediately sold it to Capt. McTaggart and Capt. Heard, who platted the town in the same month. Mr. Heckman continued to engage in agriculture until 1877, when he purchased a stock of goods and opened a store in the town, in company with Edward Barnett, under the firm name of Barnett & Heckman. The style of the firm changed, in 1881, to Heckman Bros., and in 1886, to David Heckman, our subject buying his brother's interest. He has continued the business since and is regarded as the leading merchant of the village. Mr. Heckman's citizenship has been of that unselfish character which looks to the interest of his town and county, rather than the aggrandizement of self. He has always taken great pride in the town and has proved his friendship by many practical demonstrations, administering, at times, the unpaid positions of trust necessary in the municipal affairs, and sacrificing, cheerfully, time and money in its advancement. In state and national affairs, Mr. Heckman supports the Democratic party.

Mrs. Heckman, prior to 1875, was Emma A. Barnett. She is a

daughter of Edward and Lucretia Barnett, both parents deceased. They were worthy and respected residents of the county for long years. But one child was born to Mrs. Heckman, its death occurring in infancy. As a solace to their loneliness, they adopted a little girl, Miss True Thornton, who is now an inmate of their home.

T. H. EARNEST—One of the best known men in Montgomery county and a man who has had a prominent part in its development, is the gentleman here mentioned, T. H. Earnest, at present the efficient postmaster of Cherryvale, and ex-Register of Deeds of the county. He has passed the greater part of his life here, in connection with the railroads of the state, having been, for a number of years, conductor and yardmaster on the Santa Fe system.

Sangamon county, Illinois, was the place, and July 15, 1857, the date of the birth of our subject. He was a son of P. L. and Elizabeth A. (Thompson) Earnest. The father was a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, while the mother was born in the "Keystone State." The former was, during life, extensively engaged in the lumber business, and in August, 1867, removed to Ottawa, Kansas, where he resided a number of years. He removed to Cherryvale in 1883, where he was one of the prominent factors in the city's development and where he died, on the 27th of October, 1898, having attained seventy-two years of age. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and was a highly respected and deserving citizen. While in Ottawa, he served a term of four years as postmaster, and in the several communities with which he was connected, was always a man of affairs. Mrs. Earnest survives him, being tenderly cared for in the home of our subject. She is the mother of ten children, but three of whom are now living.

T. H. Earnest passed the period of his boyhood in Ottawa, Kansas, where he received a thorough training in the town schools. He, however, was a boy of spirit and of great independence and, at the early age of thirteen years, he entered upon an active career as a railroader. He was one of a crew running between Ottawa and Kansas City, at that age, and did his work so efficiently that he was, later, given a position as a conductor. In this position he continued until 1881, when he became yardmaster for ten years. His popularity in the community resulted in his election, on the Republican ticket, in 1889, to the office of Register of Deeds. In the election of that year, he was chosen by a good round majority and two years later, was re-elected, serving a period of four years in the office, and conducting its affairs with great satisfaction to his constituents. On the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Earnest returned to the railroad and continued in his position as yardmaster until his appointment as postmaster, on the 9th of December, 1902, one

of the first appointments made by the Roosevelt administration. No more obliging or popular official has ever ministered to the wants of the people of Cherryvale than he.

Marriage was contracted by our subject on the 6th of September, 1881. Mrs. Earnest, prior to that time, was Miss Flora E. Thompson. She is a native of the State of Iowa and is the daughter of W. H. Thompson, now deceased.

An interesting family have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Earnest, the eldest of whom, William L., is his father's assistant in the office, as is also Grace B., who acts as stamp clerk. Harry clerks in the grocery house of J. F. Kring, while Roy E., Jessie B. and Hazel J. are bright young school children. Mrs. Earnest is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, prior to her marriage, was one of the popular and efficient "school marms" of Montgomery county. In fraternal matters, Mr. Earnest affiliates with the A. O. U. W. and in political affairs, acts with the Republican party, in the councils of which, in his county, he is looked upon as a safe adviser.

JOSEPH L. JAMES—In 1870, there settled near Wayside, in Montgomery county, the gentleman whose name precedes this article, together with a considerable family, all from the "Blue Grass State" of Kentucky. His children have been reared in the precincts of the county and are now respected members of different communities in the west, and filling responsible places in society. The family is held in high esteem in the county, always having stood for virtue and equity wherever they have resided.

Joseph L. James was born in Ohio county, Kentucky, on the 7th of March, 1827, the son of Samuel James and Sally Borah. The family is of English descent, grandfather John James having immigrated to Virginia in an early day, where he was prominently identified with the tobacco business, having been an inspector of tobacco at Richmond for a number of years.

Samuel James was reared to manhood in the "Old Dominion State" and came to Kentucky with his parents and their family of ten children and located in the then vast wilderness in the eastern part of the state. There the parents continued to reside until their death. Samuel James' education was limited, owing to lack of facilities in that primitive region, but he managed to secure enough to be able to transact the ordinary business of life. He remained in the home neighborhood until his marriage to Sallie Borah, a native of Pennsylvania and of Dutch ancestry. To this marriage there was born ten children, as follows: Jefferson, deceased at sixteen years; Magdalene, Mrs. Lloyd Rodgers, of Kentucky; her children are: Sarah, Emerson, John and Alphonso (twins). Several

of these sons are quite prominent in public life in the "Blue Grass State." The third child of Samuel James was Joseph L.; the next younger was Lucy Jane, who married Captain Devol; Sally, Mrs. Rogers, of Ohio county, Kentucky; S. M., also a resident of the home county; John A., killed during the war; and Kelly, who died in infancy.

Joseph L. James was reared to manhood in the "Blue Grass State," and on December 25, 1850, was joined in marriage with Martha A. Shelton. This lady was a daughter of Ralph Shelton, of Butler county, Kentucky, and came to Kansas with our subject, where she died October 25, 1892. Mr. James continued to reside in Kentucky until the year 1870, when, on July 5, he arrived in Montgomery county and located on the farm which is now his home. His preemption consisted of one hundred and sixty acres and consists of very fine land upon which he has erected many substantial improvements since the date of his settlement. He passed through the hardships of the pioneers of that early day, but has a rich reward in the splendid home which is the result of his labor.

During his residence in the county, Mr. James has taken an active interest in the welfare of his community, serving in the different unremunerative offices of school district and township and always evincing a lively interest in affairs. A Democrat in his earlier years, he has, since the rise of the Reform party, given his allegiance to the furtherance of reforms in government as proposed by its platforms. In matters of religious moment, he and his family have been loyal supporters of the Church of Christ, and have been a source of great strength to that denomination since their coming to the county.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. James have all grown to mature years and have families of their own. The eldest was Paulina A., born October 1, 1857, and died December 6, 1858; Sylvanus A., born January 17, 1853, married Melissa Webster and is a farmer of Rutland township; his children are: Hettie, Allan, Curen, Edith, Ella, Paul and Alice; Mary Jane, born March 18, 1855, married John Sewell, proprietor of a hotel at Bolton; her children are: Seymour, Lloyd, Etta, Mary, Gertrude, Grace, Lilly and Ethel. Diogenes S., who is mentioned extendedly in this volume; Harry K., born September 11, 1858, is a farmer and school teacher, and married Eliza Kelly; his three children are: Opal, Pearl and Ruby; Aurora, born July 8, 1860, married William C. Sewell and lives in Fawn Creek township with her children, Gentry, Annie, Walter, Stella, Harry, Paul and James; Sally O., born April 17, 1862, lives in Oklahoma with her husband, A. J. Puckett; Laura J., born April 21, 1864, married John Finley, a druggist of Bartlesville, Indian Territory; Joseph B., born March 26, 1866, married Ella Bell, of Caney township, and now resides on Mr. James' farm with their daughter, Hazel Lucile; Martha A., born June 18, 1868, is wife of Walter Hudson and lives in Rutland township with their three children—Earl, Harold and Marie; Moriah A., born

January 26, 1870, married Carrie Roberts and is a farmer and school teacher in Oklahoma; they have two children—Ralph and Cecil.

MRS. MARY BADEN—The subject of this brief notice is a representative of one of the worthy and noted families of Montgomery county. Since the Centennial year she has resided in the city of Independence, where she and her late husband attained prominence and substantiality in social and commercial life.

Mrs. Baden is of pure German stock and was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 10th of February, 1857. Her parents, George and Margaret (Richart) Becker, were born in the French province of Alsace, now a part of the German Empire. Mrs. Becker was a daughter of George and Margaret (Roth) Richart and had children, Mary, widow of John W. Baden of this sketch; Mrs. Anna Hiebler, of Mancos, Colorado; John, of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Kate Nessel, deceased; Mrs. Emma Dittmer, of Independence, Kansas; Mrs. Louise Condon, of Denver, Colorado; and Lena Becker, who resides with Mrs. Baden.

George Becker came to America a young man and settled in Canada, where he was a resident until 1865, when he brought his family into the United States and established himself, for a brief period, at Somonauk, Illinois. In 1869, he identified himself thoroughly with the west and took up his location at Humboldt, Kansas. He is a farmer by occupation and still resides near Humboldt.

Mary (Becker) Baden grew to womanhood in Humboldt, Kansas. Her education was limited by the character of the schools of the place and at nineteen years of age she came to Montgomery county and made her home in Independence. February 22, 1879, she married John W. Baden a rising young merchant of the city and a native of Hanover, Germany. In his family were brother and sisters, John W., Henry and Peter. Mrs. Mary Dittmer, of Montgomery county, was an only sister of these brothers. John W. Baden learned the cooper's trade in Hannibal, Missouri, where he first settled on coming to the United States. He came to Montgomery county, Kansas, and ran a cigar factory in Independence for a time. He engaged next in the grocery business in the county seat and, in partnership with his brother, Henry, built up a large and flourishing business. He was shrewd as a financier and gave much promise of becoming a man of great wealth. He was cut down in the prime of his usefulness, April 25, 1889, a severe loss to his firm and to the community and an irreparable loss to his family. He left five children, viz: Henry, William, John F., Anna M., Emma M. and George Edward.

Mr. and Mrs. Baden's lives have shown best in their work as citizens, in behalf of their favorite church. Commendable religious sentiments domirated their natures and in the Lutheran organization in Independ-

ence their active work and their influence have had a beneficient effect. Mrs. Baden has continued the good work begun by them both and wherever a religious or an educational cause can be forwarded by a reasonable appeal to her generosity it is seldom withheld. She manifests a commendable public spirit toward worthy objects which promise good to the future and lends a friendly ear to the cause of public enterprise.

O. T. HAYWARD—For the past three years one of Elk City's most successful financial institutions, the Elk City Bank, has been under the management of the gentleman herein named. Mr. Hayward was, for many years, one of the county's most successful farmers and still owns one of the best four hundred acre farms in the southern part of the state. He became interested in banking several years ago and discovered such an aptitude for the business as to cause his selection as president of the above institution. The bank is one of the solid enterprises of the town, having been doing business now for twenty-one years. It is capitalized at $10,000, with $30,000 surplus, and carries deposits aggregating $124,736, with loans of $$152,523. Its official roster is as follows. President, O. T. Hayward; vice-president, L. W. Myers; cashier, W. D. Myers; directors, M. L. Stephens, J. W. Berryman, L. W. Myers, W. D. Myers and O. T. Hayward.

O. T. Hayward is a native of Illinois, born in Christian county, January 6, 1848. His parents were Robert and America (Lee) Hayward, the father a native of Connecticut, the mother of Virginia. They were married in Christian county, Illinois, where they were among the earliest pioneers of that section of the State. The mother died here, in 1857. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, a most devout woman and "full of good works." The father died in 1868, at sixty-five years. He was not a communicant of the church, but was a great Bible student and of most exemplary character. Their family consisted of thirteen children, of whom but four are now living.

Mr. Hayward was reared to manhood on the home farm, receiving a good common school education, and being well grounded in the homely virtues incident to a well-ordered farm community. At nineteen, he began working for himself and for three years continued in the home neighborhood. An attack of "western fever" at this time culminated in his settling in Montgomery county on a claim four and one-half miles east of Elk City, in Louisburg township. He improved this for several years and then purchased the first piece of the farm—which he now owns—later adding to make up the four hundred acres. This farm is at present in charge of one of his sons. The years of intelligent cultivation put upon this piece of land by our subject resulted in its being classed among the most desirable pieces of farm property in the county. He resided on the

farm until 18—, when he took up his residence in town. Mr. Hayward's long connection with the agriculturists of the county makes him a familiar figure throughout this section and an undoubted authority on land investments. Socially, he affiliates with the Odd Fellows, in which organization he has filled all the chairs, and in church connection, he and his family are communicants of the Christian denomination. He votes with the Democratic party.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hayward was an event of the 16th of February, 1873. She was a daughter of J. J. and Nancy Gregory, her christian name being Sarah. Her parents now reside in Louisburg. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hayward have been born seven children: Allie J., Mrs. Lair; Frederick, of Oklahoma; Adda May, Mrs. W. D. Myers, of Elk City, with one child, Arlena; William Lee, a farmer at Frederick, Oklahoma, married Bertha Rice, now deceased and has one child, John O.; Minnie O., who married F. L. Johnson, of Columbia, Missouri one child, Hayward; Walter W., resides on his father's farm, married Edna Worley; George L., a clerk in the bank; and Charles G., a schoolboy. These children are all splendid examples of what correct training will accomplish and are taking their part in the different communities of which they are working members. Mr. Hayward is a worthy example of what industry and economy, coupled with sound business sense, will do for the average American boy, and his career should be an inspiration to the ambitious youth of the day.

SAMUEL BOWLBY—A successful business man and financier of Independence, and a gentleman whose presence in the west dates back to the early sixties, when he identified himself with the frontier and barren region of California, and, in 1880, cast his fortunes with Montgomery county, Kansas, is Samuel Bowlby, whose name precedes the introduction to this article. His name has gone abroad in the county as a dealer and speculator in real estate and the winnings which have rewarded his judgment have placed him, financially, among the solid and independent men of the county. His more than a third of a century in connection with western men and methods has thoroughly assimilated him and he enters into the spirit of modern progress as a leader and not as a dull follower in the wake of our inevitable advance.

Like the march of civilization, the Bowlbys have kept pace with the westward advance from their original home in New Jersey, where Thomas Bowlby was born, to the Alleghanies and the Mississippi valley, across "the great American desert" to the silver-capped peaks of the Rockies. The arts of the husbandman have been pursued with every halt and the slopes of the Mississippi basin, from Ohio to the crest of the Rockies, have responded to the family touch.

A glance at the family history of the Bowlbys shows them to be indigenous to the State of New Jersey, where Thomas Bowlby, the paternal grandfather of our subject, reared a family of nine children, as follows: Rebecca, Ebenezer, Samuel C., Adam R., Jacob M., Louisa, Mary, William I. and David. Adam R., our subject's father, was born October 28, 1804, and died in Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1855. His first wife was Martha McDaniel, of Batestown, New Jersey, who died in 1834, leaving him two sons and a daughter, viz: John M., a farmer, of Maroa, Illinois, who married Mary Ann Fitzwater and has children: Kittie, Elmer, Cora, Emma and Nona; the second son, W. I., married Margret Haywood and has two children, Birt and William; and the daughter, Anna M., married Mr. Garrel for her first husband and Mr. Saltzman for her second, and is now a widow. Her children, Flora and Belle, are daughters of Mr. Garrel.

Adam R. Bowlby's second wife was Mrs. Mary McGrew, whom he married in 1840. She was a native of Batestown, New Jersey, also, and was born in 1810. She was a daughter of Samuel and Armina (Garey) Oliver, who, in 1825, settled in Clermont county, Ohio, where Mary married Andrew McGrew, whose three children were Martha, Thomas A. and Oliver, surviving. The last named is a resident of Springfield, Illinois. She and Mr. Bowlby were the parents of four children, as follows: Samuel, the subject of this sketch; Andrew M., Armenia and David. Andrew resides in Salt Lake City, Utah. Armenia was the wife of Daniel Blosier, of Independence, Kansas, and has children: Georgia, Birt, Jessie (deceased), Samuel and Bonnie. David Bowlby is a farmer and stockman, near Stockholm, Oklahoma. In 1881, Daniel Blosier and wife became residents of Independence, where the husband engaged in the carriage business, in connection with Samuel Bowlby, of this review. Some years later he removed to Springfield, Missouri, where he and his wife both died. Samuel Oliver was born in 1783 and died in 1839, while his wife was born in 1790 and died in 1852. Their children were: John, Mary, William, Rebecca, Margaret, Caleb, Sally Ann, Susan and Samuel, all born in Batestown, New Jersey.

In March, 1841, Samuel Bowlby was born in Clermont county, Ohio. His youth was passed in the atmosphere of the farm and his life was thus rural and his educational acquirement from the country school. He left his native place, upon attaining his majority, and crossed the continent to the Pacific coast where, in California and Idaho, he spent the next five years at work in the mines. He next engaged in the stock business in Colorado and later dropped down into New Mexico, where he continued the same avocation and also became interested in mercantile pursuits. In 1880, he disposed of his possessions in the mountains and established his connection with Independence, Kansas, where he purchased property on Second street and, for more than twenty years, has been

more or less extensively engaged in handling city real estate. In 1888, he became the owner of his present home and several farms near the city are on the tax rolls in his name.

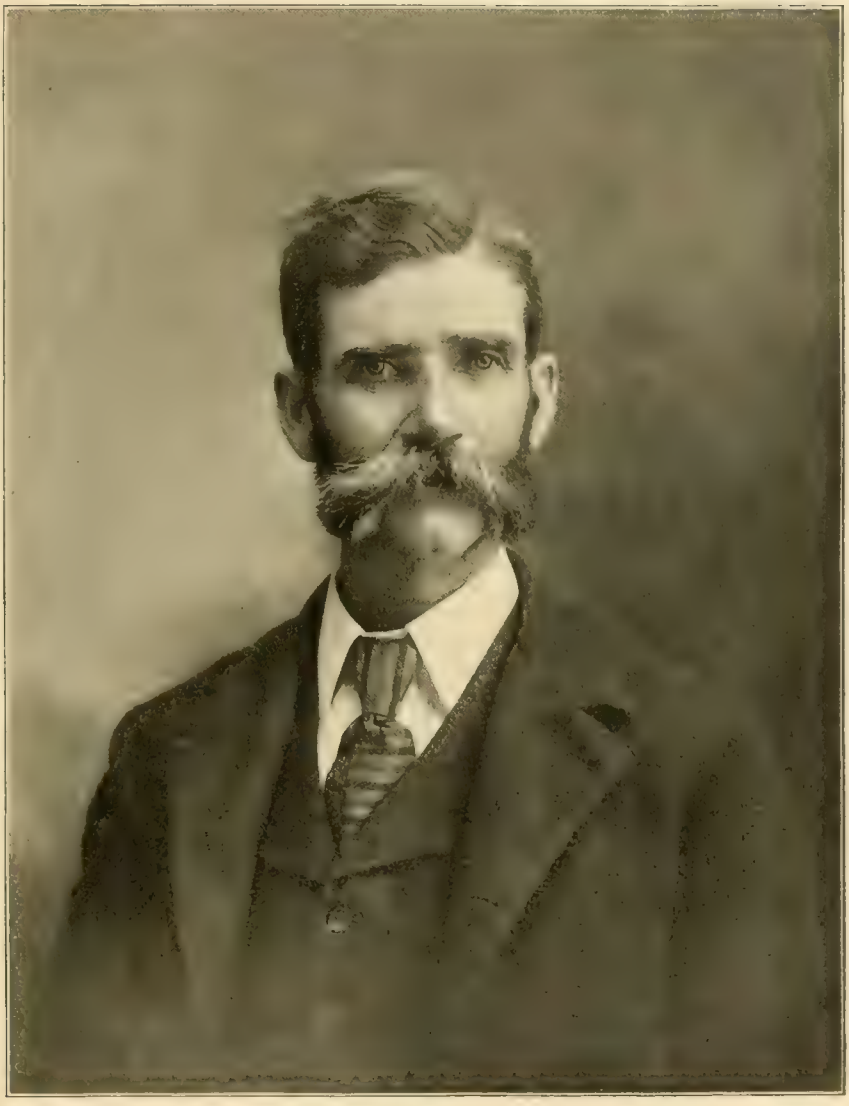
In 1878, Mr. Bowlby married Martha J. Arnett, in Las Vegas, New Mexico. Mrs. Bowlby was born in Madison county, Arkansas, and is a daughter of William and Martha J. (Wood) Arnett, who, in 1868, identified themselves with the far west. Mr. and Mrs. Bowlby's children are: Dollie, born in 1879, died at six years old; Daisy May, born June 1, 1885, died July 1, 1887; and Juanita, the youngest, was born January 1, 1890.

As a resident of Independence, Mr. Bowlby has taken a sincere interest in its municipal affairs, having served four years on its common council. For a number of years he has been officially with one of its institutions he assisted in organizing and has, for nineteen years, been a member of its board of directors and a large holder of its stock. He is widely known throughout Montgomery county and an universally warm and friendly feeling is entertained for him wherever he is known.

MARTIN L. STEPHENS—One of the very early settlers of Montgomery county is the gentleman whose name heads this personal narative. He is the owner of a splendid estate of five hundred and sixty acres in Louisburg township, in which he settled as early as 1868. He has witnessed the gradual growth of the substantial improvements which has made his township noted for its handsome properties; his own not losing in comparison with the best.

Mr. Stephens came to Kansas from Kentucky and settled first in Jefferson county, in May, 1869, but the month of July following he came into Montgomery county, where he has since resided and where his life achievements have been wrought. He is a descendent of one of the pioneer families of the "Corn Cracker State," and was born in Whitley county, in 1845. He was a son of Solomon and Rachel (Murphy) Stephens, and a grandson of Elisha and Sallie (Richmond) Stephens. The grand-parents were from the first settlers of Whitley county, where their position as farmers rendered them among the well known people of their locality. They brought up nine children in the old Kentucky home and there passed away, the father in 1864 and the mother in 1900. The names of their issue were: William, Solomon, Elizabeth, Joel, Margaret, James, Sarah, Joshua and Elisha.

The children of Solomon and Rachel Stephens were: Sarah, who married William Ryan and resides in Ellis county, Kansas. Her children are: Sidney, Granvil, John, Elisha, Susan, Thomas, Welle, Martha and William. Clark, the second child of Solomon, married Jennie Stevens, having one child, named Lurinda. Nancy, the third, married William C. West, a Tennessee farmer, and has issue: Catherine, Sarah and Wil-



MARTIN L. STEPHENS.

liam. Henry T., the fourth, resides on the old Stephens homestead, and is the father of: Princes M., Harvey E., Bertis, Pearley May, Truey, Alice, Ida Maude, Daisy Jewel, Henry Ernest, Atley Albert, Wm. M. Goodman, Susan Myrtle and Goldie E. Betsy, the fifth, became the wife of Joseph Ryan, of Butlerville, Ind., and has children: Jane, William, Julia, Henry, John, Sarah, Lucretia, Malinda and Moses. Patsie, the sixth, of Solomon's family, married Richard Trammel and is a resident of Whitley county, Kentucky. The next child, Elizabeth, married J. B. Ryan, now a farmer of Rush county, Kansas, and her children are: William, Keziah, Francis, Martha and Sarah. The eighth child, Annie, married Richard Wilson, of Elk City, Kansas, and is the mother of: John, James Franklin, Nellie, Laura, Loretta and Wm. Harvey. Susan, who married Marion Ryan, of Rice county, Kansas, has children: William, Bettie Ann, Ella, Lottie, Volney, Ebin and Flossie. The tenth, Solomon M. Stephens, married Susan Davis, of Whitley county, Kentucky. The eleventh, married Wm. Meadows, of Whitley county, Kentucky, with children: Mary, Albert, Hettie, Edward and twins, Minnie L. and Maretta F., and Rachel and one, name unknown. Rebecca Jane, the twelfth, died in infancy.

On the 20th of July, 1879, Martin L. Stephens married Malissa, a daughter of James and Eliza (Reno) Javens, who settled in Louisburg township, in 1869, and were emigrants from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Stephens was born. To this marriage were the following children born: Meshach M., born February 27th, 1861, married Myrtle McHenry, of Elk City, Kansas; has one son, named Herald Paul; but reside in Louisburg township; Robert Herbert, born June 2nd, 1883; Josephine, born August 9th, 1888; and Stella Alice, born January 29th, 1895.

Taking up the hardships of pioneer life, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are entering the period of advanced age with all the comforts of life. The industry and economy of earlier years was a guaranty of this condition of independence and their wise generosity with the things with which bounteous nature has provided them shows our subjects' capacity to appreciate and their ability to enjoy the material favors thus bestowed.

Mr. Stephens has given his endeavors to the cultivation of his farm, but has taken an interest in public affairs of his township as well. He has acted with the Republicans, being one of that party, and was once chosen treasurer of his township and member of the County High School Board. He regards honor as the chief characteristic in man and practices a high standard of it himself.

OLIVER P. GAMBLE—One of the pioneers of Montgomery county and a gentleman who has been connected with the varied private affairs

of his county, is Oliver P. Gamble, of Independence, the subject of this sketch. He came to the county the 12th day of August, 1869, and located on a claim in Independence township, which he improved, partially, and disposed of, and passed the next four years on a new farm near Table Mound. In 1879, he moved into Sycamore township with his real holdings, and has since been acquiring tract after tract of its fertile soil, until he is listed for taxes on seven hundred and forty acres of land. Since 1880, he has been a resident of Independence, giving his attention to labor of a lighter and more congenial character than that of the farm and where he also has some substantial financial connections.

Oliver P. Gamble came to Kansas from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 14th, 1840. His father, Samuel H. Gamble, was born in the same county and state and was a son of John Gamble, a paymaster in the army, War of 1812. In civil life the grandfather was a school teacher, and hotel keeper on the Baltimore and Washington turnpike. He died about 1866, at the age of ninety years. Samuel H. Gamble passed his life in his native county, was, by occupation, a farmer, and died in 1887. He was one of the following family: Oliver, Samuel H., Hiram, John, James and Mary.

Samuel H. Gamble married Margaret Irwin, a daughter of John Irwin, a representative of one of the old families of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He lived an active and successful life, was a Democrat 'till the formation of the Republican party, when he changed politics and became a Republican. His children were: Sarah, wife of Caleb Edmundson, of Allegheny county, Pa.; Harriet, deceased, married Mr. Breidenthal; Oliver P., Dr. Jno. H., who died in 1898; Rebecca, wife of Wm. Hayden, of McKeesport, Pa.

Our subject passed his youth and early manhood in various employments, with coal-hauling and working on lock No. 3, on the Monongahela river predominating. At twenty-two years of age he enlisted in Company "E," 155th Pa. Inf., Col. E. J. Allen, and was in the service in the war of the Rebellion from August, 1862, 'till April, 1863. His initial fight was the battle of Second Bull Run, then followed Antietam and Fredericksburg, where, December 13th, he was wounded in the right elbow by "buck and ball" and put out of action. In April, 1863, he left the service and as soon as he had recovered sufficiently to make a hand at work, came out to Miami county, Kansas, where he secured employment with Wilson and Irwin, driving team for them on construction of the Fort Scott and Gulf railroad. He remained in that vicinity 'till 1869, when, with a small supply of legal tender, he made his way to Montgomery county and became a permanent citizen.

For ten years after he left the farm Mr. Gamble was a contract teamster in Independence, and, following this, he engaged with the rental

and loan department of the Citizens National Bank, where he has charge of a large and important business.

In February, 1874, Mr. Gamble married Harriet Hefley, a daughter of Levi Hefley, a Kentucky gentleman, who came to Montgomery county early, from Belleview, Iowa. John and Cade Hefley, brothers of Mrs. Gamble, are well known citizens of Independence, and a sister, Mrs. Lucinda Chapman, resides in Burden, Kansas, and another sister, Mrs. Agnes Rowe, resides in Portland, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble have no children. Mr. Gamble is prominent in local Grand Army circles, is Past Commander and attended the national encampment of the order at Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM S. HAYS—On historic Squirrel Hill, where are now the boulevards, the stately homes and the wealth and fashion of the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, settled the head of a family whose posterity is numbered among the substantial citizenship in our American daily life, and whose antecedents include the good blood of some of the favored families of the British Isles. James Fleming came from Scotland, in 1764, and settled at Ft. Pitt, where he opened the first store and purchased a tract of land from the heirs of William Penn. This tract embraced about all of the land at the junction of the two rivers and the high point overlooking the rivers and country below was called "Squirrel Hill." Gen. Braddock opened this country with his military road in 1755, and with the growth of Pittsburg "Squirrel Hill" became the famous suburb of the city. James Fleming was the maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and the Flemings and the Hays's fulfilled their missions and rendered useful and patriotic service in many avenues of their country's development.

On his maternal grandmother's side Mr. Hays is a lineal descendent of the famed Flora McDonald who, although offered thirty thousand pounds by the enemies of Charles Edward for the surrender of the fugitive prince, refused to reveal his identity and saw him safely aboard a French man-of-war, disguised as her maid. Her niece, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1776, was our subject's grandmother, and she died on "Squirrel Hill" in 1874. James Fleming, grandfather of our subject, reared eight sons and two daughters, of whom Lewis, a veteran of the Rebellion, died April 9th, 1903; Josiah, who raised a company at New Orleans about 1835, to fight for the freedom of Texas from Mxican oppression, and was betrayed by Santa Anna's men in Texas, who murdered twenty seven, in all, of this company; James was a wealthy Southerner, who had a position in the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., and furnished sons for "Stonewall" Jackson's army; William Hays was drowned in the Monongahela river while attempting to rescue a man; Willason Hays died while pass-

ing through the Indian Territory, in 1853; and Robert died in California.

This branch of the Hays family emanated from Robert Hays, grandfather of William S. Hays, of this review, who came to America from Ireland at four years of age, during, or just after, the Revolutionary war. Robert Hays married a Hughey, who came to this country from Scotland when very young, with the Neals—her cousins—who were murdered by the Indians at Bloody Run, Pa., in 1780. Ephraim Hays was one of a family of eight children, and married Mary Fleming, both of whom died near Pittsburg, Pa., at seventy-eight and seventy-six years, respectively. Their children were: George, who died young; Maggie and Emily, who reside in Pittsburg; Mary, who died in 1901; Robert, of Steubenville, Ohio; James F., of Baltimore, Md., the father of the only offspring of this family; and William S., our subject.

Dr. George Hays, Colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, and Gen. Alexander Hays, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, are of the same family as the subject of this notice. Hugh Hays, who died in Louisville, Kentucky, was the father of Will S., the poet and ballad-writer and staff correspondent of the Courier-Journal. Dock and Robert Hays, lawyers of Louisville, and E. W. Hays, cashier of the First National bank of Kentucky for thirty-five years, were also sons of Hugh Hays, and belonged to the same general family.

William S. Hays came to manhood about Pittsburg, Pa. When he took up the serious duties of a loyal citizen it was to enter the army as a private in Company "C," 103rd Pa. Inf., in 1861. His regiment formed a part of the Army of the Potomac and, for lack of space, eliminating interesting details of his service and confining the sketch to the main facts of our subject's history, we find him, rain-soaked, in front of the Rebel fortifications at Williamsburg on the night of May 5th, 1862. He was with McClellan's army, chilled to the bone, yet ready to renew battle when dawn should break. He was the first of a number of volunteers to respond to a request for tree-climbers, to investigate the position of the enemy's forces, and found them to have retreated to Richmond. Mr. Hays belonged to Casey's Division of the 4th Corps, which suffered so severely at the hands of the Confederates at Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, and our subject was probably nearer the Rebel capital at this time than any other "boy in blue," until its evacuation.

On the night of May 30th, 1862, Hays and McKee, bunk-mates, were stationed on the Fortress Monroe and Richmond road, in a down-pour of rain, and in the morning, cold and hungry and still unrelieved. No fires were allowed on picket and McKee said: "I'll dig a hole and build a fire *below* the picket line," they were in such distress. A few pine knots and a match soon had their coffee steaming, when, suddenly, a voice called out, "that smells awful good, Yank. I wish I had some"! A rebel picket was within twenty feet of them and undiscovered. "All right, Johnnie,

what have you to trade?" "Nothing"! "Nothing to trade, nothing to eat," said the Yanks. "Can you swap a Richmond paper for coffee?" And in about twenty minutes McKee and the Johnnie had made the exchange and the news that Joe Johnston's army of 65,000 men was fixing to gobble up a part of McClellan's army was gleaned, and between twelve and one o'clock the whole of the Rebel army started the fun by paying their respects to Hays and McKee. McKee fired at the rebel skirmish line, the rebel picket clipped the brim of McKee's hat. Hays got in the third shot and the tremendous engagement was on. The two Yankee pickets were too late in retreating and were made prisoners and started toward Libby prison. A cannon ball struck a tree presently and so scattered the cavalry escort that our Federal friends made their escape among the pines. As Mr. Hays came along to different Union batteries, he found them horseless and almost manless, and some of them in the hands of the enemy. He aided in dragging Fitch's battery through Gen. Couch's Division, a half mile to the rear, and got it into action. It was in this engagement that Mr. Hays met a son of his uncle, Fleming, whose sons went into the Confederate army. They exchanged experiences afterward and it was discovered that at several places they had faced each other in deadly conflict. Continuing through the period of his service, Mr. Hays was in every engagement or raid his company took part in, in one of which every third man in it was killed or wounded.

At the close of the war there was not much left of the original 103rd Pennsylvania regiment. Five years after the war, three companies of it had not a survivor, and nearly the whole of the regiment had either been killed, wounded or taken prisoner.

In the performance of duty, Mr. Hays was always willing and prompt, as a soldier, and the fear of man was not in him. When off duty, he often ventured far beyond the lines of the camp, irrespective of the proximity of guerrilla bands, and the boys claimed that he knew everybody within five miles of camp. Just before the end of the war, Colonel Leghman ordered him off of the picket line and into the hospital for treatment, and the surgeon who examined him, discharged him and sent him home to die. "But Bill wouldn't die. His mother patched him up with some herbs" and his iron constitution did the rest. Although he recovered, he is troubled with a recurrence of his army affliction, periodically, and has frequently been brought near death's door. While his service and his ailments from service would entitle him to be a pensioner on the roll of honor, he has never drawn one cent from the government since it settled up with him at the close of the war.

Resuming civil life, Mr. Hays went south, but found the feeling against the Union soldier too bitter to warrant his remaining, and he took Horace Greely's advice and "came west to grow up with the country." In 1868, he camped on the Osage Diminished Reserve for the first

time and roamed over the southwest awhile. Deciding to locate in Montgomery county, he first located a claim at the junction of the Verdigris and Elk rivers, but the sudden overflow caused him to change his plans and he entered land just below "Hell's Bend," on the Verdigris, "where Hell broke loose regularly, once a week." He fought off and outstayed the claim-jumpers, destroyed their foundations and tore down their houses, while he, himself, made his home in his wagon-box.

He engaged in the cattle business in his new home and was disputed the right to either cut hay, or even live on the land. After some trouble, peace was made with Mad Chief and his band of Osages, and little, save the thieving and petty offenses of the Indians and Hell's Bend's gang, served to worry or disturb the pioneers. Mad Chief was a lieutenant in "Beever's band," the chief of which accosted Mr. Hays with the query as to why he was there, and ended the interview with the threat that every white man would be driven off of the reservation. The pow-wow ended in a compromise between Hays and the Indians, after a day's wrangle, Hays agreeing not to put up hay only on the Elk river bottom. He permitted the Osage ponies to feed at the stacks in winter, and presented the chief a beef, whenever the cattle were brought in. Mr. Hays' first hay was burned by Indians as soon as it was put in windrow.

On one occasion, Mr. Hays broke up the firing of his haystacks by the Indians, by taking one of them out of the crowd and driving him across the prairie, for punishment, at the hands of the Indian agent. At another time, he returned a bunch of horses to some timid settlers from a northern county, simply going into a corral where the Indians had driven them, cutting them out and driving them off, after the band had demanded money for their ransom, and refused to deliver them up to their owners. At several times, Mr. Hays was ordered off the reservation by the agent, but he forgot to go. Because of his firmness with the Osages, some of them felt a grievance toward our subject, and made efforts to run him off, but they made no headway at this. This dissatisfaction continued till the spring of 1870, when the Osages fired all the hay he had and left him without feed for his stock, burned some of the cattle in the corral, and many calves in the prairie grass.

From 1869 to 1871, there were three log houses burned on Mr. Hays' claim, two box houses destroyed and four log foundations cut up and burned. His claim was ordered vacated by the agent, who told him, through letters, that he never should have a foot of the Diminished Reserve. Once he sent U. S. Marshal Hargrave to arrest him and take him out of the Indian country, but for some good reason, the marshal didn't do it, and after an acquaintance had sprung up between them, Hargrave said, one day, "Bill, if I had known the kind of a man you are, I don't know where you would be today. I started to arrest you once, by order of I. T. Gibson, and on my way up I met a lot of Osages going

down to the agent with a story of your 'round-up' with them, and the version they gave of the affair, led me to think you were the devil, and I had no business with you without soldiers."

Every summer, for fourteen years, Mr. Hays spent the summer on the trail. He operated in Kansas and the Territory and everybody seemed glad to meet "Bill Hays," from Red river to the Kansas line. He had several hundred acres fenced, in the Cherokee Nation, and, under the act of the Council, no man was allowed to fence more than fifty acres. But many fenced a thousand acres and, often, the Cherokee officer's deputies came along, with their wire cutters, and let down fences everywhere. An old Irish woman complained to the authorities that "it bate the divel that thim houns coot ivry body's fince but thot mon Hoais, and divel the bit did the slinks touch et!"

The region of the Territory was a wild country until recent years. It was full of bandits and petty thieves, and the only two subjects discussed by them, apparently, was "cattle and kill." The marshal rounded up a motley crowd of law-breakers every year, and yet each year the crop grew larger. Mr. Hays was brought into contact with them, in the course of his work, but escaped their wrath, and had no serious mixup with them. The Daltons were bad, but no worse than some others. He met them often, and saw them the day they lay dead in Coffeyville, when they tried to outdo Jesse James, by robbing two banks at once.

In manner and bearing, Mr. Hays is unassuming and unpretentious. He is averse to pushing himself forward and reserves no special merit to himself. He has led a successful life and been a conspicuous and useful citizen of Montgomery county, and it is meet that some such extended mention of his experiences as this should appear in a history of his own county. He has never married, having passed his life in the families of neighbors or tenants, and being "uncle" to them all.

Farming and the raising of stock have constituted only a small portion of the interesting experiences in the life of Mr. Hays. He was in the banking business, when the panic of 1892 came on, and the story of his defense of the depositors, against the attempted assimilation of the bank's funds, to their own advantage, by some of those near to the institution's management, would furnish something of a sensation to the patrons of the defunct bank.

Mr. Hays makes no pretense to political leadership and has little sympathy for professional politicians. He has no use at all for the chronic office-seeker, and not the greatest regard for the candidacy of any man looking for votes. However, against his wishes, he was nominated, in 1881, for county commisioner, and was pitted against the "political sweep-stake as a vote-getter in Montgomery county," whom he defeated. It was during his official incumbency that the outstanding

warrants of the county were called in, paid off and cancelled, and the county levy reduced from one dollar to seventy cents. The county did business on a cash basis and, so far as the member from Sycamore was concerned, "the board turned its back on all proposed contracts that contained nothing but cheap talk, smiles and boodle."

THOMAS FRANKLIN BURKE—Ex-register of deeds, Thomas F. Burke, of Independence, has resided in Montgomery county twenty years. Fourteen years of that time he was engaged in farming in Sycamore township, and only abandoned rural pursuits to assume public office, to which he had just been chosen. After five years of official service, in one of the most important positions in the gift of the people of Montgomery county, he retired, and became a member of the real estate firm of Heady & Burke.

Mr. Burke's parents were early settlers of Macon county, Illinois, Micajah Burke, his father, emigrating from Hardin county, Kentucky, in 1832, and founding the family on the bleak prairies of the "Sucker State." Virginia was the original American home of the family, and early in the century just past, John H. Burke, grandfather of our subject, joined the throng of immigrants to Kentucky, remained there some years, and accompanied his son, Micajah, into Macon county, Illinois, where he died, in 1854. He was a shoemaker by trade, married and had a family of two sons and six daughters. James Burke was his other son and he brought up a family in Illinois.

Micajah Burke was born in Virginia in 1803 and died in 1863. The labor of the farm furnished him with employment through life and he and his wife, nee Lucy Ann Pasley, of Kentucky, reared a family of seven children. Mrs. Burke was a daughter of Rev. Henry H. Pasley, a Methodist minister of Hardin county, who was a native of the State of Kentucky. Mrs. (Pasley) Burke died in 1892, at seventy-two years of age, being the mother of: John H., of Macon county, Illinois; James W., deceased; Robert Y., of Iola, Kansas; Thomas F., Adelpha C., deceased, wife of Henry Stevens, of Macon county, Illinois; Joseph W., of the home county in Illinois; and Lewis D., of Pueblo, Colorado.

Thomas F. Burke grew up in the country where school advantages were not of the first order. His enlistment in the army, for service in the Civil war, marked his exit from the domestic and parental fireside. He joined Company "A," One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, first, Col. Tupper, and, later, Col. Maddox. The regiment formed a part of Grant's army, operating on the Mississippi river, and its first engagement, in which Mr. Burke participated, was at Haines' Bluff. Then came Champion Hills, and the siege and capture of Vicksburg. The army then came up the river to Memphis, and started on its journey from

there to join the Federal troops, operating in the east. Mr. Burke took part in the Missionary Ridge battle and was present, with his regiment, at the relief of Gen. Burnside, at Knoxville, Tennessee. During that winter, the command with which Mr. Burke was serving, was stationed at Larkinsville, Alabama, and the following spring, it took up the work of the Atlanta campaign, at Resaca, Georgia. Was in battle at Dallas, Big Shanty and Kennesaw Mountain, in which latter the troops charged the Confederates and captured their redoubt. The One Hundred and Sixteenth then went to Rossville, Georgia, on orders, and was in the fight of the 21st and 22d of September, in front of Atlanta. On the 28th, it was at Ezra Chapel, where Mr. Burke was struck on the head with a Rebel ball, which, in time, caused blindness of the right eye. After a term in the hospital, at Marietta, Georgia, he returned to his regiment, and was in the fight at Jonesboro. The command then marched back to Atlanta and followed Hood to the Tennessee river, near Chattanooga; returned to Atlanta and took up the march "to the sea." Mr. Burke participated, with his company, in the charge on Ft. McAllister, at Savannah, in which engagement he was color bearer, and he believes he placed the first banner of the stars and stripes on the Rebel works. At Savannah the One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois was embarked aboard a ship for Pocataligo, South Carolina, where it disembarked and went to Charleston and on to Goldsboro, North Carolina. Took part in the engagement at Bentonville, North Carolina, marched on through Raleigh, to Petersburg, and into Richmond, Virginia, the late Confederate capital. Leaving there, the army marched to the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., and terminated its services and celebrated its victories in the grandest military display the world ever saw. Mr. Burke was discharged at the Capital, but was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, with a promotion from private to color-sergeant, and with three years of arduous and patriotic service to his credit.

On returning to his old home, our subject donned the habiliments of a farmer and resumed civil pursuits where he left off three years before. For thirty-two years, in Illinois and in Kansas, he continued at his favorite calling, and only separated from it at the behest of the people to assume public office.

October 22, 1871, Mr. Burke married Ellen Nesmith, a daughter of Samuel Nesmith, a lawyer by profession and an Ohioan by birth. The Nesmiths were English, their family home being Londonderry, which this branch left, came to America, and settled at Londonderry, Connecticut, away back in Colonial times. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Burke are: Walter S., of Denver, Colorado; Alice G., wife of Morris Humes, of Emporia, Kansas; Bessie F., and Arthur N., of Denver, Colorado.

In his political life, Mr. Burke is an avowed Republican. He has ever taken a keen interest in local politics, and was first elected Register

of Deeds in November, 1897, by a majority of sixty-six vots, being the only candidate on his ticket to "pull through." In 1899, he was reelected, this time receiving a majority of three hundred and fifty-two votes, and being again the only Republican candidate to win on the county ticket, except the surveyor and coroner. His service as county recorder was efficient and pains-taking and it included the time from January, 1898, to January, 1903.

THOMAS WHISTLER—What shall Montgomery do when these "first settlers" have passed to their reward? There seems to have been something in the virgin soil of her boundless prairies which inoculated them with the virus of contentment and good nature, patriotism and devotion to the state of their adoption. They broke the sod and from its upturned loam, drew inspiration for the battle of life, which carried them safely through the heat of the day, and which still gives forth its benign influences as they enter the evening shades. Retired from the activities of life, they yet exercise a potent influence in the conduct of affairs in the wise council which they give to the younger generation.

In Thomas Whistler, of Elk City, is found one of these first settlers of the county, the singularly correct life which he has lived having brought to him, in a large measure, expressions of appreciation and good cheer from a very wide circle of friends. Mr. Whistler is a native of Maryland, born in the county of Baltimore, November 9, 1836. Samuel Whistler, his father, and Elizabeth Ford, his mother, were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, and in their day, were loyal and respected citizens, whose lives were without blemish. The father was a worker in iron and also followed the plow in season. He died at the age of fifty-six years, his wife surviving him some years, and passing away during the 60's. There was a family of six children: Abram, John and Elizabeth are now deceased; Lottie, Mrs. Richard Herbert, a widow, living in Pennsylvania; Mary, Mrs. Thaddeus Crow, resides in Virginia; and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Whistler was reared to the rigors of farm life, and there developed that constitution which has carried him through nearly seven decades of a busy life. He worked on the home farm until September of 1862, when he caught the step, which swung past him, for the battlefields of the south and took up arms for the defense of the Union. His enlistment was as a private soldier in Company "G," Second Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Potomac. His service was entirely in the east, his company being in many of the great struggles which took place between Lee and the different leaders on the Union side, and stood grim and silent across the pathway of that proud chieftan at Appomattox, as he vainly endeavored to extricate himself from the toils. During



BENJ. MURPHY.

these years of war, Mr. Whistler was fortunate in receiving no wounds and keeping out of the foul prison pens of the south. His discharge, in July of 1865, was received in the consciousness of having contributed his mite to the establishment of the principle that "all men are equal before the law."

Mr. Whistler returned to the farm, which he continued to till until the spring of 1872, when he joined the flood-tide of emigration, which was flowing to the west and which landed him in one of the best counties in Kansas. He opened a claim in Louisburg township, and, for twenty-one years, he passed through the experiences which were the lot of all the early settlers who worked hard and intelligently turned their crops. In 1893, he retired from active work, and has since lived in the enjoyment of the competence which his labors brought him. He still keeps in touch with the occupation which he has followed through life, having in his possession, three farms in the county, aggregating five hundred and fifty-two acres, all of it in the gas belt, and, therefore, of unusual value.

Mr. Whistler has been thrice married. The wife of his youth was Mary E. Stockdale, whom he married in 1856, and who died at twenty-four years of age, in 1860, leaving two children: Mary and John. The son has been, for a number of years, a prominent factor in the county's affairs, having served in various offices of trust, and is now a representative of the county in the state legislature, having been elected by the Republicans of his district, in 1902. He made a good record in the halls of legislation and will be heard from in the future. He has been twice married, his first wife, Nannie Owen, dying in 1896. She was the mother of Burton, Thomas, Edward and Eva (twins), John, George and Anna. His present wife is a sister of the first, Eva Owen, whose one son is named after the martyr president, William McKinley. The second child of our subject's first marriage was a daughter, Mary, who died in childhood. Mr. Whistler's second marriage occurred in December of 1862, to Agnes V. Hayes, who bore him a son, Thomas Seth, who died at one year, the mother dying in 1868. His present wife was E. J. Seever, prior to December of 1872—the date of her marriage to Mr. Whistler. She is a native of Kentucky, and is the daughter of John and Mary Seever, both now deceased. She is a member of the Christian church, while our subject contents himself with membership in that grand organization, the Grand Army of the Republic. Both are the center of a very large circle of friends, who unite in unanimous appreciation of their many sterling qualities.

BENJAMIN MURPHY—The forerunners of civilization are the pioneers of a new country. They arrest nature, in her undisputed sway

over the vast realm, and introduce an active, energetic force, armed with the arts of peace and with a single thought—the building of homes. In this category of distinguished persons, our subject, Benjamin Murphy, belongs. He was here in Montgomery county among the first, neighbored—according to the custom—for a time, with the aborigines, and from the day of his advent, was consumed with the idea of achieving a home. It was the 1st day of November, 1868, that he, with others from the same point, located on Elk river, taking his claim in section 9, township 32, range 15, and also a part of section 10, embracing a quarter section, in all, which he improved and resided on for many years. His home is almost on the bank of the sinuous Elk and the substantial character of his domicile indicates the permanence which swayed him in an early day.

Mr. Murphy had been a resident of Kansas for ten years when he settled in Montgomery county. He was a pioneer to Coffey county and settled near LeRoy, from which point he brought his family to Montgomery county, in 1869. He was born in Posey county, Indiana, January 16, 1834, and is a son of Jesse Murphy, who went with his father, James Murphy, into Posey county, in 1804, from North Carolina. James Murphy left Indiana and went to the Republic of Texas, where he could own slaves, and died in Anderson county, now the State of Texas, in 1861. His first wife was Elizabeth Cox, who died in Posey county, Indiana, being the mother of six sons, namely: Jesse, John, Aaron, James, who died in Oregon, Noah, and Thomas, who died in Texas. John died in Illinois, and Noah and Aaron died in Indiana, while Jesse died in Illinois, in 1850. Grandfather Murphy was a soldier in the war of 1812, and helped fight the battle of Tippecanoe, under Gen. Harrison.

Jesse Murphy was, like his father, a farmer. He married Sarah Russell, who survived him two years, and bore him four children, as follows: William, of Illinois; James, deceased; John, who lives in Illinois, and Benjamin, our subject. These sons grew up in the new country of Illinois, where there were few opportunities for boys without means and no advantages for an education worth the name. The consequence was, Benjamin learned little beyond reading, writing and a smattering of arithmetic. March 6, 1856, he married Sidney Tiner, a daughter of Richard Tiner, from Tennessee. Mrs. Tiner was a Jenkins. Mrs. Sidney Murphy died in Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1873, leaving nine children, namely: Richard and Elnora, who died without heirs; Queen V., wife of Henry Primmer, of Pueblo, Colorado; William, of Labette county, Kansas; Emma, Mrs. John Hooper, of Montgomery county, Kansas; George, of Independence, Kansas; Effie, wife of J. H. Carpenter, of the Indian Territory; Jesse, and Ida, wife of William McCloud. January 25, 1876, Mr. Murphy married Mrs. Maria McCarney, widow of Thomas McCarney, and a daughter of John and Zeruah (Barn-

hard) Black. Mr. Black emigrated from his native State of Pennsylvania, to Morrow county, Ohio, where Mrs. Murphy was born, but now resides with our subject, at eighty-eight years of age. Mrs. Murphy was born August 12, 1843, and is the third child of her parents, the others being: Henry, of Greenwood county, Kansas; Ann E., wife of Joseph Underhill; Lydia, wife of William Sterling, of Henning, Minnesota. Ezra McCarney, of Independence, Kansas, is Mrs. Murphy's first child. Her others are Ada, deceased; Cora, wife of James H. Newmaster, of Montgomery county, and Earl, yet under the parental roof.

Benjamin Murphy left Illinois in 1858, with an ox team, bound for the prairies of Kansas. He had scarcely become acclimated, when he responded to the call of the President for troops to put down the rebellion of 1861. He enlisted in Company "F," Ninth Kansas Cavalry, at Iola, under command of Col. Lynde, and served on the border, between Missouri and Kansas, and in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, during his three year's period of enlistment. He was in the battle of Prairie Grove, and Newtonia, and saw much skirmishing and rough-and-tumble service. His three and one-half years experience in the field fitted him for a life on the border and among the Red Men, when he came to settle in Montgomery county. Nopawalla's band of a few hundred Osages, was camped not far from his homestead, and Chetopa and Strike Axe were farther up Elk river, with the warriors of the tribe, and with these bands some little intercourse was indulged in by the settlers. The collecting of tribute off of the settlers and the satisfying of an unsatiable appetite, from the larders of the same, were the uses to which said settler was put. The Red Man also indulged in a little horse stealing, to break the monotony of the seasons, but the losses of the "Pale Face" on account of this diversion were insignificant.

Mr. Murphy has participated, with his fellow townsmen, in the affairs of local government, and has never failed to take the interest of a good citizen in political contests. He has served on the school board and once was postmaster of the little town of Radical. He holds a membership in the United Brethren church.

CAPT. LYCURGUS C. MASON—In the following biographical review, posterity is tendered the salient events in the life record of the pioneer, patriotic and honored citizen, of Independence, Capt. L. C. Mason. The date of his settlement, the period of his residence and the distinguished character of his citizenship, all conspire to render him a person of renown, and it is these attributes which furnish the inspiration for this article, and the honor of the man which justifies its production.

The oracle of fate decreed his nativity a hallowed spot. Born where was nurtured the youth of our martyred President, and where conditions

and circumstances justified his suggestive but commonplace title of "Rail-splitter." Lycurgus C. Mason grew up, amid the sacred memories of the President's youth, and came to manhood, strengthened and animated by the success of his public life. A native of Indiana, and of Spencer county, Capt. Mason was born October 1, 1840. His father, Christopher J. Mason, was born in Ohio county, Kentucky, in 1813, and grew up and married, in his native county, Ellen Morgan, and in 1832, crossed the sinuous and watery boundary of the state and settled in Spencer county, Indiana. There the frontier couple established themselves, in the heavy woodland, and began the process of hewing out a home. Like many of the Kentucky pioneers, the Masons were from Virginia, where J. H. Mason, the grandfather of our subject, was born, married Elizabeth Jackson, a cousin of the famous ex-President and expounder of Democratic doctrine, and, about 1800, took his family into the new Commonwealth of Kentucky. Grandfather Mason was born about 1779 and died in Hancock county, Kentucky, in 1863. His children were eight in number, and none, save Christopher J., emigrated from his Kentucky home. They were: James, Joseph, Henry, Christopher J., Mary, Margaret, Jane and Elvira.

Christopher J. Mason spent sixty-four years near the scene of his Indiana settlement, contributed no little to the material and internal development of his county, and died in October, 1896, forty-nine years after the death of his wife. Their children were: Cordelia J., wife of Dr. J. H. Houghland, of Rockport, Indiana; W. T., a banker of the same city; and Capt. Lycurgus, of this notice.

Grubbing, sprouting, rail-making, farming and, lastly, attending school, constituted the annual routine of L. C. Mason's early life, with strongly marked emphasis upon the physical occupations. Getting an education was insignificant, in comparison with the physical developer—chopping and grubbing—and if he dug into his books half as much as he dug into the ground, he was sure to become an accomplished scholar. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company "F," Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, Capt. Crow's company, regiment in command of Col. Carr. Mr. Mason was mustered in as a sergeant of his company, and the regiment was ordered to Louisville from Princeton, Indiana, and it became a part of the Army of the Cumberland. Ater the battles of Stone river, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, our subject was transferred to the engineering corps, with the rank of first lieutenant. His was a company of pontoniers, and aided in bridging every important stream from Chattanooga to Atlanta, from which latter point it went with Sherman's army to the sea. The Captain's company helped bridge all the streams about Savannah, and, after the fall of that city, marched north through the Carolinas with the victorious Federal forces. On to Richmond, building bridges enroute and, finally, to Washington, D. C., where it participated

in the Grand review. At Savannah, our subject received his captain's commission, and was in command of his company from then to the final muster out and discharge, at Indianapolis, in August, 1865.

On resuming civil pursuits, Capt. Mason engaged in the produce and tobacco business, flat-boating on the Ohio river. He engaged in traffic with planters along the lower Mississippi river, and occasionally made trips to New Orleans. For five years—1866 to 1871 he followed this species of domestic commerce and closed the business with an accumulation of some capital and a roving and wandering habit. His army life, also, contributed to his spirit of unrest, and he came west in response to this peculiar mental bent. He came to Cherryvale, by rail, and staged it across to the new town of Independence, in Montgomery county, Kansas. His first home in the county was the Caldwell House, then kept by Larimer & Allen, and named in honor of U. S. Senator Caldwell, of Kansas. At Humboldt, enroute, he met Lyman U. Humphrey, who induced the Captain to become a citizen of southern Kansas. He spent the first two years as a loan broker and drifted, gradually, into grain, pork and cattle buying, following it till 1876, when he purchased a farm in the Verdigris bottom, just east of the county seat, and entered upon its cultivation and improvement. His farm now embraces seven hundred acres, as valuable an estate as the county affords. He owns much valuable property in Independence, and his homestead on the east bluff, overlooking the valley of the Verdigris, is one of the handsome places in the city. He is a heavy stockholder in the First National Bank and has been vice-president of the institution since 1887.

Captain Mason is well known as a Republican. He was honored by his townsmen, in 1881, to the chief magistry of the city, and was re-elected to the office the following year. He has declined other political honors, preferring private life to the encumbrances and annoyance of public office.

After two years spent in Montgomery county, Capt. Mason started, June 1, 1873, on an extended tour of Europe. He left New York and reached Glasgow, Scotland, without important incident. He visited, respectively, Edinburg, London, Amsterdam, up the Rhine to Vienna, where he attended the "World's Fair" two weeks, being honorary commissioner to the celebration from Kansas. He visited, next, Trieste, Venice, Rome, Naples, saw Mt. Vesuvius and the leaning tower of Pisa, was on top of St. Peter's cathedral in Rome, passed through the German Empire and capital, viewed the Swiss mountains and the beautiful city of Geneva, passed through Lyons and spent some time in Paris, France. While in Germany visited Strasburg, and in Berlin saw the great soldier and Emperor, William I, of Prussia. He returned to London from Paris and visited the Parliament House and other noted places, saw the great commercial port of the world, Liverpool, and sailed for America from

Glasgow in September, reaching home in October, after an absence of four months.

October 23, 1873, Capt. Mason married Mary V. Britton, an Indiana lady and a daughter of Thomas P. Britton, whose ancestors were also Virginians. Thomas P. Britton was married to Miss Evaline Bayless, a native of Tennessee, but of Virginia ancestors, August 21, 1829. Mrs. Mason is proud of the fact that her great-grandfather, Benjamin Bayless, was a revolutionary soldier. She had several uncles who served in the Mexican war and also had a brother in the Mexican war, and one, Frank L., served in the Civil war, 1861-65, and was a prominent man in Texas during the reconstruction period. Gen. Forbes Britton, a graduate of West Point, uncle of Mrs. Mason, was very prominent in the settlement of Texas. Mrs. Mason was born in Spencer county, Indiana, in 1845, and is the mother of Evaline E. and Eugenia Mason, educated and accomplished daughters and the life of the family circle. Capt. Mason is a member of the Masonic fraternity in a dual sense, holds a membership in Fortitude Lodge and his daughters belong to the Eastern Star. Their support in religious matters is given to the Presbyterian church, of which the family are consistent members.

WILLIAM LASSEY—Since the year 1878, the subject of this personal review has been a citizen of Montgomery county, Kansas. Until recently, he maintained a leading position as a farmer in West Cherry township, but is now withdrawn from active affairs and is in modest retirement in the city of Independence.

With no attempt at extravagance in statement, the Lasseys have been aggressive Americans and have been a positive factor in our internal development. Wherever fortune has cast them, the members of this branch of the family have occupied a conspicuous place as citizens and, in peace or in war, duty's first call has been obeyed. As artisans or as farmers have they led lives of usefulness, and with this brief reference to their position the life story of our subject is here narrated.

William Lassey was born in Monroe county, Michigan, November 20, 1841. His parents, William and Mary (Richardson) Lassey, were immigrants from Yorkshire, England, where the father was born in 1808. In 1833, the latter came to the United States and resided for two years in the State of Massachusetts, going thence to Monroe county, Michigan, where, near the town of Monroe, he erected the first paper mill built in the "Wolverine State." He was a mill-wright by trade and was employed at this and in the operation of factory and farm for more than forty years. His wife died after their fourth child was born, and for his second wife he married Mrs. Jane (Inglis) Gardner, a Scotch lady, who bore him two children and died in Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1883.

The issue of his first marriage were: William, Jr., of this notice, who was the third child; Richard, the oldest, who died a Federal soldier in Libby prison; John, of Monroe county, Michigan; and Mary, wife of Harmon Ellinger, of Sycamore township. By the second marriage the two children were: Joseph H., of Cloud county, Kansas, and Sarah, who resides with her brother, William. The father died in 1887. Mrs. Jane Lassey had two daughters by her marriage to Mr. Gardner, viz: Jane, wife of David Navarre, of Sycamore township, and Marion, wife of Herman Nessel, of Monroe, Michigan.

As Mr. Wm. Lassey, Jr., approached his majority the great Civil war came on and when he would, in the natural course of events, engage in civil pursuits, patriotism prompted his enlistment in the army. He joined Company "A," 4th Michigan Inf., three months' men, in April, 1861, and was elected orderly sergeant of the company. He re-enlisted in August following and served continuously 'till his term of enlistment expired in August, 1864, when he was mustered out of the service at Detroit, Michigan, after a service unusual for its rigor and intensity. He took part in twenty-three hard-fought battles, from first Bull Run down through the calendar, including the siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, New Market, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Gainesville, second Bull Run, Antietam, Shepardstown Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gainesville, Va., Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Bristow Station, Rappahannock Station and Mine Run.

On leaving the army Mr. Lassey engaged in the business of railroading. In 1878, in company with his father's family, he came to Kansas, to build them a home, when Montgomery county was being settled up, and the farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which has recently been abandoned, evidences the thrift and independence which the household has enjoyed. He is a Democrat in politics, a Presbyterian, an Odd Fellow and a member of McPherson Post G. A. R.

JAMES MURPHY—The substantial farmer of West Cherry township whose name heads this personal notice, has an abiding faith in the continued ascendency of Montgomery county. Its agricultural and mineral wealth give assurance of permanency and the character of its citizenship is a guarantee of its continued and onward march. When, in 1879, Mr. Murphy saw Southern Kansas for the first time, its appearance was in striking contrast with the internal development which has taken place since. In 1880, when he located in Montgomery county and settled on section 35, township 31, range 16, the work of home improvement had only just begun. He caught the spirit of enthusiasm with the rest, and the raw quarter, with the little shanty, has broadened to a half sec-

tion, with splendid hereditaments and with a wealth of fertility and productiveness that brings gratifying returns.

Mr. Murphy, though of Irish blood, is a native of the "Wolverine State." He was born in Macomb county, Michigan, August 2, 1854, and lived in that state until he was twenty-four years old. His father was Humphrey Murphy, likewise his grandfather, both native of County Cork, Ireland. Grandfather Murphy came to the United States with his family, and first stopped in Troy, New York, but, eventually, came on to Detroit, Michigan, and in that state passed his active mature life as a farmer. Humphrey Murphy, Jr., came with his parents to America when a lad of nine years. When a young man he—in 1849—went to California, during the gold excitement, via the Isthmus of Panama, and spent about three years there, working at different points along the coast, but chiefly around Marysville. He was successful and returned to Michigan, bought a farm in Macomb county and there died. While a child of about three years old his father went to Rio Jeniro, Brazil, but only remained a short time, returned to Ireland, and, after a short residence there, came on to the United States, as above stated.

Humphrey Murphy, Sr., married Mary Murphy and had one child, only, who was the father of James, of this review. Humphrey Murphy, Jr., married Margaret McInerney, a native of County Clare, Ireland, and a daughter of John and Mary Murphy. Eight children were born of this union, as follows: James, our subject; John, of Seattle, Washington; Thomas, of Bay City, Michigan; Mrs. Mary Friedhoff, of Portland, Oregon; Charles B., of the Klondyke; Catherine, Ignatius, of Macomb county, Michigan; and Cornelius J., of the same state.

James Murphy married Ella Laduke, born in the same county and state with himself. Her birth occurred April 2, 1865, and she was a daughter of Joseph and Clarissa (Frink) Laduke, natives of Canada and New York, respectively. Two children, Humphrey and Edward, make pleasant the home of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, and are stalwart and useful young men.

In his youth Mr. Murphy attended the common schools of his native Michigan and, when seventeen years old, became useful as a man of the farm. When he left home in 1879, and sought sunny Kansas, he spent a year as a workman on the Southern Kansas railway. Then, purchasing the first quarter section of his present farm, he became a member of the old craft, and has done an effective work in the material up-building of Montgomery county.

He is a Democrat in politics and acts with his party from motives of patriotism rather than for spoils. He has served as a member of his district school board for eleven years, and holds a membership in the A. H. T. A. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

AMANDA J. DAUGHERTY—Posterity will be interested in the settler of the frontier. Their trials, their hardships and sacrifices will be read with a zest that the experiences of others do not furnish. Amanda J. Daugherty was among the early comers. As the wife of Jacob C. Taylor, she drove into Montgomery county, in October, 1870, from LeRoy, Mower county, Minnesota, being nine weeks on the journey. They had two teams with them, and from Kansas City—where one driver deserted—she took the reins of the missing driver and completed the overland voyage to their destination.

The first three days passed in Montgomery county, were as campers along the Verdigris river, among the Osages, when Mr. Taylor traded one of his teams to settler McCullough for his claim-right to a quarter in section 28, township 31, rage 16. Into their 13x13 log cabin the family moved, which yet forms one room of their more recent and modern residence. In April, 1871, Mr. Taylor was drowned in the Verdigris river, leaving his widow and baby boy almost within the grasp of starvation. Food was scarce in their larder, for a time, and once peas formed their sole and only diet. Beyatt, a half-breed Indian, learning of their condition, supplied flour and other provisions, until the stringency of the times was otherwise relieved.

Eight months after her husband's death, our subject married N. A. Daugherty, a settler of Montgomery county, of the year 1870. The latter took a claim on Salt creek, was engaged in farming and improving his land. Mr. Daugherty is a son of John and Rachel Daugherty and was born in Ohio. His experiences, as a pioneer of this county, were somewhat parallel with those of other settlers of his time and he has a record of an industrious and well-spent life. The noted Indian, Mad Chief, was his neighbor, and when he died, the Daughertys helped lay him away in the Indian burying-ground, near the Verdigris river.

Nathan A. Daugherty enlisted in Company "G," One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, and served under Gen. Milroy, at Winchester, Virginia, where he was taken prisoner, and was in captivity about forty days, seven days being spent on Belle Isle. He returned to his regiment in November, 1863, and served under Gen. Grant until May 6, 1864. He was wounded, in the Battle of the Wilderness, on that day, and discharged, on account of wounds, February, 1865.

Amanda J. Daugherty was born in Tanneytown, Maryland, April 1, 1844. She was a granddaughter of Jacob Slaughenhaupt, a German, who had nine children, as follows: Samuel, Jacob, John, Betty, Catherine, Barbara, Annie, Margaret and Susan. Jacob Slaughenhaupt, Jr., married Susannah Hill, a native of Carroll county, Maryland, and a daughter of Clement and Elizabeth Hill, natives of England. Of this union, eight children were born, namely: Mary Batdorf, Annie Caldwell, of

Lowden, Iowa; Amanda J., of this review; Jacob, of Ouray, Colorado; the remaining four are deceased.

Amanda J. Slaughenhaupt first married Jacob C. Taylor. Mr. Taylor was born in Pennsylvania, and his parents were William and Nancy Taylor, of that state. The young couple were married in 1862, in Cedar county, Iowa, and afterward moved to Illinois, then to Wisconsin, later to Missouri and to Minnesota, and, finally, to Kansas. Of their marrige, a son was born, Charles Taylor, a well-known farmer of West Cherry township, Montgomery county.

SMITH B. SQUIRES—We initiate this article with the name of a pioneer whose residence in Montgomery county has been continuous since the 23d of June, 1868, at which date he settled in Sycamore township, and began the long and tortuous road to success, through the medium of a Kansas farm. He had scarcely attained his majority, but he had passed through a military experience that made young men old and this, with a decided turn toward versatility, earned him, at once, a position among the useful and prominent young men of the county.

The "Keystone State" furnished myriads of the best settlers of Kansas, and the shops, the farms and the counting-houses sent delegations of her sons to "Bleeding Kansas" to help in the first work of nature's reduction in the development of our great state. Smith B. Squires came with these clans and began his journey toward the occident in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred March 21, 1846. His father was George W. Squires, a blacksmith, born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1825. The latter served two years in the army, during the rebellion, as a government horse-shoer, having charge of a shop at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He came to Kansas, at the head of his family, in 1868, and died at Humboldt, in 1881. He made his trade the occupation of his life. Charles Squires, who was born in Marysville, Connecticut, made the journey across the mountains, into Pennsylvania, in a two-wheeled cart, of the most primitive pattern. He died, in 1864, leaving ten children. At twenty-two years of age, Charles Squires married Mary Webb, and when he ended his long journey westward, he was in Herrick township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He was left an orphan at seven years old, with two other children, and was bound out at Marysville, Connecticut, to a ship-yard master, where he learned ship-blacksmithing, and when he chose the spot for his home in the "woods" of the "Keystone State," he was four miles from his nearest neighbor. He died at eighty-seven years of age, in 1864, and his wife lived to the age of eighty-eight years. The following were among their family of thirteen children: Judson, George W., Constance, Charles, Pembroke, Lydia, who married Asa Bixby; Harriet, Susan, wife of

——— Bowen; Albina, who married John Angle; and Rebecca, wife of Frederick Baldwin. The Squires' of this record were of Scotch antecedents, their forefathers having settled in New England during the American Colonial period.

George W. Squires made his second trip west in 1855, when he located in Milldgeville, Illinois. There he met with financial misfortune, lost all his property. Sending his wife and three children back to Pennsylvania, while he "rustled" a new stake in the west, he made his way to the Pacific coast, where wages were good and work was plenty. In two years, he had accumulated sufficient to "start" again, and he returned to Pennsylvania and, on the North Branch canal, he purchased an acre of ground and built a small tavern. He opened the place, met with success, erected a larger house and added a fēed yeard to his place. For eight years the family labored and lived there, and saw their savings all swept away in an hour and lay in ashes at their feet. The west again seemed to beckon the father and he came, with his family, to Wilson county, Kansas, where, near what is now the city of Neodesha, he purchased an eighty-acre tract of land, where he passed his remaining years of life. He was a quiet, plain man, without political ambition, and was a Republican. For his wife, he married Ellen Bixby, of Scotch-Irish stock, and a daughter of ——— Bixby, a native of Rhode Island. Their children were: Smith B., our subject; Andrew F., a prominent farmer of Wilson county, Kansas; Matilda, wife of W. A. Phillips; Elizabeth, who married Dekalb West—both deceased; Adda, wife of Ira Berry, of Ft. Scott, Kansas.

The educational advantages of Smith B. Squires were of the rural type and were somewhat interfered with by his youthful entry into the army, during the Civil war. In the month of November, 1861, he enlisted in Company "D," Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and gave two years and five months to the service of his country. His regiment belonged to both the First and Second Brigades of the Second division of the Third Army Corp, Army of the Potomac, and he took part in battle at Kerntown, Winchester, Front Royal, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain and Second Bull Run. His first enlistment expiring, he reenlisted in the First New York Veteran Cavalry, Company "G," and was engaged chiefly in patroling the Federal lines in the Big Kanawa Valley, in Virginia, where he was in the saddle almost continuously during the winter of 1864-5. He was discharged June 23, 1865, returned to his father's home and went to work at the blacksmith's trade. He was master of his trade when he came to Kansas and, while there was not sufficient in this line to keep him busy then, it helped, along with other employments, to sustain him, and provided many a dollar he would not otherwise have had. He was able to turn his hand to anything with a good degree of proficiency, but saw-milling, blacksmithing and farming occupied him

largely, and he finally settled down to farming. His operations included stock and grain raising, in a modest way, and when he left Sycamore township, to assume county office, his farm lay in sections 12 and 24, township 31, range 15.

In municipal affairs, he has rendered valuable service, and he has never been passive in county politics. He served his township as its treasurer, was twice elected its trustee, and, in November, 1897, the Fusion party elected him sheriff of Montgomery county. He was reelected in 1899 and served, in all, five years, retiring from office in January, 1903. His right to the office, as a hold-over, under the new law—passed in 1901—was contested, in 1902, by the Governor's appointee, merely to test the law, and it was the only office so contested in the state.

Mr. Squires was first married April 29, 1866, the lady of his choice being Sarah Donnelly, who died December 20, 1897. The issue of this marriage were: George W., Ellen, wife of Willis Monfort; Grace, who married Cassius McPeck; James O., and Clara, wife of Patrick, Clennon, all residents of the Indian Territory. May 15, 1899, Mr. Squires married Alice Clements, a daughter of J. J. Williams. She was born in Morganfield, in the State of Kentucky, in 1852.

In Odd Fellowship and Masonry, Mr. Squires has abiding interest, being a member of the "subordinate," and having taken the Royal Arch degree, A. F. & A. M. He is also a Modern Woodman.

PATRICK H. CALLAHAN—Seated in the dooryard of the comfortable rural home of P. H. Callahan, one of the most substantial of Sycamore township's citizens, the biographer was given the following resume of his life and family history:

Grandfather, Owen Callahan, was born in Dublin, Ireland. In this city he continued to reside, and was married and reared a family of four sons: Luke, Thomas, Richard and James. All these sons but Richard, took up the occupation of farming, at which they passed their lives. Richard apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade and, during his life, pursued that avocation. He married, in Ireland, Elizabeth Moyers, a lady of English descent, who became the mother of ten children: Thomas S., now a resident of the old home, in Dublin, Ireland; Lecia Leonard, resides in Dublin; Louise Deakin, Brooklyn, New York; Richard, died in Rock Island, Illinois; Joseph, also resides in Dublin; Eliza Baker, Murphysboro, Illinois; and Patrick H., the esteemed subject of this review. Three others deceased.

As noted, Patrick H. Callahan is the youngest, but two, of this family. He was born on the 4th of April, 1828, in Dublin, in which city he continued to reside until he was eighteen years of age. At the early age



PATRICK H. CALLAHAN AND WIFE.

of eleven, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and became a full-fledged journeyman and, leaving home, he crossed the channel to England, where he continued to follow his trade, in various places, until 1848, when he turned his face westward toward the great Republic of the United States. He landed in New York City on the 4th of May, of that year, and remained there until 1854, employed at his trade. Hearing that Rock Island, Illinois, afforded better advantages for young mechanics, he came west to that place, and was a resident there until the year 1870, the date of his coming to this state, with his son-in-law, Benjamin Jones. He made the trip overland, and, upon his arrival in Montgomery county, filed upon the land which now constitutes his farm—one hundred and sixty acres, in section 7, township 31, range 15—since which time he has added one hundred and sixty acres, and has three hundred and twenty acres of land.

Mr. Callahan was one of the pioneers of his section of the county, and when he settled there he had plenty of wild neighbors, in the shape of antelope, deer, wolves and Osage Indians. He built a small cabin, and began the battle of life anew, on the verdant prairie.

As a helpmeet in this battle, Mr. Callahan had his life companion, whose name, prior to their marriage, in July, 1850, was Catherine Baker. Mrs. Callahan was a native of New York City, and was christened by Bishop Matthews Vasser, the founder of the famous girl's school, Vassar College. Her parents were Thomas and Mary Baker, both of whom were natives of County Meath, Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Callahan were blessed with eleven children. Those living are: Mary Jones, Montgomery county, her children being: Mary, Ida, Arthur, Rose, Harry, Florence, Lou, Leslie and Barton; Thomas, resides in Walnut, Kansas, his children being: Herbert, Edward, Frederick, Lawrence, Vance, Maurice, Aubrey and Rosalie; Mrs. Kate Cook, resides in this county with her children: Frank, Lovel, Roy and Nellie; Mrs. Nellie Stephens, deceased, also resided in the county; her children are: Mary, William, Catherine, Thomas, Margaret and Nellie; William is a farmer of the county and has one child, Mary; Harry, the youngest child, resides in Oklahoma and has one child, named in honor of his grandfather, the subject of this sketch.

MARVIN L. TRUBY—In this brief biography the attention of the reader is called to the life work and antecedents of a pioneer settler of Montgomery county—John Truby—of whom the subject of this article is a direct descendant and worthy successor. He came to the county just when its business and social life was forming and emphasised the sincerity of his purpose by estalishing himself in a business which became the chief commercial enterprise of its character in Independence and

which, under the control and management of his son, Marvin L. Truby, of this review, has become the leading jewelry house of the county.

John Truby was born near Elkhart, Indiana, in 1830. His parents were of Pennsylvania German stock and his father, Philip Truby, settled in the new country about Elkhart at a very early period in the history of the "Hoosier State." The latter was a blacksmith and had five sons, all of whom became jewelers. John learned his trade in South Bend, Indiana, and was engaged in business at Lincoln, Illinois, until 1871, when he decided to seek favor and fortune in Kansas. He opened out, as a watch-maker and jeweler, in one of the two buildings of the block bounded by Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and by Main and Myrtle streets. His store room was a small frame, set on piles over the ravine, which crossed the townsite then, and occupied the lot on which the Commercial National Bank now stands. It was approached by two or three steps leading up from the street and he carried on his business there for some years. He remained and continued in the block till 1880, when he moved to the block north and was succeeded, in 1889, by his son and was, even then, until his death, an active factor in the conduct of the firm's business.

In his business life and in his private life, John Truby was a sincere, clean and honorable man. He was absorbed in his own affairs, yet he was loth to shirk a public duty when it was required of him. Next to his own progress, he was interested in the welfare of his town and he gave much of his time, both as a citizen and as an official, to the promotion of measures to that end. He was several terms a member of the city council, and, perhaps, twenty years, he aided in the management of the business affairs of the city of Independence. While serving as chairman of the improvement committee of the council, he started the movement in favor of heavy stone sidewalks, and it spread and largely enveloped the city. The innumerable ways in which he demonstrated his public spirit and unselfish devotion to municipal affairs, marked him strongly as one of the controlling forces in its progressive and onward march. He was interested in Masonry and was an enthusiastic Knight Templar. He supported Democrat principles and policies and exercised no individual preference for any religious denomination.

In 1859, he married Sarah E. Duff, a daughter of J. E. Duff, of Logan county, Illinois. Mrs. Truby was born in 1843, and makes her home in Independence. In 1896, after a wedded life of thirty-seven years, Mr. Truby died, leaving the following children: Ettie, who married G. A. Harper and died without issue; Lizzie T., wife of W. W. Martin, treasurer of the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home; Marvin L., our subject; Lieffy, whose first husband was the late S. C. Elliott, a young attorney of much prominence and promise, of Independence, but who is now the wife of James

C. Stone, well known as a banker in Leavenworth, Kansas; Irene and Daisy Truby, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Marvin L. Truby was but five years old when he accompanied his parents to Independence, Kansas. He was born in Logan county, Illinois, August 4, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of this city and acquired the trade of watch-maker and a knowledge of the jewelry business by constant association with his father. The date of the beginning of his career in business is almost as indeterminable as the end of it, but for twenty-five years, at least, he has been known to the trade of his town. In 1889, he succeeded his father in the proprietorship of the Truby jewelry business and has maintained it one of the substantial mercantile establishments of the city.

June 26, 1887, the wedding of M. L. Truby and Minnie M. Bishop occurred. Mrs. Truby is a daughter of William T. Bishop, a prominent pioneer merchant of Independence, Kansas, whose store was situated on the site of the office of the Independence Gas Company. Mr. Bishop settled in Independence in 1870, came here from Liberty, Missouri, and lived in the first plastered house in town. He died, while in business, in 1880, leaving his widow—nee Maggie Bright—with six chilren. Mr. and Mrs. Truby's two children are Marvin F. and Prudence.

Mr. Truby has achieved high honors in Masonic circles. He joined the order in 1891, is S. W. of Fortitude Lodge, of Independence, Scribe of Keystone Chapter and P. C. of the Commandery of Knights Templar. He is a member of Abdallah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. and holds membership relations with the Wichita Consistory, thirty-second degree. At a meeting of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree Masons, at Washington, D. C., in 1901, he was elected Knight Commander of the Court of Honor. He is also an Elk.

JOHN B. ADAMS—Among the first settlers of Montgomery county is John B. Adams, of Independence, one of the promoters of and a member of the firm of the Security Abstract Company, a corporation doing business in this city. Mr. Adams accompanied his father to the county in 1869, and, as a lad of fourteen years, aided him in the reduction and improvement of a new farm in Fawn Creek township, where their settlement was made. Little had been done, however, when the family took up its residence in Independence—in 1871—and from thenceforth our subject has passed his life in this city.

He was born in Clayton county, Iowa, September 23, 1855, and his parents were John Q. and Phœbe (Ballow) Adams. The father was born on the townsite of Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1822, a child of pioneer parents. Samuel Adams, our subject's grandfather, brought his family out from Massachusetts into the wilds of Indiana, early in the

nineteenth century, and passed away a citizen of that state. He married Mrs. Adams and reared a family of four children. His oldest son, John Q. Adams, left Indiana in 1847 and settled in Clayton county, Iowa, and, in 1857, settled in Green county, Illinois. While there, the rebellion broke out and he enlisted in Company "E," Sixty-first Infantry, as first sergeant, and served three years and four months. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, took part in Grant's Mississippi campaign and in the Red river expedition. He was married in the State of Iowa, in 1848, to a daughter of George Ballow, a Virginia gentleman, who came west and resided in the States of Iowa, Illinois and finally settled in Linn county, Missouri, where he died, in 1894, at the age of ninety-three years.

On settling in Independence, Kansas, John Q. Adams engaged in carpenter work, and was a builder of some of the pioneer structures of the town, among them, the Caldwell House. He continued this till 1875, when he died, from the effects of an accident. His widow survived him till 1902, when she passed away, aged seventy-five years. Their children were eight in number, namely: Charles H., of Independence; John B., of this review; Susan, wife of George McNaughton, of Kansas City, Missouri; Stella, who died in 1900, was the wife of Charles Joyce, of Independence; and Frank S., of Kansas City, Missouri. George A. and Eliza died in infancy.

John B. Adams was educated in the public schools of Illinois. He began life, as a printer, in the office of the Independence Tribune, and was there from 1871 to 1874. He became a clerk, then, in the Independence postoffice and filled the position seven years. His next regular employment was as deputy, under Clerk of the Court H. M. Levan. On retiring from the court house, he formed a partnership with Thomas S. Salathiel, and became a member of the Security Abstract Company, upon its inception.

October, 1883, Mr. Adams was united in marriage with Mary W. Grew, a daughter of the late pioneer and farmer, John W. Grew, who settled the farm at the mouth of Drum creek, and resided there at the time of the making of the famous treaty with the Osages. Mr. Grew came to Montgomery county in 1869, and resided here till his death, in 1902. He was of Massachusetts origin and in his early manhood was mate of a whaler out of Woods Hole, near Fair Haven. In 1849, he went to the California gold fields, and returned to New England by the Isthmian route, in 1852. He first came to Kansas in company with ex-Gov. Robinson and settled in Douglas county. There, Mrs. J. B. Adams was born, January 15, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were the parents of three children and, September 11, 1901, the wife and mother passed away. The children are: M. Lucile, Grace and Gladys.

Mr. Adams has been identified, in a modest way, with the politics of Montgomery county. He was reared a Republican and voted that ticket

until the election of Harrison. Having had, all along, free trade sentiments, when the silver agitation first claimed attention, he broke with the Republicans and became a supporter of J. B. Weaver for President. He has affiliated with the allied parties since and is now a Bryan Democrat. He was chairman of the committee of the allied forces of Montgomery county in 1896, when the county went from 450 Republican to 450 Democratic. Fraternally, he is a Mason, a Macabee and a Workman.

THOMAS McHARGUE—During the memorable and fatal "panic of 1873," a few settlers were found wending their way toward the setting sun. They were from the congested east and were in search of homes for their families, where land was cheap, and where their compeers were a social unit. With the contingent who settled in Montgomery county, this year, came Thomas McHargue, whose name introduces this record. He started on his westward journey, from Moultrie county, Illinois, whither he went from Parke county, Indiana, the next year after the Civil war. He was born in Laurel county, Kentucky, February 8, 1837. His father was James McHargue and was born in the same Kentucky county, in 1805, and resided there till 1851, when he removed to Parke county, Indiana, where he died, in 1891. The latter passed his life as a farmer, had no military career, was a Whig in politics and was a member of the United Brethren church.

A brief reference to the McHargue geneology discloses the fact that the forefathers of our subject belonged to an old American family. The great-grandfather of Thomas McHargue was the Irish emigrant who founded this worthy American family. He settled in South Carolina and, afterward, his family scattered westward and took up their homes in the State of Kentucky. The name of this pioneer was James McHargue and his sons were: James, William, Samuel, John and Alexander. The last named was killed, in 1810, while raising a log house, in Laurel county, Kentucky. He reared children as follows: William, who died in Kentucky Lissie, deceased; Riddle, Martha, who became the wife of John Barten, died in Indiana; and Abner, who died in Green county, Indiana.

James McHague, father of our subject, married Phœbe Dugger, a Tennessee lady, born 1808, and died about 1843. A large family resulted from this union, as follows: Elizabeth, married Benjamin Richards and died, in 1900, in Parke county, Indiana; Alexander, of Parke county, Indiana; William, who died in the same county, in 1866; Sarah, of Parke county, is the wife of Daniel Martin; Andrew, of the home county in Indiana; Thomas, of this notice; Martha, who died in 1884, unmarried; Stephen, of Parke county, Indiana.

The environment of Thomas McHargue, in early life, was that of the country youth and his opportunities for education were limited to a few

months, yearly, in the district school. November 8, 1860, he was married, taking for his wife, Elizabeth Lankford, a daughter of George K. Lankford and Anna Swaim, husband and wife. The Lankfords were settlers in Parke county, Indiana, from the State of Maryland, and their family consisted of the following children: Margaret, deceased, in Parke county, was the wife of Wilburn Pruitt; Deborah, wife of Martin B. Winkler, of Caney, Kansas; Mrs. McHargue, born March 1, 1843; John, who died in Illinois, in 1873; Indiana, wife of Elijah Taylor, of Illinois; Rachel, who died in Illinois, single; Virginia, of Caney, Kansas, is now Mrs. Taylor Shultz; Rosella, who married ——— Beardon and resides in Oakney, Indian Territory. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McHargue, namely: Manson, who married Lillie Dauglas and resides in the Indian Territory; Edward, married Myrtle Newell and is a Montgomery county farmer; Emma, of Caney, Kansas, is the wife of J. D. Booth; Ella, of Muncie, Indiana, is now Mrs. John Enlow; and Virginia, who married Frank Reese, of Montgomery county, Kansas.

Thomas McHargue performed a patriot's duty, during the Civil war, by enlisting in the volunteer service. His command was Company "C," Sixth Indiana Cavalry, Col. Biddle commanding. Soon after his regiment went into the field, it was given battle at Richmond, Kentucky, where four hundred of it were taken prisoners, Mr. McHargue being among the number. The captives were paroled and went back to Terre Haute, Indiana, where the whole regiment united for a season of drill. Being ready for the field, the regiment was ordered into Kentucky again, and placed on guard of an important trestle, on the Louisville & Nashville Railway. The command was separated and a part of it detailed on duty at another point, when General John Morgan captured the trestle guard. The detachment with which our subject was serving, was not the unfortunate one this time, and it was ordered to Indianapolis to guard prisoners. Later on, the regiment was reunited and sent, a third time, into the field, this time doing guard and scout duty in Tennessee, around Monticello. In the spring of 1863, the regiment received new mounts and was ordered to Dalton, Georgia, where it joined Sherman's army, and remained about Atlanta till the surrender of that city. It returned north with Gen. Thomas' command and helped destroy Hood's army at Nashville and followed the remnant of his retreating army to Pulaski, Tennessee, where the field service of the Sixth Indiana Cavalry ceased and where, on June 17, 1865, it was mustered out.

On his release from the army, Mr. McHargue exchanged the uniform of a soldier for the regalia of a farmer, and made his first move westward. He settled in Moultrie county, Illinois, from whence, as has been related, he pioneered to Montgomery county, Kansas. The journey hither was made by wagon and consumed twenty-one days. In his wagon, were his family and his material possessions, and he housed the whole in a shanty,

14x18 feet, which, with slight additions, served to accommodate the household till 1885, when the present family residence was built. Mr. McHargue settled in section 11, township 33, range 15, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres. He has occupied himself chiefly with grain and stock farming and has maintained himself a modest unassuming, yet successful, tiller of the soil. His interest in the public welfare has been a patriotic one and wherever he could render service in a good cause it has been done. His political work is done in the ranks of the Republican party and, while he has helped to make public officers of many men, he has not sought to make one out of himself. Beyond his work as a member of his district school board, he has not rendered any official service. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, which is, except the Grand Army, the only organization to which he belongs.

JOSEPH D. GRAY—Joseph D. Gray, a farmer and stock raiser, residing in Louisburg township, is one of the younger citizens of the county who is making a success at tilling the soil. He accompanied his parents to the county in 1886, being at that time a youth of sixteen years. His parents were worthy residents and farmers of the county for a number of years, and were Joseph and Martha (Oliver) Gray, of southeastern Indiana, where Joseph D. Gray was born, in 1870. Joseph Gray's father was John Gray and his wife's father was Samuel Oliver. John Gray was one of the pioneer settlers of southeastern Indiana, and he settled there from the State of Kentucky. Late in life, he came out to Kansas, where he died, in Woodson county, aged eighty-one years.

Joseph Gray and wife settled in Elk county, Kansas, in the year 1876, and, in 1886, located on a claim, in Louisburg township, of Montgomery county, they having purchased the farm two years previous. The parents reared a family of three children: Olive, wife of Frederick A. Hopener, resides in Labette county, Kansas, on a farm and has five children: Coybell, Nellie, Clarence, Mattie and Joseph D.; Hayden married Annie Canning, of Nebraska, and is a farmer residing in Oklahoma, and has one child, Sylvia; the youngest child was Joseph D., the subject of this review.

Mr. Gray was reared on a farm, where he received a good common school education and learned to know the value of labor. He remained under the paternal roof, until his marriage, December 19, 1901, to Rosetta, daughter of Henry and Mary (Castillo) Daum. Mrs. Gray is a native of Missouri, where her grandparents were among the earliest settlers of their county. Her grandfather died, in 1902, in that state, at the age of seventy-five years. Her father died, December 30, 1891, while her mother is still living, a resident of Oak Valley, Kansas, at which place the parents located, in 1880, and where the father died.

Mr. Gray is one of the sterling young men of Louisburg township, and is making a success in life. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

THOMAS M. HAZEN—In the person of Thomas M. Hazen, of this article, we are presented with a native son of West Cherry township, Montgomery county, where his birth occurred, June 6, 1871. The farm, which he owns, was the old family homestead, and is situated in section 9, township 31, range 16, and contains one hundred and eighty acres. On this farm, Reuben L. Hazen, his father, settled, in 1873, and improved, cultivated and occupied it till his death, in the year 1900.

Reuben L. Hazen was born near Athens, Vermont, lived there many years, and, finally, came west to Illinois where, in 1861, he volunteered for service, in the Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, Company "F," Col. Dan Grass. He experienced much arduous service and, among other engagements, was in the battle of Shiloh. He came to Montgomery county and entered, in 1870, one hundred and sixty acres, in section 34, township 31, range 16, and in the little cabin on this farm his son, our subject, was born. This he owned until 1873, when he purchased the tract first described herein, where the remaining years of his life were spent. He married Mary A. Robinson, a native Illinois lady, who bore him two children, and died in 1898. A daughter and a son were the result of their marriage, namely: Mary, wife of William T. Brown, of Sycamore, with children: Jesse, Ruby, James, Lee and Thomas; and Thomas M., of this review.

Thomas M. Hazen attended the country schools and has passed his life in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. For his wife, he married Effie Reed, an Indiana lady, and a daughter of John and Mary Reed, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. Mildred and Ethel are the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Hazen.

In politics, our subject is a Republican, but the charm of politics has no attractions for him. He is devoted to the calling of his youth and is essentially, a tiller of the soil and a promoter of the arts of peace.

CHARLES YOE—In this brief article, it is our purpose to present the salient points in the life of one of Independence's earnest citizens; to mention a few of the events which have been influenced by his efforts, as a citizen of Montgomery county.

The distinction of being one of the early residents of the county seat belongs to Mr. Yoe, and he established himself here, soon after he attained his majority. He has been a part of the mechanism of the "Tribune" office, since it was founded, and named the "South Kansas Tribune,"

February, 1871, and one of the partners in interest since 1874. Associated with his brother, he has successfully promoted the interests of the leading Republican newspaper of the county and thus,indirectly, has contributed, in no uncertain way, to the material advancement in all lines of local industry. Town building, at the county seat, has been fostered and the unbroken and fertile prairies have been filled with virtuous and industrious people, many of whose settlements were prompted by the columns of the zealous and loyal Tribune.

Mr. Yoe's departure for the west, took place at Rushville, Illinois, where he was born, September 22, 1849. The common schools provided his mental training and his life was passed, in youth, chiefly, as a laboring boy. At eighteen years of age, he joined his brother, at Shelbina, Missouri, and entered the latter's newspaper office, where he really began his business career. Since that day, Yoe brothers have been inseparable. When the senior member of the firm decided to establish himself in the newspaper business, in Kansas, in the winter of 1870, our subject was regarded one of the indispensable adjuncts of the office, and helped launch the original Tribune. The success of the paper has ever aroused his deepest sympathy and warmest enthusiasm and that success is due, in no small measure, to the wise management and good business judgment of Charles Yoe.

In August, 1880, Mr. Yoe married Agnes Overfield, a daughter of Thomas Overfield, one of the pioneers of Lawrence, Kansas, as well as a pioneer to Montgomery county.

While Republicanism has been chief in the heart of Mr. Yoe, he has eliminated politics from his life, as a business, and has demeaned himself as a party worker, and not as an aspirant for public office. He was honored by Governor Stanley, with the appointment of Secretary of the State Board of Charities, to fill an unexpired term, and this was the only office he ever filled. As a man, his citizenship is unalloyed and his influence carries weight in his party and in his county. He is a member of the Methodist congregation in his city and his consistency is exemplified in his works.

CHARLES A. CONNELLY—Connected with the Tribune Printing Company, of Independence, and one of the proprietors of that important industrial enterprise, is Charles A. Connelly, expert and artistic printer and foreman of the mechanical department of this historic and pioneer institution. Since his advent to the county he has been a part of the working force of the Tribune company and, since 1896, one of its owners and, as above stated, chief of one of its important departments.

Mr. Connelly has spent his years in Kansas, in Montgomery county. He accompanied his parents hither from Parke county, Indiana, where

his birth occurred August 12, 1869. Charles T. Connelly, his father, was also a native of Parke county, where he entered the 9th Indiana Battery for service in the war of the Rebellion. After the war he married Mary McCord and adopted teaching as his profession, which he followed for thirty years. On bringing his family to Montgomery county he located in Independence, later removed to Coffeyville, where he subsequently became city marshal, in which capacity he was serving when killed by the Daltons, in October, 1892.

The common schools and Bloomingdale Academy, in his native county, sufficed to give Charles A. Connelly a fair education and at the age of fifteen years he began the printers' trade in the office of the Saturday Evening Mail, in Terre Haute, Indiana. When he left this office the next year and took a position with the Tribune, of Independence, he occupied an humble place at the case and it was by years of constant struggle and self-determination that he finally reached the top rung of the ladder and was rewarded by an invitation to become a member of the firm.

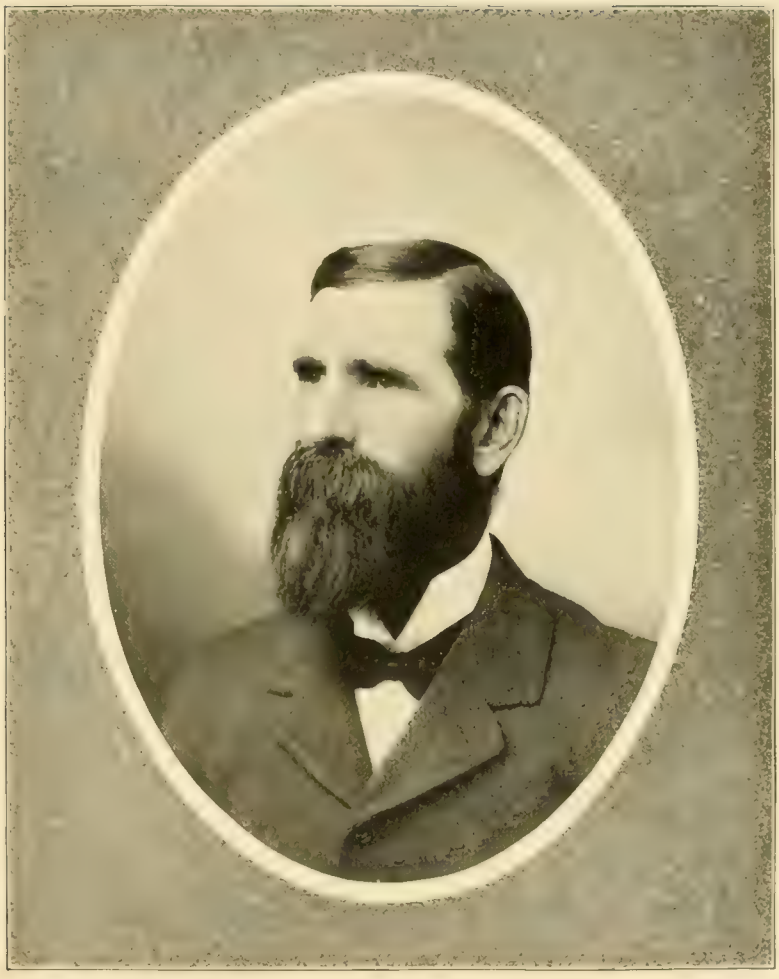
All through life it has been his consuming desire to become master of his trade. Ingenuity has been everywhere apparent with him and the perfection of his art the acme of his ambition. All of the mechanical work of the office comes under his critical eye.

In March, 1894, Mr. Connelly married Olive M. Stout, an Illinois lady. Glenn and Margaret are the issue of this union.

Mr. Connelly is a Republican, has served on the city council of Independence and was a special census enumerator of his locality in 1900. He holds a membership in the Methodist church and enjoys, in a high degree, the confidence of his fellow townsmen.

MICHAEL C McSWEENY—Michael C. McSweeny, oil and gas well contractor of Cherryvale, was born in Allegheny county, N. Y., January 30, 1846. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Clark) McSweeny, both natives of Ireland. In the 30's the father came, while yet a young man, to the United States, where all his active life was spent in farming. He died in Pennsylvania while on a visit, in 1899, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife, who was a devout member of the Catholic church, died February 7, 1898, in her 63d year. To them were born seven sons and two daughters: John, of Toledo, O.; Michael, subject of this review; Thomas, of Boston; James J., of Cherryvale; Hugh F., of Chicago; those deceased are: Martin L., Celia A., Melissa M. and Leonard E.

After his school days were over, Mr. McSweeny left the farm for the oil business, and has been connected with this, and with machinery pertaining to the business, ever since, with the exception of three years, which were spent in New Mexico as an engineer in the employ of a stamp



MICHAEL C. McSWEENY.

mill and smelter. From the southwest Mr. McSweeny came to Kansas. He located at Fort Scott first, where he drilled four wells, then drilled the "first" holes at Garnett, Humboldt, Coffeyville and Cherryvale. He has drilled more wells than perhaps any other man in the west.

Mr. McSweeny came to this county with his family in 1889, and has since resided in Cherryvale. He stands well as a citizen, is enterprising and industrious, and in his line is without an equal in the state. In the municipal life of the city Mr. McSweeny has taken an active part, serving efficiently in the council for three years.

In 1882, our subject was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Lockhart. Mrs. McSweeny is a native of Lake county, Ohio, a daughter of Henry and Lizzie (Burns) Lockhart, natives of Ireland. The Lockharts came to the United States in 1852 and settled in President Garfield's home town of Mentor, O. The father was a farmer and died in 1851, the wife dying soon after at the age of forty-three years. The children living are: Henry, of Albuquerque, N. M., and Anna J., Mrs. B. F. Palmer, whose husband, during life, was very closely identified with the oil fields of the east. Mr. and Mrs. McSweeny have a family of six children: Anna, who died at three years, in New Mexico; Mary J., who is attending Sisters of St. Joseph Academy at Fort Scott, and is a graduate of the Cherryvale High School; Joseph, a school boy; John L., Charles M., and Francis. The family are devout communicants of the Catholic church, Mr. McSweeny being one of the trustees. He is a member of the Select Knights, and of the Sons and Daughters of Justice.

Full of the restless energy of his race, and possessed of much business sagacity, Mr. McSweeny is one of the kind of men always found in the van of progress. Cherryvale owes him much, and he and his family have the good will of all her citizens.

JAMES W. HARLEY—One of the prominent citizens of the county and at the present time a resident of Elk City, where he is interested quite largely in real estate, is James W. Harley. He is a man in middle life, and has shown a good degree of business sagacity during the past few years, in the handling of real estate, which has placed him in the ranks of the well-to-do citizens.

Mr. Harley is a Canadian by birth, having been born in the Province of Quebec, in 1862. He is a son of William and Mary Ann (Wiggins) Harley, who were of English descent. In 1863, his parents left Canada and settled in the Neosho valley, four miles east of Neosho Falls, Kansas. They, later, returned to Canada, where the father died, the mother still being a resident of Brantford, and is hale and hearty at sixty-seven years of age. Grandfather Wiggins came to Kansas in 1857 and settled in Anderson county, where he died of cholera a few years later.

James W. Harley passed his boyhood on the farm in Anderson county, and at the age of twelve years received the appointment of page in the United States Senate, where he served a period of four years, and the experience which came to him at that time was such as to give him a splendid knowledge of men and affairs—a knowledge which has been of value to him in later life. In 1888, he came out to the "Sunflower State" and settled in Elk City, where, shortly after, he was joined in marriage with Armilda, daughter of William H. Coleman, a farmer of Louisburg township.

Directly after coming to Elk City, Mr. Harley invested a portion of his earnings in two blocks of property in the city, in whose future he had great faith, and this proved a very wise investment.

For a number of years Mr. Harley was connected with the Missouri Pacific railroad, working as a section hand. During this period he kept his eyes open for the use of his extra funds and, being of a thrifty and saving disposition, was enabled at the end of eleven years to purchase a farm of fifty-five acres in Louisburg township, adjacent to Elk City, and which he still owns.

Mr. Harley had the misfortune, on the 7th of January, 1897, to lose his wife by death. His three children are: Horton, born February 20 1889; Percy, born August 20, 1890, and Fannie, born December 8, 1893.

FRANK J. FRANTZ—One of the pioneers of Montgomery county is he whose name heads this personal review. He came into the county in the fall of 1869, with his parents, who settled on Bluff creek, seven and one-half miles south of Independence. His father, Barney Frantz, entered and patented a tract of land there and it afterward came into the possession of his son. In 1880, the old home was finally disposed of and our subject has been occupied with rural improvement and development elsewhere, since.

Frank J. Frantz is a native of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and was born November 6, 1851. His father was born in the same county, likewise his grandafther, Philip Frantz, who died when our subject was in his infancy—about 1852. The Frantz family is one of the old ones of Monroe county, having settled there during the Colonial period of our country's history. It is of German origin, as the name indicates, and it has had to do purely with the agricultural and stock-raising pursuits. Barney Frantz, father of our subject, died in Montgomery county in 1871, at the age of fifty-six years. Philip Frantz, who died at the age of eighty five, was a soldier in the war of 1812, operated a saw-mill as well as to conduct a farm. His family of nine children were: Joseph, Barney, Adam, Charles, Henry, Samuel, Peter, Hiram and a daughter, Kate, who married ——— Hawk and moved out to Ohio.

Barney Frantz married Matilda Flyght, who survived him twenty-five years and died at Benedict, Kansas, in 1896. Her children are: Frank J. our subject; Mary, widow of Isaac Howard, of Independence, Kansas; Amanda, who married Brown Langstaff; Sylvester, of the Indian Territory, and Sadie, wife of Francis Banks, of Howard, Kansas.

Mr. Frantz, of this record, was limitedly educated in the country schools of Pennsylvania, and was married in August, 1872, his wife being Mary E. Laird, a daughter of L. W. Laird, who came to Montgomery county from Missouri, and is now a resident of Independence. He married Maria Harmon and is the father of four children, of which number Mrs. Frantz is the oldest. Mr. and Mrs. Frantz's children were two in number, namely: Charles, born in 1878, and Ida May, who died in 1898, at the age of seventeen years.

When Mr. Frantz left the old home on Bluff creek he took possession of the J. D. Crouse place, where he resided 'till 1893, when he purchased parts of sections 10 and 15, in township 33, range 15, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres, well tilled and substantially improved. He is one of the thrifty small farmers of his township and his standing as a citizen is as substantial as his standing as a business man. He is a Republican in politics and is a German Baptist in religion.

MAJOR EPHRAIM W. LYON—The comparatively brief period covered by the life of the late Major Lyon in Montgomery county marked him as a citizen of unusual merit and standing and it is meet that his brief memoir be presented in this work as a compliment to the character of his citizenship and to his genuineness as a man.

From early life until death ended his useful career, Ephraim W. Lyon was a printer. He learned his trade in Saginaw, Michigan, where he afterward founded the first daily newspaper, "The Daily Courier," and was identified with its publication for a number of years. He left his case in 1861 to aid in the preservation of the Union and was commissioned Captain of Company ——, 8th Michigan Infantry. He enlisted at Flint and his regiment formed a part of the Army of the Potomac. He was in the service four years and was promoted to be Major in the field, and was discharged as such officer after an active and honorable service with his command.

He was a Democrat in his position on governmental questions and advocated the claims of his party in an able and clear manner. In his management of the "Cherryvale Bulletin," which he founded in 1882, he demonstrated his capacity as a newspaper man and developed the full strength of his party by his ability as an editorial writer. He was not a college man, having educated himself in a print shop, and by absorption in contact with the world of thought and through the lessons of experi-

ence. He was honored by his party with the appointment of postmaster at Cherryvale during President Cleveland's first term, in a small measure a reward for his long and faithful party service. In society matters he was a Chapter and Commandery Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Major Lyon was born in Geneseo county, New York, June 10, 1831. He was one of three children and was orphaned at five years of age. He married Ellen Pratt, who died in Saginaw, Mich., August 7, 1872. Their children were: Lella, wife of Alexander McMichael, of Aspen, Colo.; Will P., of Independence, Kansas; Fred W., of Grand Junction, Colo. Two other children, now deceased, were the issue of a second marriage of Major Lyon.

Will P. Lyon, second child of our subject, was born in Saginaw, Michigan, July 23, 1866. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town and he, also, started life as a printer. He was associated with his father during the latter's lifetime and wound up his newspaper career with the sale of the "Cherryvale Bulletin" in 1891. In 1890, he came to the First National Bank of Independence, Kansas, as book-keeper and assistant cashier and has been identified with the institution since. He is a director of the bank and devotes his entire time to its welfare.

June 10, 1891, W. P. Lyon married Jennie Remington, daughter of the late Capt. Remington, notice of whom appears in this volume. Roger, Allen C. and Lella M. are the issue of this marriage. Mr. Lyon is a Democrat, and a Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knight Templar Mason, and a working member of the Presbyterian church.

DAVID S. COOK—One of the leading farmers of Montgomery county and an old settler who has made a success in life, is the gentleman here mentioned, David S. Cook. He resides on a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres, three and one-half miles from Elk City. In the years which have passed since his settlement in the county, he has accumulated several nice properties, owning a fine farm of three hundred and forty acres on Elk river and another of two hundred and five acres near the town of Coffeyville. These properties are the result of industry and good management during the thirty years he has resided in this county.

David S. Cook was born in Erie county, Ohio, in 1841, and is a son of John and Martha (Stephens) Cook. The family is of German descent on the father's side, John Cook having emigrated from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in the year 1833, and located in Erie county, but later, removed to Williams county, Ohio. Henry Cook, a brother of John, who had serv-

ed in the German army during the war with Napoleon, also came to America at that time and located on a farm in Erie county, and is now deceased.

Mr. Cook, of this notice, was reared in Williams county, Ohio, where he received a good common school education and assisted in the cultivation of his father's farm. In October of 1864, he was joined in marriage with Caroline, a daughter of Clark Backus, a farmer of the neighborhood, and who also operated a saw-mill. Our subject purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, which he cultivated until the year 1870, when he sold it to Mr. Backus and removed to Bates county, Missouri. He, however, remained here but one year and, in the spring of 1871, came to Montgomery county, Kansas, and located the farm on which he now resides. Here he has continued his residence and has devoted his attention particularly to the development of the resources of his farm, which is one of the best bodies of land in the county. It is devoted to general farming and stock raising and is supplied with everything in the shape of buildings and machinery which go to make up the modern farm outfit.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook have reared three children, as follows: Ray, born in 1866, died in January of 1903. He married Lizzie Deere, of Montgomery county; Mary, who married Elijah McCaul, a farmer living three miles northeast of the Cook farm. Her children are: Eva, Emma, Lloyd and Herman; Susan, the last of the list, lives at home with her parents.

The correct and upright life which Mr. Cook has lived in Montgomery county since his settlement, has resulted in endearing him to a large circle of friends in every part of this and adjoining counties. He and his family have had very much to do with maintaining the high moral tone of the immediate section of the county in which he resides, and are deserving of mention in a volume devoted to the more worthy residents of the county.

JOB DEER—This leading and influential agriculturist and stockman of Montgomery county lives with his family in a commodious and comfortable home at No. 401 North Second street, Independence. He has been a resident of the county since 1881, the earlier portion of the time having been passed on farms in different parts of the county, one of which, an eighty acre tract, he still owns.

Mr. Deer was born in Fountain county, Indiana, April 26, 1848, the son of Urial and Frances (Long) Deer, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. They were thrifty farmers, pioneers of the blue grass region of Kentucky, and later of Fountain county, Indiana. Here they lived out the measure of their days, the mother dying at the early age of thirty-six, the father marrying a second time and dying in 1889, at the advanced age of seventy-six. They were faithful adherents of the Baptist

church (old school) and were prominent in every work that meant the betterment of the social or religious condition of their neighborhood. Intensely patriotic, they engaged enthusiastically in the work of ameliorating the condition of the soldiers and their widows and children during the war, the father possessed, in a high degree, the confidence of Indiana's grand old war Governor, Oliver P. Morton. There were seven children in the first family and two in the second, seven living.

Job Deer was reared to farm life in the old "Hoosier State," and secured a fair common school education, though, like many another lad of his time, it was sadly interfered with by the great Civil War. He was most restive under the age limit, and welcomed the day when, at sixteen years of age, he entered the service of his country. He became a member of Company "G," 133rd Ind. Vol. Inf., and was immediately sent into the heart of the enemy's country, doing guard duty at Bridgeport, Ala. It cannot be said that our subject was very favorably impressed with the character of the service he was called on to render, but he did his duty faithfully, until the measles put him into the hospital, where he remained until the expiration of his service. Returning home, he was rapidly recruited under the watchful care of his oldest sister and again sent forth to do his part in the great struggle. This time he became a private in Company "E," 149th Ind. Inf., and again went to the far south for garrison duty. Here he remained until the close of the war, leaving Decatur, Ala., in October of 1865, and being mustered out at Nashville shortly after.

Mr. Deer remained in Indiana until 1881, engaged in general laboring work until 1878, when he married and settled on a farm. He located on a quarter section in Fawn Creek township, Montgomery county, in the spring of 1881, which he sold in 1884 and removed to Rutland township and resided five years, then spent a short time in Independence township, when he moved to town, since which time he has been engaged in handling stock.

He was married on the 25th of December, 1877, to Miss Sarah J. Surbaugh, a native of Indiana, daughter of Rev. A. Surbaugh, a minister of the M. E. church. To this marriage there were four children born: Frances, a young lady at home; John B., a clerk, married Gertrude Wadman; A. Clyde, a High school student; and a deceased infant. On the 6th of October, 1902, the family was called on to mourn the unspeakable loss of the mother. In all respects Mrs. Deer was a most exemplary character. She was especially devoted to husband and children. No service was too great for their comfort, and the loving care with which she brooded over her little flock was a subject of gracious wonder among her host of friends. Truly may it be said, "Gone, but not forgotten." She was a consistent and active member of the Friends' church, where her

loss is greatly felt. Mr. Deer is an elder in that church, is especially active in the cause of temperance, and is found leading in every work which looks to the uplifting of humanity. The solid character of his citizenship is a matter satisfactory to his hosts of friends.

IGNATIUS STRECKER—In the autumn of 1869, there came to Montgomery county a German settler whose service in peace and in war, in his native land, had amply equipped him for the hardships incident to a frontier life. It was Ignatius Strecker, of this notice, who took a claim near Coffeyville and passed a brief time there. For his claim he was paid the sum of $2,000.00, and then began a brief residence in Cowley county, Kansas. Coming back to Montgomery county, in 1874, he settled on a farm in section 3, township 31, range 16, where he owns two hundred and twenty acres.

Ignatius Strecker was born in Helmsdorf, Prussia, October 18, 1841, and was a subject of the German king 'till 1868. His father was Jacob Strecker, and his grandfather was Joseph Strecker, both native of Helmsdorf village and were son and grandson of John Strecker, of the same town. The last named married Maria C. Schoenfeldt, of that village, and to them eight children were born, the oldest being Joseph, who married Maria E. Rogge. The issue of this latter union were: Adam, Jacob, Catherine and Maria. Jacob, Jr., married Maria A. Menge, of Lengenfield. This couple had four sons: Joachim, Adam, John and Ignatius.

For his wife Ignatius Strecker married Agnes Inglis, a daughter of William and Sarah (Galligher) Inglis, of Paisley, Scotland, and County Donegal, Ireland, respectively. Mrs. Strecker was born at Sault de Ste Marie, Michigan, September 18, 1852, and accompanied her parents to Montgomery county. Mr. Inglis enlisted in Monroe county, Michigan, in 1848, in Col. Winans' regiment, and served under Gen. Scott in the Mexican war. He was in battle at Vera Cruz, helped take the City of Mexico, and was wounded at the National Bridge. In May, 1870, he came to Montgomery county, Kansas, and located on the claim, now the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Strecker.

Mr. Strecker served three and one-half years in the Austria-Prussian war. He served under Gen. Black, commanding the 4th Battery, and took part in the decisive battle of Koenig Gratz. During his service he was three times severely wounded, a saber laying open a deep gash in his lower jaw and a musket planting a leaden missile permanently in one of his legs, a wound which has always given him trouble and physical suffering. In March, 1868, he sailed for the United States and soon after made his appearance as a settler in Montgomery county. His industrial efforts have all been directed in the line of agriculture and stock-raising and the present finds him one of the substantial men of his township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Strecker have been born nine children, viz: Sarah, wife of John Englert, with two children, Ignatius E. and Joseph A.; Mary and Agnes, with the parents at the old home; Jennie, wife of Daniel Maher; William J., Beatrice J., Catherine E., Christine and Ignatius E.

HARRIET A. HART—Among the hosts of gallant defenders of the nation's flag during the trying days of the Civil war, who turned their faces westward to seek a home on the broad prairies of Kansas, was Lieut. Silas Hart, of Highland county, Ohio. He settled with his family in Drum Creek township, where he purchased a portion of Uncle Sam's domain and began life anew. Lieut. Hart died in 1879. A man of intensely patriotic impulses, kind-hearted and generous to a fault, he was mourned sincerely by his comrades of the G. A. R. and the hosts of friends he had made in his adopted state. He was born in 1838, in Highland county, Ohio, and was a son of Wm. and Beulah (Nordike) Hart.

In September of 1861, he enrolled his name among those destined to live forever in the annals of a grateful country, and went forth to do and to die for "Old Glory." He became a private in Company "B," 40th Ohio Vol. Inf., and by reason of meritorious conduct on the field of battle was advanced to a First Lieutenancy. He was mustered out in 1864. His service was in the middle west and south and comprised participation in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the memorable Atlanta campaign and Jonesboro. His command then became a part of the army which followed Hood back into Tennessee, and he was present at the bloody battles of Franklin and Nashville. Lieut. Hart then returned to the home of his boyhood, where there was waiting for him the sweetheart whose prayers and tears had sustained him through the hours of danger and on the dreary march. The marriage was consummated at once, the date being December 8, 1864. The name of the lady who had thus won the gallant soldier boy was Miss Harriet A. Graham, daughter of Robinson and Elizabeth (Strain) Graham, and who now survives her soldier husband.

Mrs. Hart was born in Highland county, Ohio. Grandfather Strain and also Grandfather Graham were early pioneers of that county, where they carved their homes from the virgin forest and endured the trials and hardships of that early time with the fortitude for which their class was proverbial. After marriage Mr. Hart went to Southern Tennessee and engaged in the lumber business for a time; thence to Waterloo, Ala. This section, however, was not to his liking, and in 1871, as stated, the family turned their faces westward.

Mr. Hart left a family of five children: Olin, born in March of 1866;



SILAS HART (Deceased .

Wilbur Lee, born in 1868, married Ada, daughter of John Price, and lived with their five children in Hart, La., where he is engaged in the lumber business. His children are: Wilbur, Delos, Bessie, Dean and Ruth; Lucretia Belle, born in 1870, married A. L. Truax, and resides on a farm in this county with their three children: Glenn, Omar and Marilao; Clarence, born in 1873, married Hattie, daughter of F. M. and Adaline (Trail) Calhoun; Walter B., born in 1875, is the youngest of the family. He married Tessie Coleman, who is deceased; Olin B. was married April 12th, 1903, to Oretia V. Calhoun.

Olin and Clarence Hart conduct operations on the home farm, which consists of two hundred and thirty-eight acres of splendid land. It is situated three miles from the enterprising city of Cherryvale and its general appearance of thrift and neatness marks it as one of the best farm properties in the county. Mrs. Hart and her family are Methodists in belief and combine all the qualities which mark the best class of citizens in the county. Their friends are legion and the esteem in which they are held in the county is universal.

NATHAN S. WINT—The gentleman whose name heads this article has, for a score of years, been a resident of Montgomery county. He settled here in 1883, purchasing a farm in sections 23 and 26, township 32, range 15, less than two miles from Independence. Here he has resided as a modest and progressive farmer since 1883, and here has he brought up his small family in the paths of industry and sobriety.

Mr. Wint comes of German stock. On his paternal side the Wints and the Romigs were of German origin, the Romigs being directly descended from the German Countess of Tuth, of Baden Baden, while his maternal ancestors were from the German—the Slotters—and from this honorable family was the famous merchant prince of Philadelphia, John Wannamaker, descended. The Wints came to the United States during the seventeenth century and settled near New York City—three of them, as the story goes—but later moved down into Pennsylvania and established themselves near Philadelphia, by "the old stone church," known to Revolutionary times. Like all American families, they multiplied and their posterity scattered throughout the length and breadth of the nation. Gen. Wint, of the United States troops, Spanish-American war, belongs to this numerous family and is a near relative of the subject of this sketch.

January 3, 1851, Nathan S. Wint was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The following year his parents, Nathan and Anna (Slotter) Wint, removed to Scranton, Pa., where they resided during the youth and early manhood of their son. The father was born in the state of Pennsylvania and carried on milling through life. His father was Peter

Wint and his mother was Miss Romig, whose family comprised the following children: Morgan, William, Jonathan, Aaron, Nathan, Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Morgan. Nathan took up his residence near Philadelphia late in life, and there he died at the age of sixty-seven. Their children were: Samuel S., of Scranton, Pa.; Mary A., wife of E. H. Henson, of Smyrna, Del.; Miss Anna, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Nathan S., of this record. The father served with the construction corps of Gen. Thomas during a portion of the Civil war and his first son, Samuel S., enlisted in the 120th Pa. Heavy Artillery, in 1862, and served 'till the close of the war.

The district schools provided our subject with a fair education and he learned the trade of carpenter and mill-wright. For twelve years he was a carpenter in Columbus, Ind., and then failing health forced his emigration from the state. He sought Kansas and the pure, fresh air of Montgomery county restored him. General farming and the operation of his stone quarry (which supplies the country all about with sidewalk and building stone) have claimed his time and his removal to Kansas has not proved a failure. On coming to the "Sunflower State" he stopped in Jefferson county, coming thence into Montgomery to his present location, a year later.

September 18, 1873, Mr. Wint married Mary J. Erhart, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Todd, of Willsboro, Indiana. Mrs. Wint is a daughter of Thomas Erhart, who resided, later on, in Montgomery county, Kansas, and died here in 1893. Mr. Erhart was born in Adams county, Pa., in 1809, and in 1839 immigrated to Bartholomew county, Ind. He married Eliza Hegge, who passed away in Indiana. Their children were: Thomas, deceased; Ephraim, Catherine, Elzina E., Mary J. and Jason, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wint's children are: Chester Leroy, Linton Fay, who died in Jefferson county, Kansas, at ten years; Daisy and Chester Arthur.

The Wints of this house are Republicans.

WILLIAM F McCONNELL—The subject of this brief record is one of the pioneers of Independence township. He located, with his parents, on the west line of the township in 1871, and has been identified with the community, now, nearly thirty-two years. He is Bolton's third and only blacksmith and, mechanically, he is an example of a purely and strictly self-made man.

William F. McConnell was born in Green county, Indiana, June 22, 1857, and is a son of the venerable John McConnell, of Bolton, Kansas. The latter was born in Ohio, in 1831, and at ten years of age left the "Buckeye State" and accompanied his parents to Indiana. His father

was James McConnell, who came to the United States fresh from Erin's Isle at twenty-one years of age, and died in Green county, Indiana. Of his five sons and three daughters, John, our subject's father, was the oldest. John McConnell was married to Minerva Dyer, a daughter of William Dyer, of German extraction. Mrs. Minerva McConnell died in 1896, at sixty six years of age, being the mother of: William F., Jane, wife of Marion Matthews, of Kansas City, Kansas, and Mary E., who married J. C. Patterson, of Bolton, Kansas.

John McConnell, father of our subject, settled on a tract of land in section 13, now in Rutland township, improved it, farmed it 'till his retirement to Bolton and still owns it. On this farm his son came to manhood and in the district he attended the country school. Observing the necessity of a blacksmith in this remote valley of the county he decided to become one himself and accordingly equipped himself with the proper paraphernalia for the work. His experience was simply that of the first blacksmith, and when his trade was learned he was no doubt a more efficient workman than that original one. He maintained his shop at the old home 'till 1890 when he bought the shop of Bolton's second blacksmith and moved his family to the village.

October 16, 1877, Mr. McConnell was united in marriage with Rose Ann Cline, a daughter of ex-Probate Judge Daniel Cline, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mrs. McConnell was born September 23, 1858, and is the mother of two sons and two daughters, namely: John, who is associated with his father as a blacksmith ,and has taken to wife Inez Spangle; Edna, Taylor and Lessa McConnell.

Mr. McConnell is a Republican and is a member of Fortitude Lodge A. F. and A. M., of Independence.

SAMUEL F. GRAY—November 4, 1868, Samuel F. Gray, of this sketch, was born on a farm in Boone county, Missouri. The next year his parents came to Kansas and settled in Wilson county, temporarily, and in 1870, took up government land in Montgomery county, where they still reside.

While our subject is not native of the soil of Montgomery county, his life has been practically spent here and all he is he owes to the influences and environment of this county. In childhood life, his daily associates were the aborigines of White Hair's band and between them a mutual and lasting attachment sprang up. He communed with speechless nature and drank deep draughts of ozone from the fresh and healthful air Body and mind expanded simultaneously and the rural exercise developed a strong physique and laid the foundation for an active and vigorous life.

The limit of parental control was reached at twenty-one years and Mr. Gray married and set up for himself. He spent the first three years in Neosho county and then returned to his home neighborhood in Montgomery county. In 1897, he ceased to be a tenant and became a land owner, buying an eighty in section 16, township 31, range 16, where he maintains his present home. The old family homestead he also cultivates and is employed with the raising of grain and stock.

Samuel F. Gray is a son of Jackson Gray, mentioned in a sketch elsewhere in this volume. He is the third child of his parents and married, first, Martha, a daughter of William and Sarah Hausley, of Wilson county, Kansas. His wife died in 1894, leaving two children, Edward and Howard. For his second wife Mr. Gray married Rosella Beathe, born in Highland county, Virginia, and a daughter of Joseph and Louisa Beathe.

Mr. Gray's disposition leads him to a strict attention to business. He is conscious that labor has its reward and that there is no excellence without it, and his substantial position today has resulted from a close adherence to the spirit of these truths.

C. A. CLOTFELTER—One of the best known business men of the City of Cherryvale is C. A. Clotfelter, for many years connectd with the livery business at that place, and, now, under the firm name of Clotfelter & Son. His acquaintance is general over Montgomery county and cornering counties near the city, where his duties as an auctioneer have taken him. He has for years been one of the leading sale-cryers of this section, and, perhaps, better known in this line than in the other. He is one of the early settlers of the county and has filled a distinct niche in neighborhood affairs.

The parents of Mr. Clotfelter were natives of North Carolina, where they, Uroyal and Martha Jane Clotfelter, were born. The father died in 1846, at the early age of forty years, and the mother became the wife of Peter Bolinger, and died in 1861, at the same age. There was but one child, our subject, by the first marriage, and by the second, five daughters were born, four of whom are now living.

C. A. Clotfelter was born in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, on the 23rd of September, 1843. He received a fair, common school education and, in 1861, left home and began life for himself as a farmer. In 1862, he entered the employ of the government, as quarter-master, being in charge of a government corral. In 1863, he worked as a freight and stock dealer for a private party, being assistant wagon-master. He continued with this party until 1866, the greater part of his service having been in the wild northwest and being attended with much hardship and many exciting experiences with bad Indians and worse white men. At this time

he began business for himself as a freighter between Fort Bend, Montana, and Helena and Deer Lodge, Mont., and Corning, Utah. He, later, made trips to the Pacific coast and continued in this sort of life until 1870, when he came back to civilization, settling in Mound City, Kansas, where he spent the winter of 1871. He then came to Montgomery county and began a grocery and feed business in Elk City, and, after a short experience there, opened a general store in Cherryvale, in partnership with his uncle, J. R. Baldrum.

Mr. Clotfelter's first experience in the livery business was begun in January of 1873, in partnership with C. W. Booth, which firm continued with success, until 1889. Mr. Clotfelter then again left the state, going to Colorado and engaging in the stock business, which he conducted for several years. In 1897, he returned to Cherryvale, and, in company with his son, began the present business, which he has since continued. They have one of the most accommodating and complete livery barns in the city, running twelve carriage horses, and are doing a satisfactory business.

At various times, our subject has been connected with the official life of the city and township, and has acted as constable for a period of six years at one time and four years at another. He was also in the office of sheriff and was a deputy for nine years.

His marriage occurred in 1872, his wife's maiden name having been Sarah J. Browning, daughter of J. W. and Sarah Ann Browning. Mrs. Clotfelter is a native of Indiana. She is the mother of Carl and Carrie; the son being the partner of his father, in the livery business. Carl married Emma E. Nichols and has two children—Siras E. and John M.

Living a long and active life, in this busy world, and keeping his character unsullied before mankind, Mr. Clotfelter stands today, one of the most respected citizens of the community in which he lives, and he and his family receive the kind wishes of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In fraternal life, he is a member of the Masonic order, Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen and, the A. O. U. W. His wife and family are active and helpful members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ANDREW M. TAYLOR, M. D.—In any western community, there is always a group of choice spirits, who are referred to as "old settlers." They are the people who initiated things—who saw the infant community, as it were, shake off its swaddling clothes and start forth on its journey to maturity. Caney is not without these honored witnesses to her birth and her early infancy, and the gentlman whose name heads this

paragraph, is one of them. Dr. Andrew Taylor was the first physician to settle in Caney, and has the further distinction of being the parent of one of the first white children born within her limits.

Dr. Taylor was born in Franklin county, Maine, October 9, 1834. His father, William Taylor, was a native of the same state, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Amy Oaks. The parents were farmers, by occupation, and lived out their days in their native state, respected and honored citizens. The husband died at seventy, the wife at fifty years of age, their family having consisted of eight children, but two of whom are now living, our subject and William W., of Maine.

Dr. Taylor was reared to farm life, his prescholastic education being received in the little log school house of that early period. He was later, given a good literary education, in an advanced academy, and at twenty-one, began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. J. G. Taylor. For the completion of his medical studies, he came out to the great west, matriculating in Rush Medical College, then in its infancy, but long since one of the famous schools of medicine. Here, he graduated in the class of 1858, and immediately entered on the practice, at Packwaukee, Wisconsin. Twelve years were passed at this point, when the Doctor changed his location to Hancock, where the war found him busy in his work, but not to so great an extent as to drown the distressed cry of the slave. He enlisted, as a private soldier, in Company "D," Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in which organization he served to the close of the war, for the most part in hospital work. He was appointed hospital steward, then assistant surgeon, and was finally advanced to be surgeon of his regiment. Taking up the practice again, at his home, he remained in Wisconsin, until 1869, when he came to Kansas, settling in the new town of Caney. At that time, there were but three houses in the village, and the country was full of Indians, they not having left the reservation as yet. The doctor was appointed trustee of the township, and in that office, laid out all the roads about Caney, a task so well accomplished as to necessitate but one or two changes. During all these years, he has been, continuously, in the practice, though, in later years, he confines himself to office practice, in connection with his drug business.

Dr. Taylor has served the city, in various capacities, during all these years, and has never lost faith in its future greatness. In the early days, he acted, for a period, as postmaster, and has always taken a lively interest in the educational affairs of the community. Of a social disposition, he has been a great factor in the development of that sociability and freehandedness, which has come to be one of the distinguishing features of Caney, and which makes it so desirable a place of residence.

In his family life, the Doctor has been especially blessed, he and his

good wife having traveled life's road together for the past forty-three years. Mrs. Taylor bore the name of Fannie S. Babcock, prior to 1859, when she consented to join fortunes with the rising young physician of the community. She was the daughter of Amasa and Betsy (Angel) Babcock, and was born in New York State. But one daughter of the three children she has borne, is now living, Amy G., wife of Mr. H. H. Graves, associated in the drug business with the Doctor. Charles O. lived to the age of forty years, while William died, a boy of nine.

No more honored and highly respected citizen lives in Caney than Dr. Taylor. He has been prominently and honorably associated with its entire history and, in the evening of life, he can look back with a consciousness of having been the means, at least in part, of building up a community which can not be surpassed, for enterprise and push, in the southern part of the state.

MRS. SARAH F. MATHEWSON—Mrs. Sarah Mathewson, a well-known resident of Montgomery county, is a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and was born January 23, 1844. Her parents were Joel M. and Elizabeth (Gross) Tozer, both natives of the "Keystone State." Her father was a son of Col. Julius Tozer, a native of Connecticut, whose name is honorably associated with the war of 1812.

Col. Tozer married Hannah Conklin, a daughter of Ananias Conklin, and to the marriage were born thirteen children: Hannah, Elsie, Betsie, Samuel, Julius, Lucy, Dorothy, Guy, Albert, Susan, Joel M., Mary A. and Cynthia. Joel M. married Elizabeth Gross, the fourth child of Philip and Hannah Gross, whose family numbered six children: Elsie Knowles, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Julius, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania; Job, of Ashland, Oregon; Sarah F., of Montgomery county, Kansas; Ida, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania; and Guy, of Dallas, Texas. Sarah F. Tozer became the wife of William H. Mathewson, who was born in Palmyra, New York, March 23, 1823. His father was a native of Connecticut and the mother, whose maiden name was Harriett Stephens, was born in the "Keystone State," the daughter of Ira and Sybil Stephens. There were eight children in the Mathewson family: George, Elizabeth, Washburn, William, Constant, Harriet Delano, Elias, Emily Tozer and Lydia Buck.

William H. Mathewson and wife, Sarah, with their three children, Dora, George and Mary, came to Montgomery county in February of 1882, and located on the farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where they now reside. Only two of the children survive: Dora Young, of Kansas City, whose three children are Glenn, Clyde and Dale; and George, living at home with his mother, and superintendent of the farm.

Previous to his residence in Kansas, Mr. Mathewson passed a period of eleven years in Oregon, where he was engaged in farming and gold digging, returning to Pennsylvania, where his marriage occurred. He was a man of superior education, having had excellent opportunities in his youth, taking a full course at the Athens (Pennsylvania) academy. He died in Rosedale, Kansas, a suburb of Kansas City, Missouri, February 20, 1900.

JAMES FRANK COOK—As the traveler passes through the rural districts of Montgomery county, he is impressed with the fact that the greater portion of those now tilling the soil are men of quite mature age. This is due, largely, to the movement, which has been going on for some years, toward the great cities, which have absorbed much of the fresh, young blood of the farm. However, this condition is evidently changing, for there are numbers of young men connected with the farming industry of the county, who have sounded the depths of wisdom and have learned that the glamour and glitter of city life is scarcely to be compared with the solid, substantial and invigorating life of the farm. The gentleman whose name appears above is an exception to the apparent rule, being one of the young farmers of the county, and his success, in the development of his farm, has been marked and gratifying.

Mr. Cook comes from the old "Hoosier State," a state which has contributed many of its best citizens to the upbuilding of the great State of Kansas. He was born in Green county, Indiana, in 1860, and is a son of Augustine and Nancy (Ferguson) Cook. The Cooks became residents of Indiana many generations since, our subject's father having been born and reared to manhood in that state. When James was a youth of nineteen years, the family immigrated to Kansas and purchased a farm in Louisburg township, Montgomery county, the same constituting the farm which James is now cultivating. The parents passed their active lives on this farm, and reside now in Fredonia, Kansas. Augustine Cook served in the war of the Rebellion, in the Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being in the service three years and twenty days.

James Frank Cook has passed his entire life in the cultivation of the soil and is one of the progressive young farmers in his part of the county. He is well versed in the nature of different soils and their adaptation to certain crops and he is an excellent judge of cattle on the hoof. His energetic, intelligent management of the old home farm has resulted in bringing it to a high state of cultivation and in adding handsomely to his private exchequer.

The married life of Mr. Cook began February 24, 1886, when he was united with Catherine Callahan. Mrs. Cook is a daughter of Irish par-



JOEL W. REED AND FAMILY.

ents, her father being Patrick Callahan, mentioned extendedly in this volume.

To our subject's home have come four bright children, whose names are: Francis Milford, born April 22, 1887; Frank Lovell, born March 10, 1890; Roy Homer, born April 22, 1894; and Nellie Catherine, born February 14, 1896. All of these children are members of the family home.

Mr. Cook and his family are respected members of the community in which they reside and take a lively interest in its religious and social life. He is a valued member of the Modern Woodmen and, in political matters, takes much interest and has been a source of great strength to the Reform party in its effort to engraft some of its principles upon the legislation of the state. He has never sought office, but is content in the casting of his vote, on election day, for the Populist ticket.

JOEL W. REED—Joel W. Reed, a prominent contractor and builder, of Elk City, Kansas, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, June 6, 1849. His parents were John O. and Missouri (Gregory) Reed; the former being a native of Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky. The father was a carpenter and builder, and moved to Indiana, in 1840, and was a pioneer of the locality where he lived. Many and large buildings are standing today, monuments to his skill as a workman. He had the honor of serving his country, as a soldier in two wars; first, in the Mexican war, where he served as first lieutenant until his discharge at its close, and second, in the Civil war, in which he enlisted August 2, 1862, as a private, in the Ninety-eighth Illinois regiment, Company "K," and, in a battle which occurred shortly after, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, was severely wounded. He was removed to a hospital, at New Albany, Indiana, where he died, on the 18th of October. Mr. Reed was a man of splendid qualities, a lifelong and devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was an officer for many years. His age, at death, was forty-six years, and his wife, the mother of Joel W., died at twenty-six, on the 18th of September, 1856.

By a former marriage—to Elizabeth Rouse—Mr. Reed had three children, viz: Mahala, deceased wife of Patrick Keenan; Ann Eliza, Mrs. John Smith, of Los Angeles, California; and Melissa, who died in infancy.

Our subject was one of four children born to the second marriage of his father, viz Joel W.; Jacob L., a minister of the Kentucky Conference of the M. E. church; Martha E., who married Abram Lewis, and is now deceased; and John B., who resides near the old homestead in Indiana. After the death of the mother of these children, Mr. Reed married Anna McDuffey, whose two sons were James B. and Charles S. W.

In the common schools of his native county, Joel W. Reed secured

sufficient education to equip him for a useful life, though it was difficult to hold him to his school work. To him it seemed cruel to have to study history while it was being made so rapidly on the battlefield. He yearned to be at the front and ran away twice, in his efforts to get into the army. Finally, on the 6th of March, 1865, being then fifteen years and nine months old, and, according to authentic records, the third youngest soldier to enlist in the war, he became a private of Company "K," Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was too late, however, to see any active service. Joining Sherman's army at Newburn, North Carolina, he was a witness of the surrender of Gen. Johnson; and, after participating in the Grand Review at Washington, received his discharge, at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

After the war, Mr. Reed worked on the farm until 1868, when he came out to Illinois, on a visit to a sister, who lived at Louisville. Here, during the next two years, he learned the baker's trade and, in 1871, came to Kansas. He worked at Wichita for several months and then came to Elk City. In August of 1872, he became connected with the "Katy" railroad, as cook, and followed that business, at different points, until 1874. Returning to Elk City, he farmed for some six years and then took up the business in which he is now engaged. He has long been the leading contractor and builder of the town and specimens of his handiwork are seen on every side. He has put up nearly every building of importance in the city, erected within the past two decades.

Mr. Reed has always been exceedingly active in the social life of the community. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, and is a Scottish Rite Mason. The Woodmen number him among their most valued members, and he is a Good Templar, a member of the Eastern Star, of the Carpenter's Union, and is officer of the day in the G. A. R.

The wife of Mr. Reed was, prior to her marriage, in 1878, Miss Mattie Monfort. She is a native of Indiana, the daughter of John Monfort, and was born March 1, 1862. To her have been born: Lela, deceased in infancy; Stella I., deceased at three years; Orion O., a farmer in the Indian Territory; Sheldon M., a schoolboy; and New Floyd. Mrs. Reed is quite as helpful, in social and religious circles, as her husband, being a member and treasurer of the Seventh Day Adventist church, while Mr. Reed is a member of the Friend's church.

In all the varied activities of life, Mr. Reed has been true to his best conception of right and has a good citizen's pride in supporting every measure which makes for the good of his fellowmen. Elk City has no more loyal citizen, and the esteem in which he is held is uniform.

SAMUEL H. BARR—One of the younger attorneys, who is rapidly achieving distinction at the bar of Montgomery county in the face of a

keen competition, is the above-named gentleman, whose forceful and intelligent methods have marked him as a future leader in a wider field than the local courts.

Samuel H. Barr is a practicing attorney, located at Caney, where he has established a reputation for careful and painstaking effort in his chosen field. The decade, immediately preceding the Civil war, is remembered as being one of the heaviest, in matters of immigration, ever known in this country. These immigrants came from every quarter of the globe, but owing to local conditions in Ireland, that hardy race furnished the largest quota. Among the number, were the parents of our worthy subject, Robert and Jane (Lord) Barr, the year 1858 being the date of their arrival in America. They settled in or near Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, later removing to Beardstown, then to Rock Island, Illinois. Then they turned their faces westward and located near Independence, Kansas. Here the father died, at the age of fifty-eight, the wife still surviving and residing on the old homestead. To these parents were born eight chilren, Samuel H. being the second.

Samuel H. Barr was born in Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, on the 16th of April, 1861. He received a fair education in his youth, his application being of such nature as to fit him for teaching, which vocation he took up, on coming to Kansas with his parents, in 1882. He made a reputation as one of the best of the county teachers and wielded the ferule for a period of six years. During part of this time, he busied himself with the study of law, under the guidance of Hon. S. C. Elliott, of Independence. In 1888, he was admitted to the bar, and came to Caney the same year. His success was assured from the start and his connection with the interests of the little city has been of the highest value in the intervening years.

Mr. Barr's chief business is in his law practice, but he finds time to devote to other interests, in some degree. He is looked upon as one of the staunch wheel-horses of the city, having put his shoulder to the wheel in the dark days when the future looked somewhat dubious. If it had not been for a few kindred spirits, Caney would most likely have been a mere way station, on the "road to nowhere." Mr. Barr is one of the stockholders and secretary of the Caney Gas Company, which he was instrumental in organizing, in 1900. Another successful local institution with which he is connected, is the Caney brick plant, which is fast becoming one of the leading industries of the city. In municipal affairs, he has been most helpful, serving as city attorney for a number of terms, and for five years was an active and valued member of the school board.

Mr. Barr has a natural taste for politics and has been exceedingly helpful in promoting the interests of the party of Jefferson and Jackson, in whose principles he is a thorough believer. As chairman of the County Central Committee, from 1888 to 1900, he led many successful

campaigns, and succeeded in unifying the party in the county, in a great degree. From 1900 to 1902, he was a member of the State Central Committe, where his counsel was of great value to the party. Socially, Mr. Barr affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the A. O. U. W. and the Modern Woodmen of America. The friends of this popular attorney are unanimous in predicting a more than ordinary career for him, and he holds, in a marked degree, their respect and admiration.

JOHN M. ALTAFFER—The sunny southland has contributed liberally of its native sons toward the sterling citizenship of our western commonwealths. They have been young men reared under the malign influence of an unholy social institution, whose destruction they offered their lives and sacrificed all, save honor, to prevent, and who have, in the military camp and on the field of battle, been made conversant with their power and worth and have sought out the plains of the west as offering the greater opportunity for working out their own destiny. In proportion to the great western flood, the current of this immigration has been inconsiderable, but its character, when viewed from its influence upon the social and political fabric of a new state, has rendered it an important factor in the formation of our new century civilization in the west. As pioneers in the settlement of the western prairies, they have manifested the same sincere determination in the development affairs of their municipalities as their neighbor from other climes and with different youthful environment. Their object has been to promote a civilization of the common people; to foster a spirit of personal freedom, consistent with the rights of all and the laws of their state, and to encourage a feeling of brotherly love among a people with a common cause. This presents the situation, as applicable to the normal settler from the South, and illustrates the attitude of the subject of this review, during the period of his residence in Montgomery county.

John M. Altaffer is one of the characters of Montgomery county. He settled here on the 28th of February, 1872, during the formative period in municipal and social affairs, and immediately identified himself with it all. He purchased a farm in section 17, township 33, range 16, the property of Lee Fairleigh, and resumed the occupation of his youth—farming. During his thirty-one years, his interest in agriculture, as a farmer, and as the U. S. Government's reporter on crop conditions, together with his inclination toward active participation in municipal, social and political affairs have marked his prominence as a citizen of his county. Conditions made it necessary for him to move into a pioneer's "cabin." His career has been spiced with some successes and some reverses. He has kept pace with the onward tendency of his county and his estate of three hundred and twenty acres, marks, in a degree, the extent to which his industry has been rewarded.

By nativity, John M. Altaffer is a Virginian. He was born in Rockingham county, "The Old Dominion," January 19, 1845. His father, Reuben Altaffer, was born in the same county, in 1800, spent his life at farming, and died in 1860. The latter was a son of a Pennsylvanian and a grandson of a Swiss settler of the "Keystone State." Joseph Altaffer, our subject's grandfather, moved his family down into Virginia, near the close of the eighteenth century, and spent his remaining years in Rockingham county. He married Miss Seevly and was the father of three sons and nine daughters. Those who can now be identified were: Reuben, father of the subject of this sketch; John and Joseph. Of the daughters, Margaret married a Saufley, Susan married Jacob Whitmer, Ann married Daniel Whitmer and Sallie married Benjamin Byerly. Reuben Altaffer married Salome Whitmer, a daughter of Martin Whitmer, of German descent, who settled in the "Old Dominion" from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Reuben Altaffer died, in December, 1896, at eighty-seven years of age, leaving five children, namely: Martin J., of Rockingham county, Virginia; Elizabeth A., wife of Peter W. Hartman, of the same Virginia county; Margaret F., unmarried; John M., of this notice, and Benjamin F., deceased.

On a farm, near Port Republic, Virginia, our subject came to manhood's estate. He had scarcely passed beyond the schoolboy period, when he enlisted—September, 1861—in the state militia, preliminary to the service to come later. In the spring of 1862, he was mustered into the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, under Col., afterward, Gen. Ashby. The regiment was a part of the army of Northern Virginia, and under the command of "Stonewall" Jackson. It participated in the heavy campaigning of that famous chieftain. It was stationed at Harper's Ferry, after the Union forces surrendered there, and went, next, into the valley of the Shenandoah and met Sheridan's forces at Cross Keys and at Travellion Station. During the last months of the war, it was in Wade Hampton's corps, Gen. Rosser's division, and took part in the great cavalry fight, when the final movement out of Richmond took place. Mr. Altaffer left the regiment, after the fight at High Bridge, on the retreat from Richmond, and was at his home, fifty miles away, when the final dissolution and surrender of the Confederate army took place.

After the war, Mr. Altaffer spent two years on his mother's farm, straightening matters up and restoring the old home to something like its ante-bellum condition. He spent the next two years on bridge work on the Mississippi river, the notable structure of this kind on which he was employed being the Quincy, Illinois, bridge. Returning home, in 1869, he was married, January 19, of that year, and the following three years he passed as a farmer.

Mrs. Altaffer was Lucy J. Williams, a daughter of James and Sallie (Hooke) Williams, of Scotch-Irish and English-Irish extraction. Mrs.

Altaffer's great-grandfather was an American emigrant from the British Isles. The children of James and Sallie Williams were Martha, deceased; and Mrs. Altaffer. The father died in 1857, at thirty-nine years and the mother, in 1848, at twenty-seven years. Mrs. Altaffer was born August 12, 1847, and has no children. She and her husband are members of the United Brethren church.

Mr. Altaffer came to his majority, a Democrat. He acted with that party, in Kansas, till the Fusion idea took prominence, when he joined forces with the opposition to the Republican party and became one of its active and influential factors.

During President Grant's first term, Mr. Altaffer was appointed statistician of the Agricultural Department for Montgomery county and, for thirty years, he has made monthly reports to the department, as to crop conditions, yields per acre, and other information regularly required. He also keeps a weather record for the government and, during the summer season, makes weekly reports of his observations to the state bureau at Topeka.

ALFRED J. UITTS—Alfred J. Uitts came, with his parents, to Montgomery county, in 1874. He was born April 1, 1858, in Johnson county, Indiana, and at the age of eight years, the parents moved to Boone county, Indiana, and from there, came to Kansas. They located on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, three miles west of Independence, for which the father paid $4,000. After his death, Alfred purchased the shares of the other heirs to the property, and is now the sole owner of the old home. In addition to this, he is owner of eighty acres in Sycamore township, and rents, from an aunt, one hundred and thirty-five acres, where he lives; besides, he owns eighty acres in Independence township.

Johnson R. Uitts, the father, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, January 25, 1826. His whole life was spent on the farm, and he had no other interests, outside of the occupation of farming. He lived in Kentucky until he was twenty-five years of age, then removed to Indiana, where he remained twenty years, afterward coming to Montgomery county. His death occurred in Howell county, Missouri.

Johnson R. Uitts, by first marriage had two children: Frank, of Parsons, Kansas, and Naomi White, of Montgomery county. His second wife was Margaret Brennermer, a native of Ohio, and to her were born two children: Jasper and Alfred J., our subject.

Alfred J. Uitts was educated in the public schools of Indiana and Kansas, which he attended until he was twenty years of age. Having been educated in the public schools, his interest in them has been constant and helpful in his home community. He has been, for many years, a member

of the school board, and in a social way, holds membership in the A. H. T. A.

November 5, 1879, Mr. Uitts was united in marriage with Laura A. Utterback, a native of Johnson county, Indiana. She came to Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1869, with her parents, Iverson and Elizabeth (Parkhurst) Utterback, native Indiana people.

Mr. and Mrs. Uitts have only one child: Iverson, who married Corda Van Ausdal, a native Kansas girl.

JOSEPH H. REID—One of the younger members of the agricultural class, but whose parents were early settlers in the county, is Joseph H. Reid, who resides on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, one mile from Elk City. James W. Reid, his father, was a native of Tazewell county, Illinois, where he was born, in the year 1845, the son of James H. Reid, a native of Virginia, who located in Tazewell county, Illinois, in the early part of the nineteenth century.

In 1847, he, with his family of five children, removed to McCracken county, Kentucky, where he continued to reside until his removal to Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1868, where he died. He was the parent of ten children, as follows: Milton E., Mary, Newton, James, Sarah -these having been born in Illinois; and Napoleon, Scott, John, Daughtery F., and Almerinda. Of this family, James married Sarah Mikel, the date of their marriage being, December 21, 1870. The event took place in Independence township, of this county, and to their marriage were born three children, the first an unnamed infant, deceased; Joseph H., who constitutes the subject of this review; and the third child, who also died unnamed.

The mother of these children was born in Adair county, Missouri, in the year 1849, and was a daughter of Edward and Lucy (Newton) Mikel. Her father was a leading farmer of that county and, in 1869, came to Montgomery county, Kansas, and settled on a claim in Independence township. He preempted one hundred and sixty acres of land, six miles southwest of the county seat, where they have continued to reside, and where they reared a family of twelve children, six of whom are now living, viz: Hugh, who resides in Schuyler, Missouri; Sarah, the mother of our subject; Martha J., married James Edwards, and resides in the Indian Territory; Adaline, who married Enos Berger, of Oklahoma; Emma, wife of Edward Staley, of Independence township; and Alfred, of the Indian Territory.

Joseph H. Reid is the only living child of his parents, and was born in Independence township, in 1873. He has passed his entire existence within the bounds of the county, receiving a good district school education. He has always been connected with the farming industry and, in

1896, he purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres, lying in Louisburg township, ten miles from the county seat. He is a young man of integrity and perseverance and the success which has attended him in these, his early years, augurs well for an encouraging future.

CHARLES H. KERR—A representative of a pioneer family and one of the successful young business men of Independence, is Charles H. Kerr. He was born in this city October 29, 1873, and is a son of the late well-known John Kerr, one of the pioneer mechanics of the county seat. The latter came here, in 1870, and erected a frame building in the hollow that originally crossed the townsite and used it, for a time, as a carriage and wagon shop. The building stood till the fire of 1884, when it was consumed and the brick storeroom, three doors north from the First National Bank, rose on its site.

John Kerr came to Montgomery county, Kansas, from Canada. He was born in the Province of Quebec, in 1836, and was of Scotch parents. He married Lydia Slusser, a lady of German blood, but of Ohio birth. His wife was a native of Williams county, Ohio, and was married in that county, , January 1, 1867. She resides in Independence, Kansas, at the age of sixty-three years, while her husband passed away in 1902. Their only child is the subject of this brief review.

The public schools of Independence gave Charles H. Kerr his education. He completed the high school course, at the age of seventeen, and then took a commercial course in Spaulding's Business College, in Kansas City. Engaging in business, he employed with the drug firm of O. J. Moon, of Independence, at ten dollars per month, as a druggist's apprentice. After ten months, he went to John St. Clair and still later, into the service of F. F. Yoe, of Independence. Leaving this last firm, he went to Ft. Scott, Kansas, and took a position with Hunter, the druggist, for a time. On deciding to change employers again, he went to Cedarvale, Kansas, where he was with R. H. Rowland till, moved by a desire to engage in business for himself, he opened a drug store in Elk City, in 1898, which business he lost, by fire, January 12, 1902. While in Elk City, he promoted and placed on its feet, a gas and oil company, which did some successful development and is now one of the substantial and permanent concerns of that locality. Returning to Independence, in the spring of 1902, he purchased, on June 1, the entire stock of the late O. J. Moon, his old employer, and his is one of the leading drug houses of the city. He has put in the finest drug stock in Southern Kansas, in the building located on the site once occupied by his father's carriage shop. This store is one of the sights of the city.

Mr. Kerr was married in Oak Valley, Kansas, October 29, 1900, his

wife being Carrie Snyder, a daughter of J. K. Snyder, formerly of the State of Pennsylvania. A son, John Kerr, is the issue of this marriage.

In Masonry, Mr. Kerr has taken all the degrees. He holds a membership in the Independence Blue Lodge and Chapter, in Abdalah Temple, at Leavenworth, and in the Wichita Consistory, thirty-two degrees. He is a Modern Woodman, a Workman, a K. of P. and an Elk.

ARTHUR W. EVANS, M. D.—The profession of medicine in Montgomery county has been given a forward impetus and the medical staff strengthened and honored by the presence and active work of Dr. Arthur W. Evans, of Independence, whose worth inspires this personal review. For nine years, as a citizen and physician, has the doctor been identified with this county, and his skill in therapeutics, diagnostics and surgery, has won him a success which establishes him in the forefront of medical jurisprudence.

Dr. Evans represents the school of homeopathy and is a product of the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. His ability to thoroughly harmonize theory and practice and the personal traits, which contribute materially to his success, are peculiarly his own, and are in happy concord in his professional work. By education and training a Kansan, by inclination, purely western, but by nativity eastern, he was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 26, 1863. His father, Arthur Evans, is a native of Buckinghamshire, England. The latter was born in 1837, was a son of Noah Evans, who founded this branch of the family, in the United States, in 1849, and who, with his wife, lies buried in Spring Grove, near Cincinnati, Ohio. Noah Evans was a merchant in Hamilton county, Ohio, where our subject's father grew up and learned merchandising with a friend. The latter was identified with Cincinnati, until 1872, when he came out to Kansas and established himself, in Lawrence, till 1875, when he removed to Eureka, where he is engaged in the hardware business. He was married in 18—, his wife being Mary Leishun, of Wales, born in 1837. The three children of this union are: William A., of Eureka, Kansas; Dr. Arthur W., of this notice; and Lucy, wife of Dr. Higgins, of Emporia, Kansas.

The public schools of Eureka gave Dr. Evans his early training and he graduated at the academy there, at the age of nineteen. He took up the study of medicine, under Dr. W. H. Jenny, of Kansas City, and with Dr. Higgins, of Emporia. He spent four years in the celebrated Chicago medical college, previously referred to, and graduated from it, in 1892. He took a post-graduate course, in the Chicago Polyclinic and located in Kansas City, Missouri, for the practice of his profession. In 1894, he established himself in Independence, Kansas, where his office has come to be thronged, daily, with the afflicted and the infirm, eager to be treated by his restoring hand.

May 14, 1897, Dr. Evans married, in Independence, Mrs. Carrie Wallace, a daughter of Benjamin and Melitta Armstrong, and a granddaughter of Col. N. B. Bristol, whose sketch appears, elsewhere, in this work. Mrs. Evans was born in Illinois, but has resided, since girlhood, in Montgomery county, Kansas. Dr. Evans is a Modern Woodman, a Knight of Pythias, an Elk, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Council and Shrine, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His professional popularity scarce exceeds his social achievements and his sympathetic nature goes out in professional services to the poor, as well as the rich. His liberality is extended toward worthy objects, in proportion to their importance, and his public spirit is of the substantial and ever-present kind.

SAMUEL M. PORTER—Montgomery county has reason to be proud of the high character of her bar. The past is secure, in the high standing attained by many of its members, while the many brilliant young men now practicing before her courts, bid fair to maintain the standard. The gentleman, whose name is presented above, has earned the distinction of occupying a leading position among the legal fraternity, not only of his own county, but in many of the surrounding counties, as well. He is especially strong in the field of title law, and has given deep study to questions pertaining to the legal status of the Indian, before our courts. He has met and vanquished many of the best legal minds of the country, on these questions, and has established a reputation, for legal acumen, not surpassed by any of his cotemporaries.

Samuel M. Porter comes of a family, whose members have been honorably and prominently identified with the annals of our country, since the days of the great struggle for independence, and in which Moses J. Porter, grandfather of our subject, took a very prominent part, having been on the staff of General Washington, during that sanguinary conflict. The latter was the son of English parents, who had emigrated to the hills of Vermont, many years before the war. They there developed that independence of spirit, which characterized all the people of that section, and many of whom fought valiantly in the ranks, when the issue was joined with the mother country.

Moses J. Porter was born in Vermont and reared amid the hardships of pioneer life. He was one of the first to take up arms and soon so distinguished himself as to attract the attention of his superiors. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles, and ,for six years was privileged to endure the hardships, which were so uncomplainingly participated in by the great head of the army and his personal staff, and was present at the last great battle, where the world was "turned upside down" by the masterly tactics of him who was "first in war, first in



S M. PORTER.

peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." After the war, he settled in Ontario county, New York state, and to him was born a son, Moses G., the date of whose birth was December 7, 1819, and who became, in turn, the father of our subject.

At the age of twenty-three, Moses G. Porter settled in Oakland county, Michigan, where he, later, married Maria Morse, a native of Cortland county, New York, born January 20, 1818. These parents reared a family of four children, and continued to reside in the locality of Walled Lake, Michigan, until their death. The father was a man of intelligence and thrift, and, during his lifetime, participated actively in the social, religious and political life of the community. He served his township as trustee, and was, for many years, Justice of the Peace. He died at the age of sixty-five, in 1884, the wife surviving him thirteen years.

Samuel M. Porter was born on a farm, near the village of Walled Lake, Michigan, on the 14th of December, 1849, and is the second of four children now living, John A., Edward W., and Sarah (now Mrs. Homer Chapman, of Walled Lake), being the other three. His prescholastic training was secured in the rather primitive country schools of that section of the state. He was reared to the independent life of the farm, and, in learning to run his furrows straight, was taught the value of right living. He early became imbued with the idea of the dignity of labor, and, through the intervening years, has always honored the "man behind the plow."

Feeling the need of a better education, he matriculated at that famous old school, Hillsdale College, from whose sacred precincts have come some of the brightest minds of the great west, and, for a number of terms, alternately attended its sessions, and taught winters in the country schools of his section of the state. Through the influence of an old-time friend of the family, General Daniel W. Perkins, of Saginaw, he was induced to begin the study of law, and, in his office, began the career which is progressing so favorably. After reading, in this office, for a period, he became a student at the Michigan University Law School, located at Ann Arbor, and from which he graduated, in the class of 1874. East Saginaw, Michigan, was selected as a place to begin the practice, and, for the seven years succeeding, he practiced before the courts of that state, being admitted to the Supreme Court, in 1876. So assiduously did the young lawyer apply himself to the duties of his profession, that his health failed, and, on the advice of his physician for a change of climate, he came to Kansas, in September, 1881, and, settling on a farm near Caney for a time, abandoned his profession. This change of occupation and climate proved so beneficial that a few years only was necessary to put him in his old form, and he then resumed the practice.

This, in brief, is the story of the life of one of Caney's best citizens.

Mr. Porter's connection with the people of Caney has been most helpful. He has always taken a keen interest in the progress of the city, and has been instrumental in bringing much capital to the section in which it is located. To him, probably, more than any other, may be attributed the building of the K., O. C. & S. W. Ry. In the interest of this enterprise he, in 1894, went to England and other foreign countries. Not meeting with immediate success there, he returned to New York, and, before coming home, had arranged for the necessary capital to begin the work. It was, also, owing to his indefatigable efforts, that the Santa Fe Ry. Co. became interested in its purchase, and it has thus become a feeder to one of the greatest systems of railway in the country.

Mr. Porter has shown his faith in the city by building one of the handsomest residence properties in this section of the state, a piece of home architecture that would attract attention in any city. Politics has no special charm for this busy man, and he contents himself in casting his ballot for good government, party being of but slight consideration, although he generally votes with the Republicans. He is financially interested in several of the local enterprises. A stockholder in the Home National Bank, and for which he acts as legal adviser, president of the Gas Company, and stockholder in the Caney Brick Company, besides owning two farms near the city.

Several of the best fraternities enroll the name of Mr. Porter, notably the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, Masons and the Knights Templar, in all of which he is a popular and helpful member.

In December of 1874, Mr. Porter was joined in marriage with Miss Susan Hoyt, in Michigan; an estimable lady, who died five years later, leaving two little daughters: May now a teacher in the schools of Walled Lake, and Grace, a teacher in the schools of Caney. In December of 1883, Mr. Porter contracted marriage the second time, the lady who now presides over his home, having been Miss Elthea Smith, a native of Minnesota. The marriage has been blessed with four children: George F., Margaret, Lutie and Paul.

Life is what we make it; the balances turn up or down, in the degree in which we are kind and helpful and generous and brave. All of these attributes of character are found in the make-up of the gentleman whose brief sketch we here present, in the confidence that no man can say nay to what has here been written.

FELIX J. FRITCH—The worthy citizen and prominent lawyer, mentioned in the introduction to this review, is numbered among the early Kansans where, from the age of thirteen years, his life has been spent and the modest achievements of his career been wrought. With

the genius of his mental faculties unawakened till the dawn of manhood and then embarrassed by the obstructions and adversities of inopulent surroundings, still, by his own boot-straps, as it were, he raised himself out of the mire of illiteracy to become an untrammeled and literate man. Broadening with the experience of years and ripening with the approach of maturer life, he presents an example of the self-made man, worthy the attention of the student of this local work.

Referring to his nativity and geneology, Joseph Fritch, our subject, was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 26, 1855. His father, Joseph A. Fritch, was a contractor and builder in early life and was born in the Province of Alsace, then France, twelve miles from the city of Strasburg, in the year 1808. Joseph Fritch, the grandfather of Felix J., of this notice, was a wine maker and cask manufacturer of wealth, whose fortune was largely dissipated by a Napoleonic decree, causing the issuing of scrip and pledging the property of the Catholic church for its final redemption. In 1825, the grandfather came to the United States, settled, for a time in Pennsylvania, and then moved to Ohio, where he died, at the age of ninety-six. By his two marriages, he reared a large family of children. His son, Joseph, had the advantages of a superior intellectual training and, having a bent for the study of the languages, mastered seven of them and became able to speak any of them fluently. He learned the cooper trade but took up carpenter work and finally expanded his efforts into the contractor's field. In 1868, he came to Kansas and located, with his family, in Leavenworth. In 1870, he settled upon a new farm in Wilson county, near Fredonia, where his children grew up, and finally departed from the parental roof. He married Barbara Vinson, a daughter of George Vinson, an Englishman. Barbara Fritch was born, in Tennessee, in 1818, and died in 1899. She outlived her husband seven years and was the mother of: Sarah, now a sister in the Convent in Columbus, Ohio; George W., of Fredonia, Kansas; Frank, deceased; Mary, a nun in the Dominican Convent at Columbus, Ohio, and manager of St. Mary's Academy at Shepard, Ohio; Flora, deceased; Mrs. Clara Tipton, of Guthrie, Oklahoma; Felix J., our subject; and Kate E., wife of C. B. McGinley, of Oklahoma City.

At twelve years of age, F. J. Fritch quit school, for the time being, and entered his father's shop, in the manufacture of school furniture. He was fond of mechanics, and, for many years after the removal of the family to Wilson county, Kansas, he aided his father in the erection of buildings here and there over the county. During this time, he spent three years as a laborer on railroad work, cutting the first stick of timber out toward the head of Choctow Creek, east of Sherman, Texas, while the construction of the railroad was going on.

After his return home, and at the age of twenty-three years, he was persuaded, by a sister, to take writing lessons, with the result that in a

short time, he wrote a fair hand and, in consequence of which, he was chosen editor of the paper of the neighborhood literary society. The very night he was elected its editor, he had gone to the society meeting to help "break it up," a proceeding which his disposition, at that time, cherished as a "bit of fun." The distinction thus unwittingly thrust upon him, touched his pride and aroused his sense of justice and gave him his first effective shove toward a worthy and useful life. He made a marked success of the society paper, with the aid of his refined sisters, and became one of the popular young men of the locality. He soon afterward attended, as a pupil, in the same school house, and was induced to attend the county institute the following summer. He applied himself so diligently toward the attainment of his, now, ultimate object, that he earned the third highest grade at the county examination. He began teaching country school as soon as he was legally qualified and was engaged in the work, with little loss of time, till 1890. He was principal of the schools at Blaine, Kansas, for three years, and finished his school work, as principal of schools, at Chautauqua Springs, in 1889. He spent two years reading law with T. J. Hudson, in Fredonia—from twenty-seven to twenty-nine years of age—and when his last term of school closed, he went seriously into the law business. He was admitted to the bar in Sedan, Kas., and did his first practice in the justice court in Chautauqua Springs. In 1890, he came to Independence, fifteen hundred dollars overdrawn, and purchased an interest in the law business of Thos. W. Stanford, and the partners practiced together one year. Then he opened an office, alone, and was so situated till the spring of 1903, when he formed a partnership with John W. Bertenshaw, a young and promising attorney of Independence, and the firm of Fritch & Bertenshaw is one of the popular new firms of the city.

For three years, Mr. Fritch was Deputy Clerk of the Kansas Supreme Court, under John Martin, of Topeka. He had studied shorthand after beginning the practice of law and, in seven months, became able to report cases and take testimony in the district court. In 1897, he was assistant secretary of the Kansas State Senate, by appointment of the Leedy administration. He has filled a vacancy, by appointment, as city attorney of Independence and was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of county attorney.

In May, 1885, Mr Fritch married, in Blaine, Kansas, his wife being Cora M., daughter of Judge H. W. Hazen, of that place. The issue of this union is two sons, Joseph Leo and Frank J. and two daughters, both now dead.

JOSEPH H. GRAVES—The father of Joseph H. Graves, Henderson Graves, was a native of Virginia. He was born in 1808 and moved,

with his parents, to Ohio, when only four years old. After his marriage, to Rebecca Ann Perkins, he removed to Missouri, about the year 1857, where he died, in 1868. His wife lived until June, 1895, when she died, at the age of eighty-two years. There were seven children, six of whom are now living.

Joseph H. Graves, the subject of this sketch, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, on the 14th of July, 1844. He was twelve years old when his father moved to Missouri. His opportunities for an education were few, for, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted as a private, in Company "I," Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and served twelve months and reenlisted in the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, Company "M," and served throughout the war. He was in many hard battles; the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and was sixty-five days in the saddle, skirmishing and fighting, and was neither wounded nor captured. After the war, he returned home, where he was married, December 20, 1866, to Mary J. Conkel, a native of Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Kline) Conkel, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father died in Indiana, at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife still survives him and lives in Independence, Kansas.

For seven years, immediately following the marriage of Mr. Graves, he worked as a day laborer. This sort of "hand to mouth" existence was not pleasing, however, to either him or his wife, and they resolved to end it by taking advantage of some of the cheap land in the southwestern part of Kansas. They, therefore, settled, in 1873, in Sumner county, where they bought a claim. A year in this part of the country was sufficient to give them a case of home-sickness, and they made their way back to Missouri. In 1884, they again resolved to try what Kansas could do to better their condition, and this time settled on a farm near Independence. They soon found that they had struck the right country and, in a short time, traded for the present farm, located two and one-half miles southeast of Caney. Here they have one of the prettiest situations in the county, their farm lying on high rolling prairie, which gives them a commanding view of the valley below, where the enterprising little city of Caney lies in full view. The south line of the farm is but sixty-five rods from the state line. The appointments are of the best, a large and handsome residence, an immense barn and other outbuildings necessary to the conduct of a first-class farm. The family of seven children are as follows: Charles W., a business man of Caney; Harry H., also in business in Caney; Elizabeth Ann, Flety May, Ida Alice, Daisy Melissa and Maggie Maud.

Mr. Graves' first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln and he still supports the party which espouses that cause.

JOHN G. ERDMAN—One of the German-American farmers of Montgomery county, whose residence herein has lent an influence for good in the general rural development of recent years, is the gentleman whose name introduces this personal notice. His advent to the county dates from February, 1885, when he established his family on a part of section 3, township 33, range 15, when he converted a good mechanic into an equally good and successful farmer. He is a settler from Adams county, Illinois, where, at Quincy, he grew up from childhood, learned his trade and embarked successfully and honorably in the affairs of life.

Mr. Erdman was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, near the town of Muhlhausen, March 4, 1844. His father was John M. Erdman, of the town of Muhlhausen, and his mother was Anna E. Bang. In 1851, the parents sailed from Bremen, bound, on a sailing vessel, for New Orleans, Louisiana. They continued their journey from New Orleans up the Mississippi river and ended their trip at Quincy, where the parents passed their remaining years and died, the father in 1866 and the mother, January 12, 1871, at the age of sixty-five years. The father was a carpenter and his early efforts in the United States were given in the upbuilding of the city of Quincy, then a mere village on the bank of "The Father of Waters." Two of the three children of this venerable couple lived to reach maturity, viz: John G. and his brother, John Martin, who died in Los Angeles, California, in 1896.

John G. Erdman learned his trade in his vigorous youth, becoming proficient in both wood work and blacksmithing. With the exception of three years, when he was sojourning, temporarily, in Marysville, California, he was a resident of Quincy, Ill., till his advent to Kansas. In 1864, he crossed the plain, driving a team, and made the trip to California, being located at Marysville, near Sacramento, where he remained three years, and where he followed his trade. He returned east, by water, and disembarked at Charleston, South Carolina, where he took rail for his home in Quincy. Resuming his trade, he engaged with W. T. and E. A. Rogers, of Quincy, with whom he continued eleven years. Being a short while in the steam and gas fitting business, on his own account, he discontinued it and employed with the well-known haypress manufacturer, George Ertal, where he remained four years. Following this, he was employed, as a blacksmith, for three years, in a wheel factory and the savings he accumulated in these eighteen years constituted the capital with which he came out to Montgomery county, in 1884, and purchased the farm which he has developed into an attractive homestead. He found here, a small field of twenty acres plowed, the place barren of buildings, and little else was there, in sight, to indicate that it had been touched by the civilizing hand of man. A commodious farm residence now domiciles the family and ample barns and sheds give shelter to the stock of the farm. The mention of these, constitutes only a suggestion of what

has been done by the industrious household, under the supervision of its paternal head. Mr. Erdman owns one hundred and sixty acres of the section in which he lives and makes it all produce abundantly and prosper.

April 8, 1869, Mr. Erdman married, in Quincy, Mary Bruening, a lady of Mecklenburg birth. Her father, John Bruening, came over from Germany to Illinois, in an early day, and followed cabinet-making in Quincy, where he died, in June, 1900, at eighty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Erdman's children are: John F., Henry W., Ida, wife of Henry Meyer, of Elk City, Kansas; Sophia and Mary. Mr. Erdman votes the Republican ticket and worships with the German Lutheran congregation, in Independence.

WILLIAM W. McKINNEY—In Louisburg township, of this county, on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, there has lived, since 1886, a gentleman who has the distinction of being a veteran of the Mexican war. He served in that struggle, under General Winfield Scott, from the Gulf coast to the Mexican capital. This veteran is W. W. McKinney, the subject of this review, now seventy-eight years of age, and he looks back upon a long life of stirring activity with the consciousness of having performed each requirement of manhood as it was presented to him.

Mr. McKinney was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, in the year 1825. His parents were Flemon and Ann Delilah (Gregg) McKinney. He is a grandson of William McKinney, who emigrated from his native State of Virginia to Kentucky, at a very early period, in the settlement of the "Blue Grass State." The family are of Scotch descent, the great grandparents of our subject having come to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Mr. McKinney's parents passed their entire lives in the "Blue Grass State." His mother died in Pulaski county, while he was yet a child, and his father located in Louisville, after the Civil war. They reared the following children, viz: Elizabeth, William W., Pauline B., John G., Hiram K. and Lucinda; all deceased but Hiram K and William W. By a second marriage, Flemon McKinney had the following children: James F., Charles H., Nancy, Pauline and Eliza Ann; and by a third marriage, were two children: Margaret and Emma.

William McKinney received his education in Pulaski county, Kentucky, and continued to reside upon the old homestead until 1886. He enlisted in the Mexican war, in 1847, as a volunteer in Company "C," Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, for which service he now receives a pension of $8.00 per month. He married, in 1848, Lora Ann, a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Lawson) Reid, of Pulaski county, Kentucky, and to whom were born children, as follows: Mary Elizabeth

and Cyrenus J., deceased; Nancy Ellen, wife of Joseph M. Hubble, a farmer of Pulaski county, whose four children are: Lena, Edgar, Annie and William; James, who first married Sophrona Vaught, who died, December 3, 1893, leaving four children: Elmer J., Pearl, Rose and May; his second wife was Annie Goodwin, daughter of Alfred Goodwin, a farmer of Montgomery county, whose two children are: Fannie and Mary; John Talbott McKinney, married Mary Belle Bryant, a daughter of Henry Bryant, a farmer of Kentucky; her children are: Oscar, William B., Alba and Lela; Sarah L., is the wife of B. J. Vaught, a farmer of Pulaski county; her children are: Victor G., Fanny A., Allie, Neatie, Fauna, Beatie and Mocella; William F.'s first wife was Myrtle Skinner, daughter of Dr. M. W. Skinner of Kansas, and after her death—which occurred May 1, 1896 -he was joined in marriage with Lilly Vaught, daughter of Fountain F. and Margeret (Dungan) Vaught, farmers of Pulaski county, Kentucky. The Vaught family consists of eleven children, five of whom are now living, as follows: Boen, Pulaski county; Elisha, Parke county, Indiana; Ansel, Estell and Mrs. McKinney.

William F. McKinney was born, in 1862, in Pulaski county, and received his education in the common schools of that county and at the University of Lebanon, Ohio. He was, for a period of ten years, station agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, at different points, but has for several years, been managing his father's farm, in Louisburg township.

The social position of the McKinney family is a commanding one in the county. The correct and upright lives which have been lived by our subject and his children, has established for them a most enviable reputation. Their character and citizenship is of the best and they are held in high regard. Politically, they support the party of Lincoln and Garfield, and are devoted members of the Christian church.

THOMAS J. STRAUB -Probably the youngest Register of Deeds of Montgomery county is Thomas J. Straub, of this review. He is a native of the county and is a son of pioneer parents, Francis J. and Elizabeth (Wilkinson) Straub, the former of whom took up a tract of the public domain, in Liberty township, in the year 1869. He was a settler from Missouri but was born in the State of Wisconsin, January 24, 1847. His parents were of German birth and his father, Henry J. Straub, brought his family to Wisconsin in an early day, resided there till some time in the 50's and then moved down into Missouri, where his younger children grew up.

Frances J. Straub came to manhood's estate on the farm and acquired a limited education in the country schools. He espoused the side of the union, during the Rebellion, and enlisted, in 1862, in the Twelfth

Missouri Cavalry. He served two and one-half years in the South and when discharged from the service, returned home and reengaged in civil pursuits there till 1869, when he anticipated Horace Greely's advice and came west. The "claim" he took in Montgomery county, he improved and resided on until 1902, when, having lost his companion and having brought his children to years of maturity, he accompanied his son to Independence, where he now resides. September 20, 1871, he was united in marriage with a daughter of Thomas Wilkinson, a gentleman of Irish birth, whose early American home was maintained in the Dominion of Canada. There his daughter, Elizabeth, was born, in 1846. She accompanied her father to Kansas and settled in Montgomery county, in 1869, and died in Liberty township, on the 12th of September, 1902, after a married life of nearly thirty-one years. The children of this union were: Etta, who died at twenty-one years; Ivan E., of Baker City, Oregon; Thomas J. and Kate E., twins, the latter of whom died December 24, 1898; and Ulysses G., who died June 2, 1901.

Thomas J. Straub was born November 29, 1878. He followed the ways of the farm youth, till the spring of 1898, when he enlisted in Captain Elliott's company of Twentieth Kansans, for service in the Spanish-American war. The regiment rendezvoused at San Francisco, California, till October, 1898, when it was embarked aboard the transport Indiana, for Manila, to assist in the reduction of the Spanish stronghold in the Pacific. December 1, the transport anchored in Manila Bay and the Twentieth Kansas, on being disembarked, was given a position on the outpost of Manila. It remained on this species of guard duty till the Filipino outbreak, on the 4th of February, 1899, when it took a prominent part in all the fighting, from Caloocan to San Fernando, the following June. On the 23d of February, our subject was on picket duty within the city of Manila, when it was expected that the Filipinos of the place would undertake to massacre all the English-speaking and Spanish residents, and when the city was thrown into a turmoil of excitement by the recent discovery of such a plot. But, few lives were sacrificed, other than Filipinos, during the night, and morning relieved the tension and assured the safety of the city. Mr. Straub participated in the battles of Tuhulihan river, Calumpit and Malolos, in addition to those previously mentioned, returned to the United States on board the transport Tartar, by way of Hong Kong and Yokahoma, and reached San Francisco October 15, 1899, and on the 2d of November following, ended a flying trip across the continent, with the regiment, to take part in the reception tendered the famous Twentieth by the citizens of Kansas at Topeka on that day.

Mr. Straub finished his education, on his return home, in the commercial college at Sedalia, Missouri, and, following the completion of his course was, for five months, Deputy Clerk of the District Court in Montgomery county. In January, 1902, he severed his connection with the

office and returned to Liberty township, from which he soon afterward announced his candidacy for the office of Register of Deeds. He was nominated, against two competitors, and was elected, in November, by a majority of three hundred and seventy-five votes. He was installed into office January 12, 1903, to succeed T. F. Burke. He is a Republican and cast his maiden Presidential vote for the lamented William McKinley.

HENRY BRADLEY, M. D.—A pleasant drive, one-half mile east of the little city of Caney, in Montgomery county, brings one to the splendid stock farm of Dr. Henry Bradley, a gentleman whose strong personality has affected, in a marked degree, the development of the section in which he lives and whose pleasing address and kindly manner has made him the center of a host of friends.

Dr. Bradley comes of "Buckeye" stock, having been born in Indiana on the 22d of March, 1845. His father, Michael Bradley, was a native of Ohio and, on arriving at manhood's estate, was joined in marriage to Leah Glick, also a "Buckeye." They moved to Indiana, about 1840, and settled in Miami county, in the virgin forest, and, in true pioneer fashion, carved out a home, and where they continued to reside until the death of the father, at the age of sixty-five years. The wife survives him, at the age of eighty-six years. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom Henry is the fourth.

Dr. Henry Bradley drew inspiration from the fields of the "Hoosier State," attending to the duties of farm life and acquiring such education as was possible, in the district school of that time, with its slab benches and puncheon floors and teachers who spared not the rod, in the making of the future scholar and statesman. He was, later, favored with a three years' caurse at a Presbyterian academy, at Wabash, Indiana, and then commenced the study of his profession. He finished his studies at a medical college in Marion, graduating in February of 1882. With his "sheepskin" under his arm, he immediately came west, locating at Tyro, in Montgomery county. Here he built up a splendid practice, but, yielding to the excitement of the time, in the opening of the Oklahoma country, he went down, secured a claim, and stayed until he had proved up on it, in the meantime doing some practice at his profession. Kansas, however, had sunk her seeds of contentment so deep into his nature that he resolved to sell out and return, and Montgomery again claimed him as a citizen. He, however, had become weaned from the profession to which he had devoted thirty years of his life, and, in conjunction with his son, purchased a farm and began the business in which they are now engaged. Here they make a point of handling nothing but the best stock, and do a large business in horses and mules.

Dr. Bradley's family consists of wife and one son, Nathaniel, who



J. E. HARDIN.

was born in Miami county, Indiana, January 6, 1865, and was joined in marriage with Eunice Cornthwaite, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Thomas and Rhoda Cornthwaite. They have two children, Harold and Opal. The doctor's wife, whom he married, in Indiana, March 27, 1864, was Miss Eliza Ward. She was born December 19, 1844, in Ohio, the daughter of Robert and Jane (Adams) Ward, he of Ohio, and she a native of Ireland. Mrs. Bradley is one of twelve children, five of whom are now living: Alexander, Thomas, John, Elwood and Eliza. It is worthy of note and of all praise, that of the family, during the dark days of the rebellion, six members marched forth to do battle for their country. The father, together with Alexander, John, Thomas, Elwood and Harry, early joined the army and served till the close, save Harry, who was mortally wounded, during the siege of Vicksburg, and died, seven days later.

JOSEPH E. HARDEN—With a character unique in its personality, probably no other name presented in this volume will attract a greater degree of attention than that of Joseph E. Harden, farmer, postmaster at Larimer and station agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad. He has "been here always;" at least, so it seems to many of his friends and neighbors, who have known him so long that the mind of man "runneth not to the contrary."

Mr. Hardin filed on a claim of eighty acres, on section 2-32-15, on the 19th of March, 1870, which has constituted his home since that date. He was born near Baltimore, Maryland, May 19, 1828, and lived there and in the city until September of 1853, when he entered the employ of the B. & O. railroad, as a freight conductor. He served with efficiency in this position until he had the misfortune to get his hand mashed, when he worked as a stationary engineer at one of the company's pumping stations. In 1867, he came west, to DesMoines, Iowa, where he worked in the Rock Island's freight house, for a short period, thence to Atlantic, Iowa. He remained at this point until the date of his coming to Kansas, the trip being made overland in the typical "prairie schooner" of the day.

After putting up his box house, Mr. Harden had but a bare fifty-cent piece in his pocket to begin life in the new country, but he went to work with the "whin and whil" of the true Marylander and, in two years' time, had paid for his place and had a splendid start in improvements. It is interesting to note, that in his primitive box house, there met the first quarterly meeting of the Methodist church in these parts, those present being Elder C. E. Lewis, William Laird, Solomon Duncan, William Couch, John W. Keller, A. Harris, Mrs. Mendinghall and Mr. and Mrs. Harden. This first shelter gave place to a strong stone house, at the be

ginning of the third year, which served until the railroad was built, when the present home was erected.

The following points concerning the family of Mr. Harden are of interest: Ignatius Harden, grandfather of our subject, left Carlton, England, and worked his way over to America on the same vessel in which was Charles Carroll, the owner of "Carroll Manor," in Harford county, Maryland. He accompanied Mr. Carroll to his Manor and lived out his life in that vicinity. He reared four children: Ignatius, Nicholas, Joseph and Sarah. Nicholas, of this family, married Clarissa Gore, a native of Germany, to whom were born fourteen children, as follows: Adazilla, Allen, Teresa Ward, Billazippa Allen, Cornelia Bartholow, Francis A., William H., Samuel G., Elizabeth Nicholas, Sarah A. Steward, Nicholas Louis F., Clarissa A. Gardner, John W. and Joseph E. The father of this family was born in Carroll Manor, in 1784. When he grew to manhood, he became a man of much prominence. He served, as first lieutenant, in the war of 1812. He was of well-developed physique, standing six feet two and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. He took great interest in the manly art of boxing and became the champion of America, besting John J. Selby of England, then considered the master of that country. Selby came over to America for the express purpose of meeting Mr. Harden and the mill took place in Freedom, Carroll county, Maryland, in 1809. Nicholas won the fight in the sixth round, his opponent failing to give him so much as a scratch.

Joseph E. Harden was joined in marriage in 1854, to Emeline, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Leech, of Virginia. After the death of his first wife, without issue, Joseph, in 1868, married the lady who now so efficiently presides over his home. Mrs. Harden is a native of West Virginia, and is the daughter of John and Barbara Welch, her christian name being Mary A. To her have been born: Joseph W. and Mary Alice, deceased; Dora Ross, of Sedan, Kansas, whose daughter's name is Mary L.; Clarissa A. Lobaugh, who, after the death of her husband, came to live with her parents, with her two children, Mabel and Joseph W.; Walter H., who served his country gallantly in the Philippines for three years without the loss of a day by sickness. He received a bullet wound in the foot while on guard duty at Manila and now resudes under the home roof.

Joseph E. Harden has had a long and honorable career. In early life, he was a captain of militia, in Virginia, under the administration of Gov. Wise, and his company was called out to quell the John Brown raid. In Montgomery county, he has served two terms as justice of the peace and has been postmaster since 1891. For the past ten years, he has served the Missouri Pacific company at Larimer, as station agent, and is proud of the fact that his hand signed the bill of lading for the first car

of oil sent from this section, to the refinery at Neodesha, the date being February 12, 1893.

Any word of commendation on the character of Joseph E. Harden will seem entirely superfluous here, as nearly every reader of this volume will have personal knowledge of him. Suffice it to say, that he and his family are in every respect worthy the great esteem in which they are held and merit the universal good wishes with which they are showered.

CHARLOTTE T. KIRKPATRICK In the autumn of 1870, the subject of this personal notice came into Montgomery county, Kansas, with her husband, the late Hardin W. Kirkpatrick, well remembered by the early settlers of West Cherry township. The two settled on a claim-right, bought of one Edward Burt, for which they paid the sum of $900.00, and remained there twelve years, going thence to their new farm, in section 3, township 31, range 16, which was entered, as a claim, by Mr. McGovern. Here the family had its permanent home and here Mr. Kirkpatrick died, February 10, 1903.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick was born in Scott county, Illinois, January 13, 1845, and was a resident of that county till her departure for Kansas. Her parents were Edward and Delilah (Baxter) Elliott, born in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. Edward Elliott was a son of ——— Elliott, who removed from the "Keystone State" to Kentucky and subsequently became a pioneer of Scott county, Illinois. Edward, Thomas and Harriet Hamilton were the three children of the original Elliott, herein mentioned, and by his marriage with Delilah Baxter, Edward Elliott reared eight children, namely: William H., Mrs. Julia A. Cline, Mrs. Mary Hamilton, Mrs. Caroline Dawson, John S., Mrs. Sarah E. Kelly, Mrs. Amanda E. Fletcher and Mrs. Charlotte T. Kirkpatrick.

Hardin W. Kirkpatrick was born in Winchester, Scott county, Illinois, and was a son of Thomas and Jane R. (Summers) Kirkpatrick, natives of Monroe county, Virginia, and of Todd county, Kentucky, respectively. The elder Kirkpatricks had four children, namely: Hardin W., Samantha H., Mrs. Alice A. McEvens and Mrs. Emmorilles Edmondson. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick became the parents of five children, viz: Harry E., of Montgomery county, has three sons: Roy, Ivan C. and Burt R.; Chas. S., of Latah, Washington, has a daughter, Mildred. Those deceased are: Edward, Vera and an infant.

In his young manhood, Hardin W. Kirkpatrick learned cabinet-making, but when about twenty years of age, he abandoned the trade and became a teacher in the country schools, for some time. At the opening of the Civil war, he enlisted, as a private, in Company "F," One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After the war, he returned to his native place, with a minnie ball in his arm, and followed farming

till he left the east to become identified, in the same manner, with the west.

As a citizen of Montgomery county, he practiced industry and brought up his family to useful and upright lives. He was a prominent factor in local politics and was called to serve in public office by the voters of his township. He held the office of treasurer one term and was a number of years trustee and justice of the peace. He affiliated with the allied forces, as against the dominant political party of the county, and contributed his mite toward the overthrow of Republicanism.

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON—Brought into Montgomery county in infancy, when nature was supreme, Joseph S. Henderson is numbered with the pioneers. It was October 1, 1869, that his parents entered the county and became permanent settlers here. Their location was made on section 29, township 32, range 15, which tract was substantially improved, in time, and which has remained the continuous abiding place of the family. The head of the family early took rank as one of the pronouncedly successful farmers of the county and his landed accumulations and excellence, as a citizen, have made him widely known and highly esteemed.

William D. Henderson, father of our subject, is well on the shady side of life. Arduous and continuous labor, for a third of a century, in a new country, has finally told on him, and in the zenith of his achievements and when ready to enjoy life, he is broken in spirit and emaciated and wasted in body. He came to Kansas, a strong and ambitious man, and while achieving his ambition, his strength has wasted away. The accumulation of his four hundred and seventy-five acres of land and the rearing and starting of a large family on successful careers, furnish the briefest synopsis of the events of his career. He was born in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1835. He grew to manhood on the farm and married Susan, a daughter of James R. Debo, also of Indiana origin. The issue of this marriage is the following children: Carrie, wife of Andrew McGinnis, of Wilson county, Kansas; Miss Louella, Nannie, who married Solon Swartz, of Montgomery county; Amy, Mrs. G. W. Riggle, of Montgomery county; Joseph S., the subject of this personal review; Elizabeth, wife of W. S. Utterback, of Oklahoma; Minnie, who became Mrs. J. S. Inman, of Montgomery county; and Frank, yet on the old homestead. Four others died young.

Joseph S. Henderson is a product of the country schools and, while growing up, became familiar with all the "ins and outs" of farm work and development. He had a fine opportuntiy to get acquainted with hard work and he accepted the condition without complaint. He resided with his parents till past the twenty-fifth mile-stone of life and then, Novem-

ber 29, 1894, married Effie J. Brown, a daughter of Isaac Brown. Mr. Brown came to Kansas from Illinois, where Mrs. Henderson was born, but was originally from Tennessee. He is, now, a resident of Oklahoma. Mrs. Henderson was born on the 11th day of December, 1869, and is one of a family of four children. Three children are the issue of this union of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, namely: Homer, Jessie and Edith M.

In politics, the Hendersons of this branch are, and have always been, Democrats. For many years, William D. served on the school board in his home district and thus contributed of his time toward advancement in public education.

GEORGE W. MOONEY—June 4, 1858, George W. Mooney, of this sketch, was born at Fort Madison, Iowa. He lived the life of a farmer boy in his youth and the first twenty-six years were passed in his native county. After three years, spent as a teamster in Ft. Madison, he removed to Taylor county, Iowa, where he resumed farming and continued it for twelve years. Coming thence to Kansas and settling in Montgomery county he purchased eighty acres, in section 36, township 31, range 16, where he maintains himself at home.

Mr. Mooney is a son of George Mooney, a native of Ohio, who left the farm there, came into Iowa and engaged in the operation of a sawmill. He was a son of an Irishman, Charles Mooney, whose youthful home was in the State of Maryland. Charles Mooney had sons, Daniel and George, and the latter married Rosanna Piatt, a Virginia lady. John and Hannah were their two children, the latter becoming Mrs. Joseph Sheffler, of Missouri. Jane Smith became the second wife of George Mooney. She was a Pennsylvania woman and was a daughter of John and Mary Smith. The issue of this second marriage were: Smith, of Illinois; Mrs. Elizabeth Knock, of Ft. Madison, Iowa; George W., our subject; and Rachel, who resides with her brother George.

The life of Mr. Mooney has been an uneventful one, in the light of political or other excitement, and has been passed mainly within range of his own home and under the shadow of "his own vine and fig tree." His household is presided over by his younger sister and both acknowledge a close and sympathetic relationship with the plain people. Mr. Mooney is a Democrat and has a membership in the A. H. T. A.

HARRY E. BRIGHTON—The weekly newspaper is an institution to which may be attributed, in a large measure, the remarkable development of the great west. Through no other agency could the advantages of this section have been placed before the people so fully, and it is gratifying to find here and there a publisher who has been partially repaid for

the painstaking effort he has made to serve his town and county. The popularity of the gentleman, here introduced to our readers, is attested by the splendid support given his very excellent paper, the Caney Weekly Chronicle, of which he has been editor and publisher since 1892.

Mr. Brighton is an Illinoisan by birth, Tazewell county the place and December 22, 1867, the time. He is the son of Israel M. Brighton. The father was a native of the "Hoosier State," where the Civil war found him a young man of loyal spirit and a will to help "break the Afric's chain." He went to the front and, for three years, was engaged in the service, as a member of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, participating in many of the hard-fought battles of the war. Turning his implements of war into the pruning hooks of peace, he left the "Hoosier State" and settled in Illinois, where he was shortly married to Mary E. Logue, of "Buckeye" nativity. In 1868, they joined the stream of emigration setting in toward the west and became one af the pioneer families of Montgomery county. For six years the family lived on a farm near Independence, then removed to that place, where the father soon died, being carried off at the early age of thirty-five years. The wife still resides in Independence, bearing her sixty-eight years with remarkable activity. She is the mother of three stalwart sons and one daughter, our subject being the eldest. Hoid N., the second son, imitated the spirit of the father and, during the war with Spain, served valiantly as a member of the Fortieth U. S. Infantry. He had completed his term of service and was returning on board one of the government transports when he was attacked with a malignant disease and carried away. The younger son is Edgar M. and the daughter is Mrs. D. N. Ball, of Elk City.

Harry E. Brighton narrowly escaped being numbered with the native Kansans, being but nine months old when he landed in Montgomery county. In education, he is the product of the splendid school system of his adopted state, and, at the age of fifteen, entered a printing office, second only to the public school in the work of education. This was in 1882, and Mr. Brighton has been in the business continuously since that time. He worked at the case until 1891, when he associated himself with W. S. Irving and bought the Coffeyville News. He retained his interest in the News but a year when he sold out to his partner, and, coming to Caney, worked for a year in the office of the Caney Times. Again he essayed the role of editor and publisher, this time purchasing the Caney Chronicle, in association with Mr. Charles Taylor. The Chronicle was a good newspaper property, but needed the energetic attention of two such men as were now in charge. It soon took rank as one of the best papers in southern Kansas and has maintained its high standard since the retirement of Mr. Taylor, whose interest was bought by our subject, in 1896. The secret of Mr. Brighton's success, is his untiring devotion to the interests of the community in which he resides. The Chronicle is always

open to tell the story of Caney's superior advantages, and much of the marvelous progress of that enterprising little city is due to the advertising it has received in its columns. Politically, the Chronicle is a firm supporter of the policies of the Republican party and its strong utterances, during the days of Reform ascendancy, did much to turn the tide again in favor of what Mr. Brighton fully believes to be the salvation of the country.

The family of Mr. Brighton consists of wife and four children: Maud M., Thomas H., Hobart A. and a little girl one year old. Mrs. Brighton, whom he married on the 25th of December, 1889, was Miss Ida L. Compton, daughter of W. W. Compton, an early settler of Kansas. They live in a nice residence, where they dispense a gracious hospitality to a large circle of friends.

Mr. Brighton is a member of I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. and both are members of the M. E. church.

JOHN N. DOLLISON—Well and most favorably known to the citizens of Montgomery county, as a teacher, public official and worthy citizen, is he whose name initiates this personal record. Eight years a teacher, four years in charge of public education in the county and nineteen years a citizen here, constitutes a brief synopsis of the life of J. N. Dollison, as spent in Montgomery county.

Born in Guernsey county, Ohio, April 4, 1854, Mr. Dollison was a son of a farmer, William E. Dollison, who brought his family into Owen county, Indiana, about 1857, and soon thereafter settled in Clay county, the same state. William E. Dollison was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1815, and passed away in Independence, Kansas, in 1893. He was a son of John Dollison, born in Pennsylvania, and reared the following family: William E., John K., George, James, Harvey, Mary, wife of James Rowland, and Sarah, who married Morgan C. Neff and moved to Wisconsin. Wm. E. Dollison married Susannah M. Laird, a lady of Irish antecendents and a daughter of James Laird, who crossed the Atlantic ocean at twenty-five years old. To this couple were born six sons, two of whom, Jasper W., of Rector, Arkansas, and John N., of this review, are living.

The subject of this sketch learned farming in youth and he followed it till he was twenty-four years old. He had the privileges of the common schools and, at eighteen years of age, began teaching a country school. He continued this line of school work for some nine years, also acquiring some experience in graded school work. He increased his educational endowment by attendance upon a private normal and, with his experience in teaching, came to Kansas, in 1884, equipped to take his place among the successful teachers of the county. For three years he

was engaged in country school work and for eight he was connected with the graded schools of Independence, being principal of one of the wards of the city. In 1896, he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction of Montgomery county and, two years later, was reelected to the same office. His administration of the office was most efficient and had to do with encouraging country school grading and the establishment of a system of examinations for promotion to the county high schools and city schools. The County High School was established , during his term, and he aided much in encouraging a sentiment in its favor and was ex-officio chairman of the board. Upon leaving the Superintendent's office, he engaged in the real estate business in Independence, where he and his son are now well established.

September 19, 1878, Mr. Dollison married, in Clay county, Indiana, Sarah D. Nelson, a daughter of Philip and Martha (Birchfield) Nelson. The children of this marriage are: O. Vere, a graduate of the city and county high schools, a partner with his father and was married July 10, 1902, to Olive Parker; Merton E., with the Long-Bell Lumber Co., of Independence.

Mr. Dollison is a member of the Masonic Chapter, is an Odd Fellow and affiliates with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM T. OLIVER—William T. Oliver, a respected and worthy representative of that occupation dignified by such men as Washington—farming—resides on a well cultivated farm, three miles from the stirring market town of Elk City. He is approaching the evening of life, and has reached a point in his career where he can lay aside, to some extent, the implements of industry and, thereby, lighten the burdens of life. He comes of patriotic stock, his grandfather having been one of the "immortals" who bravely took up arms against English tyranny, in the days of the war for American independence.

Mr. Oliver was born in East Tennessee, in the year 1828, and is a son of Walter and Frances (Riddle) Oliver. It was grandfather James Riddle who participated in the Revolutionary struggle and who, after that event, immigrated with his family, to the Blue Ridge Slopes of Tennessee. He settled in MacMinn county, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. As his father died before our subject reached mature years, the latter is not familiar with the family history on that side. However, the Olivers are known to be of Welch descent and this branch of the family settled in East Tennessee in a very early day. Mother Oliver lived to a very great age, dying in 1893, in her ninety-third year. She was a woman of strong character and kept her

faculties almost up to the last. She reared five children: Elizabeth, Sarah Jane, William T., James and Lucinda.

Mr. Oliver, of this review, was reared in East Tennessee, and, in 1852, moved to Marion county, Illinois. Here he continued to reside until 1855, when he joined the Free State men, who were coming into Kansas for the purpose of securing the state to the cause of liberty. He settled at Lawrence, having driven through from Marion county, in the primitive prairie schooner of that day. He rented land in the vicinity of Lawrence and, until 1861, was a participant in the exciting incidents which have made Lawrence the center of interest since that day. In the latter year, he moved down into Woodson county, where he remained during the period of the war, and from whence, in 1868, he came down into Montgomery county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres, a part of the farm on which his present home is situated.

At a later day, as prosperity came to him, he added one hundred and thirty acres to his domain, and now possesses a tract of as fine farming land as could be found in the county. Mr. Oliver is one of the old pioneers who went through all the hardships and trials incident to the "early times" in the "Sunflower State," and his success in life is all the more gratifying because it is so well earned.

The domestic life of Mr. Oliver was begun, in 1866, by his union with Mrs. Sarah C. (Swayford) Murray, as a partner for life. To them have been born twelve children, as follows: Rebecca, who married Charles Wieninger and resides at Independence, with four children: Eva, Nellie Pearl, Henry and Thomas; James, who died June, 1901; Mary, Mrs. Jasper Wolf, of Chautauqua county, Kansas; her children being: William, John, Albert Ollie and Edna; Eldora, Thomas, who died in infancy; William Albert, who died at thirteen years; Martha, who resides in Independence, is the wife of George Page; Sherman is still at the old home and is married to Amanda Wheeler; Joseph, who married Carrie Newton, is a farmer of Sycamore township and has a daughter, Florin L.; Emery married Myrtle Farris and resides on the home farm; John and Henry Arthur are young men residing at the old home; and Robert Leonard, who died at the age of thirteen years.

No more respected family has residence in Louisburg township than that of Mr. Oliver. Their connection with the social life of the neighborhood, in which they have so long resided, has been such as to elevate the moral tone of the community, they being active workers in the Friends' church, during this period. In matters of public import, Mr. Oliver has taken a good citizen's part, and has always exerted his influence in securing the best in matters of education and local government. His political belief is in the principles, as laid down in the Republican platform, he having been a supporter of that party from the very beginning of its existence. He has voted for every Republican president since Fre-

mont and is proud of the fact that the entire Oliver connection casts its ballot in sympathy with his views. Mr. Oliver is a citizen of whom Montgomery county may well be proud.

ADAM U. HADSELL—Of the many worthy and enterprising farmers in Parker township, none is more deserving of mention than the gentleman whose name appears above. He came to this county in 1878, when he located on a farm two miles west of Coffeyville. His father, Horace V. Hadsell, was a native of Vermont, and was a farmer, having followed that occupation all his life. His death occurred, in New York, at the age of sixty-three years, his wife dying at the age of fifty years. The family consisted of seven children, five of whom are living, viz: Anna B. Wilson, Nathan D., Lilian Dinehart, all of Middlesex, New York; Roy D., of Winfield, Kansas; and Adam U., the subject of this sketch.

Adam U. Hadsell was born in Yates county, New York, October 13, 1845. His young life was spent, chiefly, on the farm in his native county, and his education was received in the common schools of that state. His first wife, nee Sarah Tyler, was also a native of New York, was born December 29, 1845, and was a daughter of Roswell R. Tyler, a native and pioneer of Middlesex county. The mother's maiden name was Sarah W. Wood. Both of these parents died in New York.

Mr. Hadsell came to Kansas, in 1878, and purchased eighty acres of uncultivated land, two miles west of Coffeyville. Mr. W. W. Tyler accompanied him to Kansas, and, together, the two families occupied a small tenant house, until our subject could build a small house on his own land. He possessed, at that time, money enough to buy eighty acres of land, at six dollars an acre, and to build thereon his little house. But with restless energy, and resolute purpose that few men possess, he has increased his possessions to four hundred and thirty acres of the choicest land. On this land he has built a large substantial home, and two large barns, one for cattle and one for horses. Besides his farming interests, he has raised and sold cattle, seldom feeding them through the winter, but selling them direct from the pasture to shippers.

Mr. Hadsell has, during his residence in Kansas, acquired sufficient property to insure a good degree of independence and to provide his family with many of the luxuries of life. He takes no particular interest in politics, yet he has been elected treasurer of the township for two terms, and has been a member of the school board fifteen years. He is a Republican, his first presidential vote being cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., K. & L. of S. and Triple Tie.

Mr. Hadsell's first wife died January 18, 1895, leaving children: Cordelia, who died in infancy; Tyler, deceased; Anna, Charles, Jesse and



A. U. HADSELL AND WIFE.

Howard are at home. His second marriage occurred May 23, 1897, his wife being S. Adella Tyler, sister of the first wife. Mrs. Tyler is a native of Yates county, New York, where she was born September 9, 1857. To this marriage two children have been born: Hazel and Willie.

Mr. Hadsell has always been prominently identified with the best interests of his township and county, and also, in educational affairs, has most ably represented the school, and worked for its best interest.

ISAAC O. SLATER—In January, 1872, there came to Montgomery county and settled in Independence township Isaac O. Slatter, of this personal sketch. He purchased the claim-right of a settler on section 30, township 33, range 16, and, into a log cabin built by his predecessor, James P. Brown, he moved his family and proceeded with the work of farm improvement, and thus, county development.

Isaac O. Slater had been identified with the west something over five years when he settled in Montgomery county. Upon leaving his native state, he became a settler of Cedar county, Iowa, which, in about three years, he left and took up his residence on a farm in Portage county, Wisconsin. Becoming dissatisfied there he decided to seek the prairies of Kansas and, in the fall of 1871, he brought his family and his few effects and limited means to this state and entered the state in January, 1872.

The story of his life, as a general farmer, is interesting rather for the monotony of it than for the positive successes and disastrous reverses that it contains. Privations were experienced and some hardships endured, but on the whole, a general upward tendency was maintained and a well-improved and profitable farm of two hundred and forty acres has taken the place of the original bleak and untamed homestead. Beyond grain raising, and a dip at the wool industry, in a small way, he has not ventured, being content with such interests as he could personally supervise.

Mr. Slater was born in Shenango county, New York, November 12, 1833. His forefathers were from New England, his father, Job Slater, being born in Massachusetts, in 1787. The latter was, for a short term, a soldier in the war of 1812, enlisting from New York, whither his father, Isaac Slater, took his family, near the close of the eighteenth century. Isaac Slater, the grandfather, died in Shenango county, New York, at ninety-two years of age. He was in direct descent from an Englishman who settled in the "Old Bay State" in Colonial times and reared a large family of children.

Job Slater married Phila Beckwith, a daughter of Joseph Beckwith, of Shenango county, New York. Mrs. Job Slater was born in 1802. Her children were: Horatio, who died December 12, 1902, at eighty-two years

old, in Shenango county, New York; Amanda, wife of Morris Brown, of Cattaraugus county, New York; Louisa, deceased, who married James Colwell, of Shenango county, New York; Barton, Mary, deceased wife of Henry Holley, of the same county; Isaac O., our subject; Lucetta, now Mrs. Henry Bartlett, of Shenango county; and Clarinda, who died unmarried.

Isaac O. Slater passed his childhood and early manhood in the county of his birth. The country schools provided his education and his home was under the parental roof till past his majority. However, he "bought his time" some months prior to coming of age and worked at the carpenter's bench, as an occupation, for a time. Following this, he was employed in a shingle mill and, in 1860, became an avowed farmer. He was married in March, of that year, his wife being Mary Ann Howe, a daughter of William Howe, of Shenango county, New York. In 1866, he left the scenes of his youth and began the wanderings which, finally, brought him to Montgomery county, Kansas.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Slater are: Orlando H., who married Anna Foster and died at thirty-one years, leaving one child, Lena, who died at eight years; Nellie, wife of James Tucker, of Kansas City; Barton W., a teacher in Elk county, Kansas; Albert, of Montgomery county, is married to Claude O'Brien; Kirklin, of Montgomery county, is married to Josie Rains.

In the matter of politics, Mr. Slater's record is that of a party man, on national and state issues, without question or equivocation. His forefathers were Whigs and when the Republican party announced its first candidate for the presidency, our subject was for him. He has filled a few of the important township offices, because they were selected for him and awarded to him at the polls, and has, in a modest way, performed other service, which has shown his public spirit and his encouragement of progress and enterprise in the county.

JOSEPH BLACKMORE, JR.—One of the worthy members of the agricultural class of the county is Joseph Blackmore, Jr., who resides on a farm of four hundred and eighty acres, five and one-half miles from Elk City. He is here extensively engaged in general farming and stock raising, and is one of the well-to-do men of his township.

Born in Somersetshire, England, in 1846, Mr. Blackmore is a son of George and Catherine (Trick) Blackmore. He comes from an ancestry which has for centuries been engaged in tilling the soil. His grandfather was Thomas Trick. His parents reared a family of seven children, of whom James Blackmore, the eldest, died in Akron, New York. His widow, Mary Mills, now resides at Batavia, New York, with her four children: Susie, Charles, George and Rhoda; George Blackmore is now deceas-

ed; Jacob still resides in England; Keziah is deceased; the fifth child is Joseph, our subject. Rhoda and William are both deceased.

Joseph Blackmore, Jr., was reared to man's estate in the country of his birth, and, on the 21st of September, 1868, he married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Mitchell. Mrs. Blackmore was orphaned at a very tender age, her father suffering death by being thrown from a horse before she was born, and her mother dying when she was but three years old. A brother of Joseph, James Blackmore, came to America, in 1850, and located near Akron, New York. It was through him that Joseph was influenced, in 1868—shortly after his marriage—to cast his lot with America. The latter located in Niagara county, New York, where he rented his brother's farm, for a time. His desire to secure, cheap, a home caused him, in 1870 to come west to Kansas, where, near Independence, he preempted one hundred and sixty acres. He resided there for five years and then purchased a farm in Park township but, after two years, again sold and went to Liberty. For nineteen years, he was one of the enterprising farmers of that township but, in 1901, concluded to again make a change. He purchased his present tract, lying in Louisburg and Sycamore townships, where he has since resided.

Mr. Blackmore has ever been a success in his line of business and the property which he now owns represents the accumulations of his own labors.

To Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore seven children have been born: Bessie C., born in August of 1873, married George Parks, a farmer of Liberty township; their three children being: Claudie, James and Mattie; George B., born February 7, 1876, resides at Crane, this county; William T., born December 24, 1878, lives at the old home; James M., born October 25, 1880; Harry F., born July 31, 1883; Audry Pearl, born September 10, 1884, and Charles M., born August 29, 1885, are also children at home.

The character for probity and uprightness sustained by Mr. Blackmore in the county is of the very highest order and both he and his family are much respected in the community where they reside. His residence in several parts of the county, makes him a man of wide acquaintance, and both he and his family are held in high esteem in all these different communities.

CYRUS F. DANIEL—Sycamore township has many good citizens, but none more respected than the gentleman whose name is herewith given, he having been a resident here since 1883. He is a thorough going industrious farmer who makes things win.

The birth of Mr. Daniel occurred August 20, 1854, in Pettes county, Missouri. At seventeen, his parents removed to Bates county, Missouri, where Cyruscontinued to reside until the date of his coming to Montgomery county, Kansas. Here he has been uniformly successful, his farm

of one hundred and seventy-two acres, on section 25-31-15, being one of the best in the county. His efforts have been largely in the line of grain and stock. He is active in the social and political life of the community, and has served, acceptably, four terms as township trustee.

Cyrus Daniel comes of southern stock, his father having been a native of North Carolina. His christian name is Charles and he is now a resident of Sycamore township, carrying his seventy-five years without much sign of declining vigor. His wife, nee Mary Wicker, was also a native of North Carolina, the daughter of Eli Wicker. Eight children were born to them, as follows: David H., deceased; DeWitt F., of Ottawa, Kansas; Cyrus F., Hannah E. Young, of Sycamore; Charles B., Independence; William B., of Denver, Colorado; Robert, of Junction City, Oregon; Emma Young, of Pine Ridge, South Dakota; and James, of Sycamore.

Of this family, Cyrus married Mattie E., daughter of John W. and S. Elizabeth (Smith) Sage. Mrs. Daniel is a native of Missouri. To her have been born: Arthur, who married Mattie Holmes and lives on the old homestead in Sycamore; he has one daughter, Florence; Bessie married Pun Snyder, and resides in Sycamore. The following are still at home: Susie B., Lela, Jerry F., Alice and Edith.

DIOGENES S. JAMES—Ex-County Clerk D. S. James is one of the pioneers of Montgomery county. July 4, 1870, he settled in Rutland township, where his father, Joseph L. James, took up a claim on the Osage Diminished Reserve, made a farm of it and still resides there. Ohio county, Kentucky, is the native place of our subject and he was born February 4, 1857. His family was one of the old ones, being settlers there in the early years of the nineteenth century and emigrants from the State of Virginia, where Samuel James, the grandfather of Diogenes S. James, was born. The last named was a soldier in the early Indian war, under General William Henry Harrison, and participated in the famous battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811.

Joseph L. James was born in Ohio county, Kentucky, in 1827, grew up on the farm and served in the Kentucky Home Guard. When he emigrated from there, he made the trip to Kansas with three yoke of oxen and began life in Montgomery county in a primitive way. He has conducted himself as a plain honorable farmer here, has taken some interest in local politics and was a Republican till the formation of the Greenback party, when he joined issues with it. For his wife, he chose Martha Shelton, a daughter of ——— Shelton, a Kentucky farmer. In 1893, Mrs. James died, being the mother of Sylvanus, of Rutland township; Mary, wife of John Sewell, of Bolton; Diogenes S., Harvey K., a teacher of Montgomery county, Kansas; Aurora, who married W. C.

Sewell, of Bolton; Sarah, now Mrs. A. J. Puckett, of Woodward county, Oklahoma; Laura, wife of John Findley, of Bartlesville, Indian Territory; Dora, wife of Waltham Hudson, of Montgomery county; Alice, who married C. E. Roberts, of Oklahoma; and Joseph B., of Montgomery county, Kansas.

D. S. James acquired a common school education and, at nineteen years of age, married Martha Hall, a daughter of the venerable Mexican war veteran, Joseph Hall, of Caney township, Montgomery county. Mr. Hall was also a soldier in the Civil war, being a lieutenant of a Kansas regiment. Mr. James engaged in farming in his native county and resumed it in Montgomery county, Kansas, in the sparsely settled region of Rutland township, upon his advent here. He was in uninterrupted and quiet possession of his calling till November, 1897, when he was elected Clerk of Montgomery county, by the Fusion forces of the county. He succeeded John Glass in the Clerk's office and was reelected, in November, 1899, for another two years' term, and when this expired, he inherited the extra year of 1902—on account of a change in the law of succession—and held, therefore, five full years. He retired from office, in January, 1903, with a record of duty faithfully performed, and, in the spring of the same year, took his family to the Bristow Creek Nation, his future home.

Mr. and Mrs. James have a family of seven children, as follows: Floyd, who married Carrie Terry; Mittie M., Etta, Charles, Roy, John and Forest. Mr. James is an Odd Fellow and a Workman.

JAKE MOORE—The subject of this record is one of the well-known business men of Independence. He has resided in Montgomery county since the year 1878, when he located on a farm, in Sycamore township, and was engaged in its cultivation till his removal to the county seat, in 1889. He engaged in the livery business, at the old Trent stand, and was there ten years when, in August, 1899, he took charge of the popular stone barn and is conducting a livery and transfer business.

Jake Moore came to Montgomery county, from Barton county, Missouri. He was a resident of the Missouri county, for a time, to which point he was an emigrant from Fountain county, Indiana. In this latter county and state he was born, August 15, 1854. He is a son of the late Newble Moore, a farmer and early settler of Fountain county, Indiana, and born, perhaps, in Ohio. The father died in Montgomery county, Kansas, March 25, 1889, at seventy-two years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Richardson, was born in Ohio and died in the State of Missouri. Their children were: Priscilla, who married Charles Mullenour and died in Marion county, Illinois; Phoebe, who died in the same county, was the wife of Stephen Lewellyn; Isaac, who died in In-

dianapolis, Indiana, was a Civil war soldier, a member of the Twentieth Indiana regiment; William, who died in Barton county, Missouri; James, who passed away in Montgomery county, Kansas; Maggie, now Mrs. Richard Hines, of Barton county, Missouri; Jake, our subject; and Albert.

Our subject was not fortunate, as a youth, in his educational equipment, having the most meager advantages along this line. He learned little, aside from hard work, and came to maturity an industrious but unlearned young man. The vocation he learned in boyhood, he followed, till his advent to Independence and embarkation in the livery business. His financial interests in the latter are extensive, having a stock of seventy-five head of horses, innumerable vehicles of many descriptions and being proprietor of two barns. The livery trade in the city is his and he has merited the favor of the traveling public.

By his first marriage, Mr. Moore has no children. His second wife, who was, nee Frances Topping, he married in Montgomery county, Kansas. She was a daughter of Robert Topping, known near Buffalo, Kansas, but originally from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Moore died, in August, 1888, leaving the following children, viz: Berton, who married Lue Hugo, and Edward, are both employed with their father; and Miss Florence, of Independence. In November, 1893, Mr. Moore married Mrs. Addie Grubb, widow of Charles Grubb and a daughter of William Herrington. Ray Grubb is Mrs. Moore's only child.

The political history of the Moores of this house, shows them to have been strongly identified with the Democratic party. They have been inconspicuous, however, in party affairs, and content themselves merely with casting a straight party ticket in important political contests.

CASPER ROTTLER—In 1864, the subject of this brief review sailed away from Europe, on the steamship "America" to make his home in the new world. He was leaving his native Germany, where he was born, at Kington, in Wittenberg, Prussia, February 20, 1840. His father, Xafer Rottler, was a miller, was born in Prussia, was a son of Obmor Rottler, a native German of Russian antecedents. The grandfather reared five children, as follows: John, Joseph, Dora, Xafer and Genevieve. Xafer Rottler married Josephine Staus, who bore him eight children, as follows: Mrs. Josephine Macht, Mrs. Theresa Staus, Mrs. Amelia Weaver, of Nebraska; Mrs. Mary Krebbs, of Nebraska; Casper, our subject; and Agnes, who married a Witter, of Germany.

Casper Rottler attended the schools popular in his country till he was fourteen years of age, when he went to work in his father's flouring mill. Subsequently he learned cabinet-making and followed it three years. On leaving Germany, he sailed from Bremen and was two weeks

crossing the Atlantic. He disembarked at New York City, in May, and went direct to Iowa City, Iowa, where he was employed, in a mill, for a short time. March 1, 1865, he enlisted at Moline, Illinois, for service in the Union army, for a period of one year. His command was Company "I," Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Daugherty. The regiment was stationed at Mobile, Alabama, for four months, and was then ordered to Brownsville, Texas, where Mr. Rottler was mustered out, March, 1866.

Returning from the army, he made his way back to Iowa City, where he was married and remained about one year, going thence to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed, at various kinds of labor, for three years. He then came into southern Kansas and stopped in Neodesha, where he resumed mill work, and was so engaged for eleven years. He came into Montgomery county next and was employed, in a similar manner, in various places, for three years and then, 1886, purchased his present farm, in section 17, township 31, range 16, and has been occupied with its cultivation and improvement.

Mr. Rottler married Magdalena Schaup, a daughter of Henry and Louise Schaup, German people. Seven children have resulted from this marriage, namely: William, of Montana, with one one child, Howard; Augustus, of Montgomery county; Mrs. Mary Hausley, of the same county, with two children, Leslie and May; Amelia, wife of Henry Henkey, of Labette county, Kansas; Sarah, Clara and Fred, still with the parental home.

In politics, Mr. Rottler is a Republican, and has been a member of his district school board for four years.

WILLIAM J. CHARLTON—Among the worthy and respected small farmers of Sycamore township, whose honored name is held in such esteem as to require special mention in this volume, is William J. Charlton. Mr. Charlton is not one of the early settlers of the county, but has been here sufficient time to become thoroughly identified with the county's interests.

David Charlton, grandfather of William, left the Fatherland in the early part of the nineteenth century, as a young man, and became a citizen of the "Old Dominion State." Here he married and reared three children: John, Orena and Isaac B., the latter becoming the next in line of William's branch of the family. He married a Virginia maiden of the name of Elizabeth Black and the resulting family numbered twelve, as follows: James M., deceased; Mary Ann Young, lives in Oregon; George W., deceased; Eliza J., Mrs. Perryman, of Missouri; John W., deceased; Sydney J., deceased; W. J., subject of this sketch; Martha, deceased; Elizabeth Young, of Salem, Illinois; Isaac N., deceased; Amanda L. and

Melvina, deceased. These early members of the family were respected farmers of the middle class and contributed their share, in that day of cruder civilization, to the upbuilding of society.

William J. Charlton was born in Marion county, Illinois, December 31, 1836, to which county his parents had removed from Virginia. He was given a good primary education in the school of his home district and remained an inmate of the home until his marriage, this event not occurring until 1857. He then became connected with a livery business, in partnership with his brother-in-law, J. W. Farthing, in the nearby town of Odin, at the same time superintending the work on his farm. After a period of some three years, he removed to Kinmunda and engaged in a general merchandise business with John Alexander. A desire, however, to test the "Sunflower State" led to his severing relations with this firm, in 1877, and, coming to Chautauqua county, where he purchased a farm and, for fourteen years, was one of the active agriculturists of that county. In February of 1891, he secured twenty acres of section 8-32-16, lying on the banks of the Verdigris river, which has since constituted his home.

Prior to 1857, Mrs. Charlton was Elizabeth Huff. Her parents were respected farmers of Marion county, Illinois, where she was born and reared. Her father was Samuel A. Huff, her mother Lucretia Dedman. Four children became inmates of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charlton, were given careful training and good educations, and are now in homes of their own, filling responsible positions in life. Their names are James R., mentioned elsewhere herein; Adelia, married Henry Hayward and is a resident of Montgomery county; Cora is Mrs. Oliver Beemer, of Oklahoma Territory; her one child is Jessie; the youngest daughter, Mamie married George Underwood and lives in the county with her two children, May and William.

William J. Charlton has always evinced an intelligent and lively interest in affairs about him and has been a factor in the social life of the different communities of which he has been a member. While in Chautauqua county, he served a period of four years as justice of the peace, and as a member of the school board in his district. In matters of religious moment, he is active and helpful, as is Mrs. Charlton, also. They are members of the Christian denomination, and in Chatauqua county, Mr. Charlton was one of the trusted officials of the church, serving six years as an elder.

GEORGE W. SHOOPMAN—A Montgomery county farmer who has made much of opportunity, and by careful management, has accumulated a nice property, is Mr. George W. Shoopman, living one and one-half miles due south of Cherryvale, in Drum Creek township. A habit that



GEO. W. SHOOPMAN AND FAMILY.

Mr. Shoopman formed quite early in life, of attending strictly to his own affairs, is responsible for his success; though this does not mean that our subject may not be approached readily, for his geniality is proverbial in the neighborhood where he is best known.

Mr. Shoopman came to the county from Cass county, Illinois, where he was born, in 1841. He is a son of William and Sarah (Smedley) Shoopman, who lived and died on the old homestead, preempted from the government by Grandfather Shoopman, in the early part of the nineteenth century. There were eight children in the family which they there reared. Of these, David and Thomas are now deceased. The living are: William, a farmer living in Cass county, Illinois; John resides in California; Nicholas, of Cass county, Illinois; Nancy, who married Noah Showalter and lives in Idaho; her children are: Liddie, Lulu, Dora, Noah, William, Alfred, Bell, Bertie, Lewis and Harley; George W., Mrs. Patience Baker (see elsewhere in this volume for her sketch). By a former marriage William Shoopman had three children, Jacob and Mary, deceased, and Elizabeth, widow of Elijah Davis, resides in Jackson county, Missouri; among her eleven children, are: Edward, William, Hannah, James, John, Sarah, Wright, Mason, Frank, David and Mary.

George W. Shoopman is the fifth child of the above family. He was reared to the humdrum life of the farm, the first event of importance in his life being his enlistment for the great Civil war. He had watched the gathering of the tempest with intense interest and, when opportunity offered, gladly went forth to battle for the flag he loved so well. February of 1862, found him a member of Company "E," Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry, Col. Daniel Grass commanding

His service was not of the guard duty or dress parade character. His regiment joined Grant's troops soon after the fall of Ft. Donelson and first smelled powder at Shiloh. The siege of Corinth and Vicksburg followed. He was at the engagement at Salem Cemetery and wound up his military career, so far as important battles were concerned, at Jackson, Tennessee. He was fortunate in escaping injury, nor did he get a chance to inspect the bull-pens, used as prisons by the Confederates.

On the 15th of March, 1866, Mr. Shoopman was happily joined in marriage to Ellen, daughter of William and Mahala (Brown) Goodpasture. They were natives of Tennessee, high-class farmers of Overton county, and were the parents of the following: Ellen, Sarah E., now Mrs. W. J. Horrom, of Logan county, Illinois, with children: Leona, William, Pearl, Elmer, Eugene, Bessie, Gertrude and Hildred; Thomas J., of Menard county, Illinois, has four sons and one daughter; Ova E., married Oliver Maltby, a merchant at Oakford, Illinois; her children are: Clemma, Maud and Jesse. The other children are deceased, their names having been: Leann, Levina J., Arthur H., Finis E. and Malinda J.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Shoopman but two children have

been born: Josephine, who died, in 1869, at two years of age, and Luella, who now resides at home. Mr. Shoopman came to this county, in 1882, and located on his present farm, in 1883. It consists of eighty acres of splendid land, which is made doubly valuable for its being in the gas belt, four wells being already in operation. This, however, is but a side issue with our subject, as he makes it his principal business in life to conduct one of the neatest farms in the county. In everything pertaining to agriculture, he takes a genuine and intelligent interest and is an authority on all matters relating to the cult. He takes an active interest in the public doings of his community and is always found ready to shoulder his share of the burdens imposed by civilization. In social circles, he is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of Grand Army Post No. 91. He is a staunch Republican, and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES A. FLENER—A veteran of twenty battles and having the distinction of being the youngest soldier to enlist in 1861, James A. Flener, of Caney township, has a secure place in the affections of the old soldier element of Montgomery county, and the high character for integrity and honesty of purpose he has maintained, since his becoming a citizen here, has also added many friends among other classes.

Mr. Flener's birth occurred in Ohio county, Kentucky, on the 13th of February, 1846. Harrison Flener, his father, was a native of the same county, as was also his mother, Mary A. Smith. They were respected and well-to-do farmers, during a long lifetime there, and reared a large family of children, of whom ten are yet living. The father was a man of intense devotion to country, and, though past the legal age, served his country as best he could, in the militia. He died, in 1881, at the age of ninety years; the wife at eighty-three. The names of the children follow: George W., Eliza Martha Hodges, Angeline Cardwell Franklin, James A., Parydine Turner, Antha Edwards, William, Louisa Leach, Mary Stewart and John W. All of these children live in the "Blue Grass State" but the subject of this review.

A common school education was interrupted, in the case of Mr. Flener, by the great tragedy of the Civil war. He did not wait for the call of troops, but became a member of the militia at the first sign of the coming struggle, together with his father and brothers. When the call was made, he enrolled, as a member of Company "H," Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry. He was but fifteen years old, but of good size, and was, therefore, able to pass muster. He served from August, 1861, to February, 1865, and, though participating in twenty of the hard-fought battles of the war, together with numberless skirmishes, he came out with a whole skin. His twenty battles were: Bare's Ferry, Morgantown Hill, Ft. Hen-

ry, Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Altoona, Kennesaw Mt., Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Columbus, Franklin and Nashville.

Receiving his discharge at Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Flener returned to the home roof, not a man in years, but of great stature in the eyes of a grateful country. He remained on the farm until his marriage, in October of 1868, to Margaret, daughter of Mosby and Betsy James. After a short period in the home neighborhood, he and his wife came to Rutland township, Montgomery county—the year being 1870—and took up a claim, which they improved, investing the sum of $800, which they had saved. January 6, 1875, Mr. Flener had the misfortune to lose his wife. Her two children were: Albena, now the wife of Mont. Honeycut, of Lyon county, and Anna, who married James Flannery and lives in Kansas City, Missouri. In April of 1877, Mr. Flener secured a mother for his two small children, in the person of the lady who now so fitly presides over his home. Her name was Maggie Scott, born in Hancock county, Illinois, on the 15th of August, 1852. Mrs. Flener is the daughter of David and Nancy Scott, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father died young and the mother married John Croft. They came to Montgomery county, in 1871, where he died, in 1876, at the age of seventy-three, the wife still being an honored resident of the county. She bore her first husband three children: Joseph, William and Maggie. To her second husband: Mary, Emma, Charles M., John B., Clara C., Lady A. and Harry E. To Mr. and Mrs. Flener have been born: Aubry Enza and Katy, parents and children comprising a congenial family.

Mr. Flener continued to cultivate his original claim until the year 1883, when he sold it and purchased the farm of one hundred and twenty acres where he now resides, one mile north of the town of Caney, on Cheyenne creek. This farm is all fine bottom land and, under the skillful hand of our subject, has been brought up to a high state of cultivation Mr. Flener's home is a commodious two-story residence, which stands amid the timber, eighty rods back from the road, at the end of a beautiful driveway, bordered by rows of walnut trees, these being trimmed down to the consistency of a hedge, save every two rods, when one is allowed to tower above his fellows in fancied preeminence, the effect being unique and striking. The success of Mr. Flener, in Kansas, is a tribute to honest toil and frugal living. To know what to do and just the right time to do it, seems to be the faculty most prominent in his make-up. He has ever held himself ready to assume the duties of citizenship, keeps posted on the events of the day, and believes inprosperity and progress. He is a member of the A. H. T. A. and of the Grand Army of th Republic, and in politics, believes in the principles of the immortal Jefferson.

THOMAS S. SALATHIEL—The gentleman, whose name heads this personal reference, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Montgomery county. He is, by nativity, as well as by training, a Kansan, being born in Douglas county, October 23, 1866. His father, John Salathiel, of Independence, pioneered to the Territory of Kansas, in 1854, having brought his mother out to the new town of Lawrence, in that year of the separation of Kansas and Nebraska, and the formation of the latter into a territory, with its present boundaries. Mr. Salathiel, Sr., was a resident of Lawrence till his mother's death, directly after which he settled on a farm, some ten miles from the town, where he was living, during the Quantrell Raid. He joined Plumb's company for the "hoped-they-wouldn't-find-'em" pursuit of the guerrilla band, and this and the volunteer service he rendered, when Price threatened Kansas, was all the military service he rendered during the Civil war.

John Salathiel was born April 30, 1836, in Lawrence county, Ohio, on the townsite of Ironton. His father, Morgan Salathiel, was out in that country, as a geologist in the interest of a coal company, searching for coal lands. He afterward moved to Cincinnati and died, in 1851, while a resident of that place. He was born in Wales, British Isles, about 1796, married and has two surviving children: John Salathiel and Mrs. Mary Howell, of Lawrence, Kansas. In 1849, John Salathiel crossed the "plains" with the great throng bound for the California gold fields, but soon returned home and remained in Cincinnati, Ohio, until his advent to Kansas, in company with his mother. He was one of the early merchants of Lawrence, but, in 1860, became a farmer in Douglas county and remained such till 1871, when he came south into Montgomery county, and purchased a claim, on Sycamore creek, two miles north of the historic, but eccentric, town of Radical. He remained a farmer until 1880, when he came into Independence and engaged in the grocery business with which he has since been connected. He married, in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1858, Jemimah Corel, a daughter of Henry Corel, who settled just east of Lawrence, in an early day; a part of the old farm being now the city's beautiful cemetery. Mr. Corel was a settler from West Virginia, but both he and his wife died early, thus orphaning a family of eight young children. The following children have been born to John and Mrs. Salathiel; John, deceased; Charles, of Case Postoffice, Oklahoma; Margaret, wife of Frederick Newcomb, of Coffey county, Kansas; Thomas S., our subject; Henry M., who served in the Philippines with the Twentieth Kansas; Walter S., a student in the State University of Kansas, who served with the Fortieth U. S. Volunteers in the Filipino insurrection; Agnes and Mary.

Thomas S. Salathiel began life as a clerk in his father's store in Independence. In 1889, he went to Denver, Colorado, and engaged in the wholesale commission business, but sold out the next year and came

back to Kansas. He engaged, with Henry Baden, to travel for his wholesale house, and was on the road one year. In 1892, he entered the law department of the State University and graduated there in 1894. He opened an office for practice in Independence, and in 1898, he was the Republican nominee for county attorney of Montgomery county. He was admitted to practice before the District and Supreme Courts at Lawrence, in 1894, and the law and the investigating and clearing up of titles occupy his attention.

July 22, 1896, Mr. Salathiel married Emma Wharton, a daughter of the late Dr. R. T. Wharton, who settled in Independence in 1886, from Martinsville, Indiana. The only child of this union is Frederick Funston Salathiel.

In company with J. B. Adams, Mr. Salathiel organized the Security Abstract Company. The company is erecting the Security Abstract block, a business and office building, on one of the valuable plots on Main street.

ANDY PRUITT—The subject of this article introduces to out readers a public officer, chosen from the ranks of labor, and clothed with the executive authority of Montgomery county. While all our public servants represent some form of labor in our social fabric, yet few of them are the embodiment of the labor idea and called to serve by the positive voice of toil. His selection for this responsible office is not only a compliment to Mr. Pruitt's qualities as a citizen and a man, but it is an endorsement of the idea he represents, and places the stamp of public confidence upon its intentions and purposes.

Andy Pruitt is a young man, not yet in the midday of life. He was born in Marys county, Missouri, of Kentucky parents, on the 18th of March, 1868. His father and grandfather, James W. and William Pruitt, respectively, were South Carolinians by birth, and were farmers by occupation. The grandfather settled in Kentucky in the early years of the last century, and there James W. Pruitt grew up and was married. The latter was born in 1828, and married Elizabeth Lightfoot, a lady born and reared in Simpson county, Kentucky. In 1867, they took up their residence in Marys county, Missouri, where they resided until 1880, when they made their final move westward and settled in Montgomery county, Kansas. Here the father died in 1886, but his widow still survives, and is the mother of the following childrren: Effie, wife of Jeff Asmussen; John W., of Kansas City, Missouri; Andy, and Susie, who married Charles E. Royce, and resides in Butler county, Kansas.

From the age of sixteen years, Andy Pruitt was a railroad man. He acquired a smattering of an education in the country schools prior to

this youthful beginning of life and took his first lessons in railroad work at the bottom of the ladder—on the section. He took employment with the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and remained with it some five years, and then employed with the Santa Fe Company, in the car inspection department at Cherryvale, where he was at work eleven years afterward, when nominated by the Republicans for sheriff of Montgomery county.

His nomination, in 1901, followed close upon the passage of the biennial election law, which law appeared somewhat uncertain on the point of the termination of the terms of office of the then incumbents of the sheriff's offices. It was decided to make a test of the law by one appointment, and our subject was selected as the victim (as it resulted) to make the contest. Clothed with an appointment from the Governor, he made a demand on Sheriff Squires for the office and was, of course, refused. Quo warranto proceedings were brought in the Supreme Court of the state and, after four months, a decision was handed down, declaring the appointee ineligible, and the hold-over the rightful incumbent of the office. The following year—1902—the Republicans nominated Mr. Pruitt for sheriff by acclamation, and his election ensued in November, his majority being 371 votes. January 12, 1903, he took the oath of office and is proving himself a capable and popular official.

January 31, 1890, occurred the marriage of Andy Pruitt with Lillian Bennett, a daughter of Samuel J. Bennett, of Iola, Kansas. The wedding occurred in Toronto, Kansas, where Mrs. Pruitt had resided for twelve years. Her parents were married in the State of Illinois, and her mother's maiden name was Christina Plymeir. Mrs. Pruitt is the third of five children, and is herself the mother of: Elmer, Harry and Raymond, three promising boys.

Mr. Pruitt is an Odd Fellow and a Woodman, and is a member of the State Sheriffs' Association.

THOMAS O'CONNOR.—For twenty-six years Thomas O'Connor has lived within five miles of Elk City, in Louisburg township. He is a descendant of sturdy Irish stock and his residence in the county has secured for him a reputation for good citizenship unsurpassed. County Derry, Ireland, was the place of his birth, the year being 1824. He was a son of Bernard and Catherine (Washburn) O'Connor, who passed their lives in their native land. A brother, Samuel O'Connor, came with our subject to America, in 1847. They located in Philadelphia, where Thomas remained until 1874, when he came out to Shelby county, Indiana, where he engaged in gardening until 1877. He then came out to Kansas and purchased the farm upon which he now resides, consisting of one hun

dred and thirty acres, and has been engaged in general farming and stock raising since that time.

In 1855, Martha, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Markham) Mullholland, became the wife of Thomas O'Connor. Her parents were from County Derry, Ireland, but she was born in Patterson, New Jersey. Her demise occurred in August of 1866, her three children being: Margaret, who married William Ross, of Indiana; Thomas, who married Louisa Owen and lives in Kansas City, with four children: Fannie, Myrtle, Frederick and John; and Joseph, who is now deceased.

In 1880, Mr. O'Connor again entered matrimony, being joined in marriage with Mrs. Mahuldah Stevenson. Mrs. O'Connor is a daughter of Joel and Nancy (Sproel) Gregory, natives of Kentucky, the Gregory family, prior to that, having lived in Virginia. Mrs. O'Connor's first husband was Horace Stevenson, whom she married in Shelby county, Indiana, in 1859. By this marriage there were six children: Joel, a farmer of Louisburg township, Montgomery county, Kansas, with children: Mary, William, Catherine, Thomas, Margaret, John and Nellie; Rose, the twin sister of Joel, married Adam Lewis, and resides in Winfield, Kansas, with children: Oma, Carrol, McKinley and Edward; Nancy, born in March, 1862, first married E. B. Evans, whose two children were: Horace and William. At his death she married B. J. Dickover and now resides in Denver, Colorado; Augustus, born in December of 1863, married Eva Southerland, whose seven children are: Horace, Nancy, Mahuldah, Augustus, Eva, Mary and Charlotte; William, born in March of 1866, married Mary Selacke, and their six children are: Nettie, George, Leonard, William, Albert and Thomas; Edward, born in April, 1868, married Eva Guy, has a daughter, Rose, and resides in Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor have been worthy residents of Montgomery county for nearly three decades, and have always evinced a disposition to favor, by their influence, such measures as look to the betterment of conditions in society about them. In matters of religion, he is a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church, while she is a Methodist. The Democratic platform meets more nearly the principles of government held by our subject than any other, and he believes it to be the best for our country.

GEORGE A. PARK—The desirability of Independence as a resident point is responsible for the presence of quite a number of that splendid class of citizens generally referred to as "retired farmers." In some instances these have disposed of all their holdings and are passing the declining years of their lives in the enjoyment of the fruits of the toil of earlier manhood. Others retain small pieces of farming land in the country and are thus enabled, to some extent, to keep up the habits of

industry formed in their youth. Of this latter class is the gentleman whose name we here present, his determination to *wear* out, rather than *rust* out, being an entirely creditable one.

The statement of a few brief facts relating to the family history of Mr. Park carries us back to the New England states, the father of our subject, Rowland Park, being a native of New Hampshire, and the mother, Hannah Mills, of Vermont. The father was a worker in iron, and had the name of being especially skillful in those days when the hand played so much more part in the world's labor than now. After finishing his apprenticeship, he came west to Ohio, first stopping in Cleveland, in the year 1832. For fifty-two years he plied his trade in the counties of Lorain, Huron, Wyandotte and Hardin, removing to Labette county, Kansas, in 1884, where he died June 4, 1887, at the age of eighty-one years. The wife died at the age of seventy-six, in 1883. She was the mother of thirteen children, six of whom are now living.

George A. Park was born in Lorain county, Ohio, January 8, 1835. The first event of importance in his life was the great but glorious tragedy in the nation's life—the Civil war—in which he played an honorable, and to him a most memorable part, for he lost his good right leg in the service.

Mr. Park enlisted on February 17, 1864, in Company "A," 81st Ohio Vol. Inf., as a private. This regiment was sent immediately to the front and arrived in time to take part in the glorious campaign in which Sherman proved the truth of his own trite saying, "war is hell." Our subject's first battle was at Resaca; then came Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain and finally, Atlanta. Here the 81st saw hot service from the day that the gallant McPherson fell until the capitulation of the city. While on the skirmish line on the 25th of August, 1864, a ball struck Mr. Park on the right knee, removing the knee pan and necessitating amputation. This, of course, put a stop to further soldering on his part. He spent a month in the Marietta hospital, thence to Nashville, and arrived home November 11th, the day of President Lincoln's second election. He now learned the shoemaker's trade, an occupation which he has followed, together with farming, since that time. He purchased his first land in Ohio, in 1870, a piece of timber, which, though crippled, as he was, he, himself, cleared. This he sold in 1883, and the following year moved to Labette county, Kansas. He bought a quarter section here, but in 1890, disposed of it and settled in Montgomery county, where he bought the farm which he now owns, a quarter section in Caney township. He cultivated this farm until 1899, when he rented it and moved into the county seat.

The married life of Mr. Park dates from July 13, 1861, when, in Kenton, Ohio, he was joined to Miss Angeline, daughter of Robert and

Martha (Shultz) Stevenson. The parents of Mrs. Park were of the thrifty farming class, prominent members of the M. E. church, in which denomination the father was a local preacher. The mother was born November 14, 1813, and died November 3, 1861, the father's birth occurring March 28, 1814, and his death April 27, 1896. They still live in the blessed influences which were set adrift by their holy living. Their children, besides Mrs. Park, were: William, a soldier of sixteen years' service, two of them in the Civil war, now resides in Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Joseph, a farmer near Valparaiso, Ind., and Martha, Mrs. John Pruitt, of Trinidad, Colorado. To the marriage of our subject and his wife have been born children as follows: Byron C., deceased in infancy; G. B., married Genevieve McKinley, whose children are: Emmett, Iris and Lester; Adah, Mrs. William O. Dunlap, whose children are: Percie, Blanche, Curtis, Georgia and Alexander; Ralph E., of Weston, Ohio, married Wanetta Vandenburg, whose one child is Ralph Victor; Rolla, a merchant of Tyro, Kansas, married Maggie Knotts, children: Arthur and Lowell; Sidney F., single, Bartelsville, I. T.; Leafy, of Sturgis, South Dakota; Mattie, Mrs. Fred Dobson, whose children are: Esther and Angie; Frankie L., a teacher at Tyro, and Robert R., deceased.

Mr. Park is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics votes the Socialist ticket. He is a gentleman whose sterling qualities have brought to him the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and neighbors, and whose career has been entirely creditable.

JAMES R. CHARLTON—November 17, 1877, James R. Charlton, ex-County Attorney of Montgomery county, began life as a citizen of Kansas. He was prompted to seek the west to engage in educational work here and to thus, in early life, shape his course along lines of professional activity. Subsequent events have shown the execution of such plans to have led him from the school-room to journalism and finally into the practice of law.

A youth of nineteen, he first located at Sedan, and soon thereafter became a teacher in the country schools of Chautauqua county. He had received his education in the High School of Odin, Illinois, and was authorized to teach, under the law, before he left his native state. While carrying his three terms of school work he was prosecuting the study of law under the direction of J. D. McBrian, of Sedan. In August, 1880, he was admitted to the bar in Winfield, Kansas, and taught two terms of school before entering the practice. In 1884, he located in Elk City, where he began law practice in 1885. He founded the Elk City Enterprise, a weekly paper, with Democratic principles, and published it about four years. He was justice of the peace, police judge and city attorney

of Elk City and was a resident of the place until December, 1890, when he removed to the county seat.

His early political training led Mr. Charlton into the Democratic party. His political course was along these lines until the political upheaval of 1890, when he joined issues with the new party of that year, and has acted with it since. He was elected county attorney in 1890, served one term and was unanimously nominated for a second term, but declined, and, in 1894, opened an office in Caney, where he has since resided. He is city attorney of Caney and has a large law business in the nearby counties of the state and in the Indian Territory on the south.

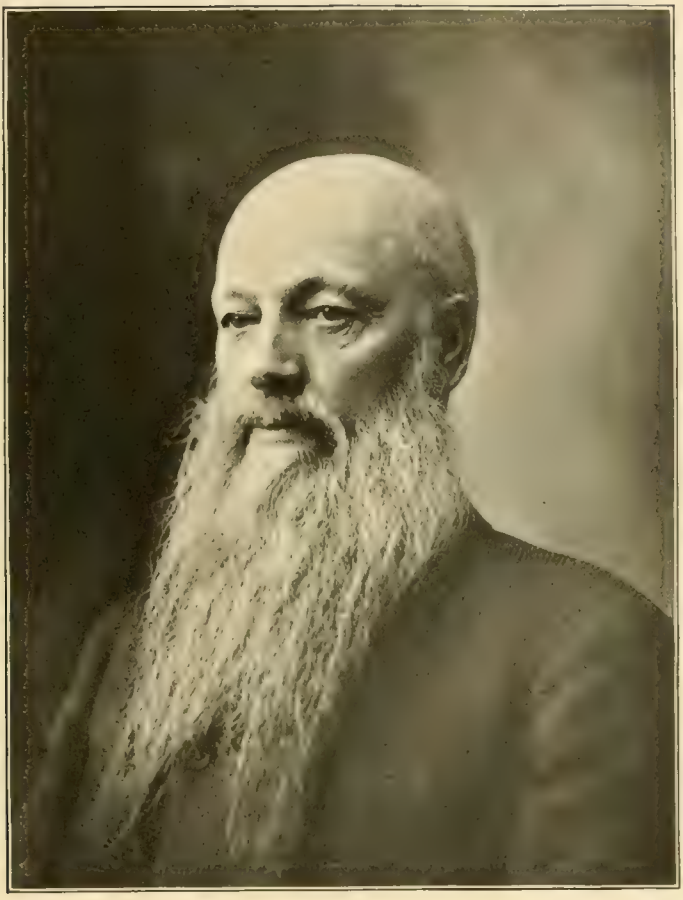
James R. Charlton was born in Marion county, Illinois, July 21, 1858. His family was one of the pioneer families of that county, for William J. Charlton, his father, was born there in 1836. Isaac Charlton, his grandfather, left Virginia in 1824, and settled some of the wild lands near Salem, Illinois. Isaac Charlton was born in 1800, and died in 1876, leaving six children, viz: James, Wesley, Sidney, Newton and William J., father of our subject.

Mention of William J. Charlton is made on another page of this volume. It is sufficient in this connection to state that he was well known in Odin, Illinois, as a farmer and a merchant, and that he lived in Chautauqua county, Kansas, from 1877 'till 1901, when he located on the Verdigris river, near Independence, Kansas.

Mr. Charlton, of this review, married in Chautauqua county, Kansas, April 3, 1881, Hattie M. Hutchison, a daughter of John Hutchison, from Clinton county, Indiana. The latter married Eliza Moore, and reared three children. Earl, only child of J. R. and Mrs. Charlton, was born January 3, 1887.

For many years Mr. Charlton has been an active church worker. While he is a member of and holds a pastorate in the Christian church he has done effective work in the evangelistic field, in Oklahoma, Washington and other places. He was pastor of the Christian church in Caney in 1895-6, was then state evangelist for Kansas for one year, and is now serving the Caney charge again.

BENJAMIN F. MASTERMAN, M. D.—During the period of pioneer settlement of Montgomery county there came to Independence one of its permanent citizens, a gentleman whose influence and power made itself felt in after years in the public and professional interests of the county seat, and whose individuality has stamped itself indelibly upon the social fabric of the county. This pioneer character was Dr. B. F. Masterman, of this review, the date of whose advent to his new home was February 7, 1870.



B. F. MASTERMAN, M. D.

He came here, not in search of wealth, but of health. His close confinement in the old state as a drug clerk and as a student of medicine racked his body and the bleak and unsettled west was turned to as the fountain which would restore youth. Although a junior in the preparation for his profession, the foundation principles of the subject had been well laid and the work of the senior year was little more than a formality necessary to the securing of a diploma. Following his inclination, he opened an office for the practice of medicine and was encouraged in its continuance by the success of his work and by his love for the profession. For nine years he ministered to his patients as an undergraduate and then, with a breadth of experience and a strong physique, he returned to finish his college work in his professional year. Accomplishing this in 1880, he resumed his practice in Montgomery county.

Dr. Masterman is of English blood. He was born in Steuben county, New York, February 5, 1844. His father, Matthew Masterman, was born in England, came to the United States young, grew to maturity in Steuben county, New York, and there married Mary E. Runyon. He was for a time a merchant at Penyan, New York, and left there in 1858 and settled in Washington county, Indiana, where he died in 1876, at sixty-eight years of age. He was in politics a Whig, but without ambition for public office. His wife died in Mazomania, Wisconsin, in 1858, leaving him seven children, six of whom survive, viz: Mary E., wife of John Runyard, of Mazomania, Wisconsin; Dr. Benj. F., Mrs. Nellie Calkins, of Alamoosa, Colorado; Emmet, of Wichita, Kansas; Mrs. Jennie Edmunds, of Elk City, Kansas; Albert F., of Reno, Oklahoma. William, the first child of the family, died in the army while a private in the 11th Wis. Vols., war of the Rebellion.

At thirteen years of age, Dr. Masterman left the farm in New York and accompanied his father's family to Washington county, Indiana, where, at Salem, he entered a drug store as a clerk. He remained in this position 'till some time in 1862, when he enlisted in company "E," 5th Indiana cavalry, for service in the Civil war. The regiment saw service in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Kentucky, and was an integral part of the Army of the Ohio. The doctor took part in Morgan's raid, or rather in the pursuit of Morgan's band, was on the outside at the siege of Knoxville, accompanied Sherman's forces to the initial work of the Atlanta campaign and fought guerrillas in Tennessee and Alabama. He served as hospital steward the last eighteen months of his enlistment and was discharged June 14, 1865.

On his return to Salem, our subject took his old place in the drug store, where he remained one year. He then took up the study of medicine regularly and was occupied with it 'till the first of the year 1870, when he left the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, a junior, and sought

his health and his fortunes in Kansas. It is in Montgomery county that his achievements have been attained. Here his adaptability to an honored profession has been demonstrated; here his efficiency as a public servant has been displayed; here his sincerity and honesty as a citizen and his integrity as a man have won the confidence of the public and assured him an unfaltering friendship during his declining years.

In December, 1871, Dr. Masterman married Nannie D. Conner, a daughter of Lewis Conner, who came to Independence from Iowa, and was one of the early hotel men of this city, and of Coffeyville. The issue of this union are: Franc, wife of M. F. Dougherty, of Independence; Henry L. and Emmet.

In 1874, the Doctor was made a Mason, and holds a membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, of Independence, and, in 1899, was made a Shriner at Leavenworth, Kansas. In politics he is a Republican, and his hand has been in many a battle of the ballot in town and county. He has served one year on the school board, eight years on the city council, one term as mayor of Independence and four years as county coroner.

GEORGE L. BANKS—To one not in love with nature unadorned, citizenship on the frontier is uninteresting and monotonous indeed. The absence of stir and the whir of business, the unbroken solitude of days and the primitive and rude accommodations of the settler, all had a tendency to depress and weaken one's intentions, and but for the determination and the hope that springs eternal in the human breast, discouragements and then desertion would have depopulated Southern Kansas in a decade after the Civil war. But privations were endured—now looked upon as blessings—and other difficulties were surmounted and the versatile and tenacious pioneer laid the foundation and erected the superstructure for one of the great and prosperous states of the American union. No man's work alone did this, but the efforts of the aggregate, the great whole, brought about a result of which their posterity may well be proud. During the last years of the pioneer period in Montgomery county many men, yet its citizens, cast their lot herewith and participated in the final acts in the shaping of its internal and civilian affairs. Modestly, yet energetically, connected with this particular era, was George L. Banks, of this review, the pioneer and widely known settler of Fawn Creek township. He established himself in the county in May, 1871, and was for fifteen years an active and patriotic devotee to the agricultural and political interests of the same. With the exception of six years, when he was absent from the state, that interest has scarcely lessened in intensity in thirty-two years.

Mr. Banks is one of Lake county, Ohio's native sons, and was born October 13, 1839. His parents, Orin and Olive (Brown) Banks, were natives of Scoharrie county, New York, and born, the father January 25, 1803, and the mother March 12, 1805. They were married in 1823, and settled in Lake county, Indiana, in 1845 and stopped, first, in LaPorte county. They passed their lives as country people, were upright Christian folk and were thrifty as farmers of their time. They died in Lake county, Indiana, the father October 29, 1857, and the mother January 27, 1887. The Banks's were of Scotch-Irish origin and the Browns of English lineage. The parents both belonged to old families of the east and reared a large family of children, as follows: Charles, of Salina, Kansas; Elisha, of McPherson county, Kansas; Parley, of Lake county, Indiana; Mary C., wife of Simon White, of LaPorte county, Indiana; George L., of this notice; Nathaniel P., of Lake county, Indiana; Sarah L., wife of W. B. Adams, of Montgomery county, Kansas.

George L. Banks spent his youth and early manhood in LaPorte county, Indiana, and had the advantage of a good country school education. The Civil war came on just after he had reached his majority, and was concerned with the serious affairs of peace, but he enlisted, June 6, 1861, in Company "C," 15th. Inf., under Col. Geo. D. Wagner. The regiment was ordered at once into the field and it took part in the battles of Greenbriar and Elk Water that same year. As the war progressed it participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River and Missionary Ridge, where Mr. Banks was wounded, and rendered unfit for service for some weeks. During his later active service he was in battle at Charleston and Dandridge, Tennessee. He was discharged from the army June 25, 1864. In 1897, he received from the Secretary of War a medal of bronze, appropriately engraved and inscribed in commemoration of distinguished service while in line of duty. Engraved on the face of the medal is:

"The Congress to Color Sergeant George L. Banks, 15th Indiana Infantry,

"For gallantry at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863."

The letter from the Secretary of War notifiying Mr. Banks of the honor accorded him and announcing the issuing of the medal states the specific acts of gallantry and is herewith made a part of this record:

MEDAL OF HONOR.

War Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1897.

George L. Banks, Esq., Independence, Kansas.

Sir:—You are hereby notified that by direction of the President and under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, providing for the presentation of medals of honor to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished them-

selves in action, a Congressional Medal of Honor has this day been presented to you for most distinguished gallantry in action, the following being a statement of the particular service: At Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, this soldier, then a Color Sergeant, 15th, Indiana Vols., in the assault, led his regiment, calling upon his comrades to follow, and when near the summit he was wounded and left behind insensible, but having recovered consciousness rejoined the advance, again took the flag and carried it forward to the enemy's works, where he was again wounded. In the brigade of eight regiments the flag of the 15th Indiana was the first planted on the parapet.

The medal will be forwarded to you by registered mail as soon as it shall have been engraved. Respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

After the war, Mr. Banks resumed farming in Indiana and continued it with a fair measure of success 'till his departure for the broad prairies and the pure air of Kansas, in the spring of 1871. Matters were in a formative state in Montgomery county and he aided in organizing, and was the first clerk of school district No. 91, and the school house was named "The Banks School House" in his honor. He entered and patented a piece of land and was occupied with its improvement 'till December, 1886, when he disposed of it and transferred his residence to Angola, Indiana, where he became the proprietor of a hotel. Remaining there only a short time he removed to Camden, Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he resided six years, returning thence to Montgomery county, Kansas. From 1892 to 1895, he was a resident of Independence, and the latter year moved out to his farm in section 8, township 33, range 15, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres. He owns an eighty in section 17, and is regarded one of the successful and reliable farmers of his county.

October 9, 1864, Mr. Banks was united in marriage with Olive W. Chandler, a daughter of Thomas P. and Betsy (Woodmanse) Chandler, of Vermont. Mrs. Banks was born at Caledonia, Vermont, August 25, 1842, and died December 12, 1902. She was her husband's companion for thirty-eight years and bore him three sons: William N., Charles B. and Arthur A., all honorable young men of Montgomery county.

George L. Bank's political action has been exercised in the ranks of the Republican party. He has ever manifested a good citizen's interest in local, state and national affairs and his face has been a familiar one in local gatherings of his party. He filled all the offices of Fawn Creek township. He is prominent in the State Grand Army and is commander of the Southeast Kansas Association of old soldiers. He belongs to the subordinate lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the A. H. T. A.

JOEL ARMOUR STEVENSON—Joel Armour Stevenson is one of the well-to-do and progressive representatives of the agricultural class living near the rural community of Costello. He comes from Indiana, having been born in Shelby county, that state, in the year 1860. Horace Stevenson, his father, was a son of Armour, who, in his day, was one of the earliest pioneers of Dearborn county, Indiana, having removed to that state from New York in the early years of the nineteenth century.

Our subject's mother was Mahuldah Ann Gregory, also of an old pioneer family of the "Hoosier State." Horace Stevenson was the fourth of a family of eleven children, and was reared on the family homestead in Dearborn county and, at maturity, settled in Shelby county, where he was engaged, for a time, in teaching school, and where he met and married his wife. The children born to Horace and Mahuldah Stevenson were: Joel and Rose, twins; Rose being now Mrs. Adam Lewis; Nancy, Augustus, William and Edward are the remaining numbers of the family.

Joel A. Stevenson passed the period of his boyhood and youth on the "Hoosier State" farm and was given a district school education. At the age of eighteen, he, in the fall of 1878, accompanied his mother to Kansas, his father having died in 1870. (The mother subsequently married Thomas O'Connor and is now a resident of the county.) Mr. Stevenson remained with his mother until he set up an establishment of his own, when he purchased what is known as the Ashbaugh farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, where general farming and stock raising occupy his time. He was married, in 1885, to Ellen, daughter of P. H. and Catherine (Baker) Callahan, referred to elsewhere in this work. The wife of Mr. Stevenson died October 30, 1901, leaving a family of seven children, as follows: Mary, born October 8, 1886; William, born November 26, 1888; Catherine, whose birth occurred December 9, 1890; Thomas, born March 9, 1893; Margaret, born March 6, 1895; John, born March 9, 1898; and Nellie, born March 4, 1900.

Since Mr. Stevenson became a citizen of the county, he has evidenced great interest in building up her institutions and has always given his influence to the betterment of conditions in his immediate community. He and his family are active members and supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church south. In fraternal life, Mr. Stevenson has, for some time, been a member of the Modern Woodmen, and is a Populist in political belief.

DAVID VANCE—Thirty-three years in Kansas is sufficient to have seen wonderful changes, and especially in Montgomery county, for the whole county was then one vast range, given over to the countless cattle

that roamed over the fertile prairies. The Osages still lingered in the bottoms and the nearest trading points were Humboldt and Ft. Scott. The farm youth of today, who hitches to his rubber-tired vehicle and drives into town but a few miles away, over roads which lead past highly-cultivated farms, with their modern residences, presents a strange contrast to the lad of thirty years ago, who hooked his slow-going ox-team to the lumber wagon and drove whole days over the lonely trail to the nearest trading point.

David Vance is entitled to membership in an "old settlers'" organization, for, in 1870, he first looked upon Montgomery county soil. He has taken the full number of degrees in the hardships of pioneer life, and is now enjoying the fruits of faithfulness in the early days, his highly-cultivated farm, four miles northeast of Caney, being evidence of careful and persistent effort along agricultural lines. Mr. Vance was born in LaFayette county, Tennessee, October 26, 1838, the son of Joseph and Polly (Leath) Vance, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Tennessee. They married in Tennessee and, later, the father removed to LaFayette county, Missouri, where he died, at sixty-two, the wife having passed away, in Tennessee, at the age of forty-five. Their family consisted of twelve children, six of whom are now living.

Mr. Vance was reared to farm life, learning well the homely lessons of patient toil, which still marks his movements. On the 11th of December, 1860, he took unto himself a wife, in the prson of Mary E. Hall, a native of the same county, and settled down to farm life, in the home neighborhood. But he was not destined to pursue the even tenor of his way, for the following year, the storm of war broke and swept all loyal citizens into the army. Mr. Vance became a member of the First Tennessee Mounted Infantry, and did valiant service for the flag he loved so well, participating in some of the smaller skirmishes and battles in the middle west. He came off without harm, though, during one skirmish, had an uncomfortably close call, the toe of his boot having been shot off. That scourge of the soldier, the measles, however, was not so considerate of his comfort, and he still carries, in his body, the effects of its ravages.

After the war, Mr. Vance settled in Lawrence county, Indiana, and in 1868, came out to LaFayette county, Missouri, and, as stated, in 1870, located in Montgomery county, Kansas. Here he first took up a claim on Cheyenne creek, but soon sold and bought the eighty acres of school land where he now resides. He had the misfortune, in 1866, to lose his wife, by death, leaving him two little daughters, Laura Belle and Sarah Jane. These daughters grew to womanhood and married, Laura becoming the wife of C. C. Turk and removing to Oklahoma, and Sarah finding a husband in George O. Arnold. She became the mother of five bright children and, on the 7th of June, 1898, was carried off by an attack of can-

cer of the stomach. The husband and children are now inmates of Mr. Vance's home, where they receive the loving care of a proud grandfather. The children are unusually well-conditioned, both physically and mentally, their musical ability, especially, having attracted most favorable notice. Their names are: Edgar F., Mary E., Iva I., Sylvia E. and Nellie Belle.

Mr. Vance has always had the confidence and respect of his neighbors, who have elected him, at different times, to offices of trust. He votes with the Populist party, and in social life, holds membership in the A. H. & T. A. and the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN HENRY KEITH—The Keith family is one of the oldest in American history and was prominently identified with our colonial period. It furnished a Colonial Governor for Pennsylvania and, when the Revolution came on, demonstrated its patriotism in the ranks of the Colonial forces. They were of Scotch ancestry and the archives of the Commonwealths of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, show them to have played an important and honorable part in the history of their states. Governor Keith is one of the grand-ancestors of the subject of this review.

Daniel Keith was born in Virginia, in 1776, and died in Warren county, Kentucky, in 1875. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this notice and the founder of his branch of the Keith family in the state of Daniel Boone. He served in the Henry Clay regiment of Kentucky troops in the Mexican war, took part in the Taylor campaign and, among other achievements, aided in the capture of Monterey. He married Miss Gardner and had three sons, namely: John, William and Isaiah.

John Keith and Mary Edwards were the paternal grandparents of our subject. The former was a native Kentuckian, born in 1815, and died, in Warren county, in 1891. He engaged in the ministry in early life, after having completed an academic education, and became a power for good all over the state. He was a forcible speaker, was an expounder of the doctrines of immersion and close communion and, on the issues of the Civil war, took strongly to the side of the Union. He and Mary (Edwards) Keith were the parents of: Daniel, Ivey, George and Henry.

Ivey Keith, father of John Keith, of this record, was born in Edmonson county, Kentucky, January 14, 1846, and passed his active life a farmer and grower of stock. Warren county has been his home from youth and in 1863, he enlisted from that county for service in the war of the Rebellion. His was "I" company and his regiment the 52nd infantry. He served as a private, was in several battles and was wounded. He has taken a good citizen's interest in the affairs of his county and has

affiliated with the Republican party. He married Jennie Finney, born in Warren county, Kentucky, February 17, 1846, and a daughter of Jack and Lucinda (Thomas) Finney, people of Irish blood. The issue of this marriage is John H., of this notice; Addie, wife of Buford Larrance, of Kentucky; Clay, of the Indian Territory; Euclid, a farmer and lumber dealer of Kentucky; Emmet, Samuel E. and William L., of Kentucky.

John H. Keith came to manhood on the farm and was educated in the common schools, academy, normal school and business college. Ready for life's responsibilities, he chose teaching school as a profession, while casting about for the real work of his life. A few terms sufficed and he engaged in a systematic preparation for the law. He was admitted to the bar in Warren county, Kentucky, November 14, 1889, and spent the first two years after admission to practice in his native county. In February, 1892, he left his native place and located in Muscogee, Indian Territory, where he resided 'till October, 1893, when he made Coffeyville, Kansas, his home. For ten years he has been engaged in the active and effective practice of his profession in Montgomery county, and is among the well known members of the bar.

Mr. Keith has taken an active part in the politics of his town and county. He was City Attorney of Coffeyville five years, was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee for three years and now represents the 29th legislative district in the Kansas legislature. He was chosen in a Republican district, where he ran three hundred votes ahead of his ticket, and was one of two Democrats on the county ticket elected. In the legislature of 1903, he was a member of the committes on Judiciary, Railroads, Mines and Mining and Private Corporations. In a business way he is connected with several Coffeyville enterprises, of some of which he is confidential adviser.

Mr. Keith's family consists of two sons, Walter and Paul. In fraternal matters he is a member of the Modern Woodmen, a Select Knight and an Elk.

HARVEY DUNCAN—Harvey Duncan, a well known farmer of Montgomery county, is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, and was born January 30, 1854. His parents, Solomon and Rebecca Duncan, were born in the State of Kentucky, a state famed beyond the seas for its beautiful women and fine horses. The mother's family came from the state most noted for its old families, the good old State of Virginia.

Harvey Duncan was one of nine children. They are: David, Molly Beal, Anna Herrell, John, Harvey, Lida Taylor, James, deceased, and two died in infancy.

In the autumn of 1870, the family came to Montgomery county, driving three teams overland, and carrying their furniture and provisions



C. C. SURBER, M. D.

with them. Their journey occupied five weeks, of hard and, many times, very tiresome travel, but at last it was finished at Independence. Here they purchased a claim, located one and a half miles north of the village, and for it they paid $1,400. A contest arose over this claim, and, after four years, a decision was given in favor of Solomon Duncan. Soon after this Harvey located on a claim next to his father's, and work was begun on a blockhouse, in which the family lived for six years, when they erected the brick house now owned by T. M. Bailey.

The Duncans had close acquaintance with many of the Indians, seeing a great deal of them in the earlier years of their residence in Kansas. They numbered among their acquaintances: Chiefs, Big Hill Joe, Toby, Wild Cat, White Hair and Chetopa.

Harvey Duncan married Edith Drenner, a native of Illinois, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Drenner, of Virginia. To them have been born four children: Lina, a teacher; Grace, Jay S., and John W.

With the exception of five years spent in Independence, where he was engaged in the meat business, and afterward as proprietor of the Independence Hotel, which he managed successfully for several years, Mr. Duncan has spent his life on the farm. In 1891, he bought the eighty acres of land, where he now lives, in section 13-31-15. This farm, which is the home selected as a permanent abiding place, is neat and well kept, speaking well for the energy and good management of the owner.

Mr. Duncan is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a lifelong Republican, and has served his party faithfully, as a member of the school board. In matters concerning public education in the district, no one shows a greater interest or works harder to keep abreast of the times than he.

CASSIUS C. SURBER, M. D.—There is presented, in the subject of this brief personal record, a native Kansan, who has rendered valuable service to the profession of medicine in Montgomery county. He occupies a position among the list of successful physicians of Southern Kansas, and it is with pardonable pride that we thus briefly refer to his professional and social achievements.

Dr. Surber has been a resident of Montgomery county less than ten years. He located here in October, 1894, direct from Delphos, Kansas, but formerly from Perry, his old home in Jefferson county. He began the practice of medicine in Ottawa county, Kansas, going out toward the frontier at once upon the completion of his medical course. He remained there ten years, and then chose the more settled and substantial portion of the state—Montgomery county -for the field of his future labors and the scene of his greater success.

He is of pioneer Kansas parentage. He was born in Douglas county, January 26, 1862, four years after his father settled there. In 1868, his parents located at Perry, in Jefferson county, Kansas, where they reared and educated their children. Dr. David Surber, our subject's father, was a pioneer settler from the State of Indiana. He was born in Indiana in 1829. His father was the Rev. Henry Surber, a Campbellite preacher, and an early settler of the "Hoosier State." The latter took his family to Iowa in the early settlement of that state and he aided materially in shaping the moral sentiment of his community. He was a positive, determined, vigorous-spoken man of the old school, to illustrate which qualities it is only necessary to present one conspicuous incident. During the early years of the progress of the Civil war Southern Iowa contained a small, but troublesome and outspoken, secession sentiment. It became noised about that this element had planned to disturb the Rev. Surber in his effort at preaching on a certain evening, and finally break up his meeting. Mr. Surber learned of this design and took with him two good Colts pistols and, when he arose to begin service, laid them up in front of him, at the same time remarking what he had heard and stating that the first fellow that made a crooked move could expect to be taken care of by the blue-barreled six-shooters doing picket duty for the evening. The house was filled and the disturbing element was out enforce and occupying front seats, and nobody seemed to enjoy the meeting more than they.

Dr. David Surber was the oldest of four brothers. As his father resided chiefly near the frontier, as the family grew up, educational privileges were somewhat limited. He chose medicine as his life work. He completed his professional preparation in the Cincinnati Medical College and soon afterward came to Kansas. He married Eliza J. Stewart, which family also furnished one or more excellent physicians. By this union there are two surviving children, viz: Dr. C. C., our subject, and Mrs. Gertrude Eakin, of Bonner Springs, Kansas.

After the public schools of Perry, the State University of Kansas provided Dr. C. C. Surber with the means of a higher education. He finished the course of the Medical Department of the institution in 1881, and to him was issued the first certificate of graduation from that department. He entered the Kansas City Medical College immediately on leaving the University, and completed its course in March, 1884, and opened his first office at Delphos, Kansas.

Dr. Surber was married at Perry, Kansas, in 1886, and has a son, Paul, twelve years of age. He is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and of the Montgomery County Medical Society. He is secretary of the pension examining board of Montgomery county. In politics the Surbers of this family are, without exception, Republican, and it pleases the

doctor to add his mite to the party's cause in his modest and unaspiring way.

JAMES W. RYAN, M. D.—Whose name initiates this review, is a gentleman widely known for his professional attainments and eminence in the domain of medical and surgical practice. His connection with the west dates from the year 1889, when he became a resident of Kansas, and his fourteen years' associations with the leaders of his profession over the great plain, bounded on the west by the Rockies and on the east by the Mississippi, have given him a wealth of experience and contributed a breadth of knowledge which render his position a distinguished one among the representatives of his school.

The "Modern Mother of Presidents," is the state which produced Dr. Ryan. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1867, of Irish parents, and grew up and was educated in the city of his birth. His father, Patrick Ryan, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1828, and his mother, Anne Erwin, a daughter of Mary and John Erwin, was born in the same county at the village of Graiguenemana, in 1836. The mother resides in Clermont county, Ohio, where Patrick Ryan settled on coming to the United States in 1847. He was an emigrant whose destiny in his new field of industry depended solely on his native capital, labor. He engaged in farming, which he followed 'till 1884, when, having served faithfully the years of his more vigorous life and merited a release from its burdens of toil, he retired to private life to the passing of a peaceful old age. Nine children constitute the issue of this venerable couple, six sons and three daughters, as follows: George W., a retired banker, of Penryn, California; John, a farmer in Clermont county, Ohio; William, a retired farmer, of Salt Air, Ohio; Dr. James W., Martin, a farmer, of Clermont county, Ohio, and Lawrence, of Carlsbad, New Mexico. The sisters of these gentlemen are all with the mother and are: Kate, Mary and Julia. The father died in 1895.

James W. Ryan, our subject, passed his boyhood and youth in school. The public schools of Cincinnati and the University of that city provided his literary training, and the Medical College of Ohio, from which he graduated March 7, 1888, prepared him for his professional career. He identified himself with Coffeyville the next year, as previously stated, and practiced here 'till 1896, when he was elected to the chair of anatomy in the University of Denver, Colorado, where he lectured for two years, resigning his position because of the telling wear upon his constitution, and returning to Coffeyville, where, when somewhat recuperated, he resumed active practice, and at once took his place as one of the leading physicians of Montgomery county. His great proficiency and his intense interest in his work has commended him to the confidence of the pro-

fession in Kansas, and in 1901, his election to the Vice Presidency of the State Medical Society took place. He is a prominent contributor to medical journals, is a seeker after medical truth constantly, and reaches out after all the intellectual and professional treats from the fountain heads of medical research. On account of his interest in professional meetings and his presence and membership in them, he has become widely known throughout the west and familiar with the national characters of the fraternity.

December 1, 1892, Dr. Ryan married Nannie Rammel, a daughter of Rev. Eli Rammel, deceased, and of Casandra Cash. Mrs. Ryan was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, and is the mother of one child, Max.

ALBERT ARTHUR KRUGG, M. D.—The ancient and honorable profession of medicine is worthily represented in Coffeyville by the gentleman whose name introduces this personal sketch. He came to this city March 28, 1898, and identified himself at once with the profession, in its active practice, and his worth as a physician and a citizen has commended him most favorably to the public confidence.

Dr. Krugg's native place is Dodge county, Wisconsin. He was born October 20, 1864, and is a son of the venerable John Krugg, of Lincoln, Kansas, whose life has been passed as a farmer and whose residence in the "Sunflower State" dates from 1886. The father was born in Unkemark, Prussia, in 1830, where the family had resided for many generations, and was prominent in its civil station. John Krugg left Germany soon after his marriage to Wilhelmina Meinhartz, and crossed the Atlantic ocean to the United States, locating in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he took up his residence on a farm. He trained his children to habits of industry, always maintained himself a highly moral and useful citizen and only retired from active work when he had attained a competency ample as a reward for the efforts of an industrious rural life. His family consists of five children, as follows: Mary, wife of Joseph Smith, of Lincoln, Kansas; Dr. Albert A., Mattie, who married J. C. Cooper, of Lincoln, Kansas; Lydia, now Mrs. Ed. Guptail, of Mitchell county, Kansas; and Miss Louisa Krugg, of Lincoln, Kansas.

Albert A. Krugg's sphere of action in youth was confined to the limits of his native country neighborhood. The country school laid the foundation for his education and the High school in his native county rounded off the angles and prepared the way for the culture and polish of mature years. He began life as a farm hand at fifteen dollars a month, and his employers found his services worth an increase to seventeen and finally twenty dollars per month. His High school training was obtained from money saved from this farm work, and when he left Mayville, Wisconsin, he entered the Ohio State University, at Columbus, and spent

two years, chiefly in the study of comparative anatomy. In 1891-2-3, he was a student in the University Medical College, of Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1897-8, he attended the Medico Chirurgical Institute, from which he graduated the latter year. He began practice in Clay county, Kansas, in 1893, and continued it through the years 1893-4-5-6, and then took up the work of completing his medical education in Kansas City, as before stated.

Dr. Krugg's residence in Coffeyville has witnessed his accession to a most creditable and gratifying position in the medical fraternity. He has clung steadily to his determination to devote his time to his profession exclusively, and in doing so he has won his way to social and financial success.

October 16, 1893 ,at Lincoln, Kansas, Dr. Krugg married Eliza Montgomery, a daughter of Mrs. Eliza Montgomery, originally from Massachusetts. The two children of this union are: Mary, born in December 14, 1902, and Consuela V., born in 1897. Dr. Krugg is a Democrat, and is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

CHARLES M. STARK—Charles M. Stark may clearly be classed among the old settlers of the county, as he came here away back in 1868. Those were the days when the "noble Red Men" still trod the prairie and when the few whites of good character needed to stand firm for the "majesty of the law" against half-breed cow thieves and renegade white men, whose absence from civilization became necessary on account of their malodorous reputation. But with the settling of such men in the county as our subject, conditions gradually changed, and long ere the last decade of the century opened, Montgomery county came to be regarded as one of the most orderly communities in the state. Mr. Stark resides in Louisburg township, on his original pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres, which evidences in its neat and well-kept appointments the great amount of care lavished upon it.

The birth of Mr. Stark occurred in Scott county, Indiana, in 1838. His father, Nathaniel B. Stark, was a son of Charles Stark, one of the very earliest settlers in Scott county, where he located, after the removal of the Indians, in 1814. He had resided, prior to that time, in Henry county, Kentucky. Nathaniel B. Stark was born in the latter state and was but seven years of age when his parents moved into Indiana. Here he grew to manhood amid the scenes of pioneer life and, at maturity, married Margaret Coons. In 1849, the family moved out to Edgar county, Illinois, where the father plied his trade of carpenter until his death in 1864. There were seven children born to our subject's parents, as follows: Malinda, who married W. W. Crossfield, and is a widow, residing

in Chautauqua county, Kansas; Martha, Mrs. E. M. Horton, Chautauqua county; Sarah, wife of W. H. Deam, of LaHarpe, Kansas; Jane, who married James M. Stark, and resides in Elk county, Kansas; Nathaniel J., of San Diego, California; Josiah M., residing in Louisburg township, and Charles M., who constitutes the subject of this sketch.

Charles M. Stark was twelve years of age when his father's family settled in Illinois, and from that time until his thirtieth year he continued to be a resident of Edgar county. In 1860, he was happily joined in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Shawler) Bartmess, people of Kentucky origin. Mrs. Stark was born in Edgar county, Illinois. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Stark and his family, together with his mother and brothers and four sisters, settled in Montgomery county, Kansas. It is simple justice to say that Mr. Stark has had a most wholesome influence on the development which has come to the county since that early day, and fully merits the esteem in which he is held. He and his family have been supporters and members of the Christian church for years, and have entered into the social life of their community in its varied activities with a spirit of much helpfulness.

To our subject and wife have been born children as follows: John F., born November 18, 1864, resides in the Indian Territory, married Josie Stewart, and has four children: Clara, Marian T., Bertha May and Buelah; Harmon F., born December 6, 1867, married Maggie Faris. They reside in Chautauqua county, Kansas, with their children: Hattie, Charles, Alvin, Clarence and Oscar; Early A., born March 3, 1876, married Mamie Hope, and has a daughter, Eline, and resides in Montgomery county.

SULLIVAN LOMAX—The efficient school man who presides over the destinies of public education in Montgomery county, is Sullivan Lomax, the subjct of this biographical review. He is widely known to the professional educators of the county and is favorably regarded by patrons and teachers, alike, for the practical manner in which he handles the cause of public education. His plucky rise from obscurity, against both physical and financial obstacles, to the head of the educational interests of a great county, is a feat to be admired and an achievement worthy of much praise.

Sullivan Lomax was born in Orange county, Indiana, August 31, 1872. His father, who was a carpenter, was Abel Lomax, who died, in 1880, at the age of forty-five years. He was a native of the same county and state, where his father, Quinton Lomax, settled in an early day. Quinton Lomax was a farmer and politician and was elected State Senator , from his district, by the Democratic party. He was born in the State of Maryland and had sons: Abel, Laniska, Junius and William.

Abel Lomax married Tamar White, who died in Orange county, Indiana, in 1878. The issue of their marriage was the following children: William, of Chanute, Kansas; Quinton, of Orange county, Indiana; Sullivan, our subject; Asahel and Ezra, twins, and Mattie, wife of George E. Skidmore.

Orphaned at the age of eight years and made motherless when a child of six, Sullivan Lomax was brought face to face with life's stern realities at a tender age. Handicapped, as he was, he made the most of his few opportunities and resolved to dedicate his faculties to a virtuous and useful life. He worked at choring and odd jobs, for his keep, while attending country school; did farm work, such as he was able to do; blacked boots when prompted to do so, as a means to a legitimate and cherished end, and the money which he saved from these sources, he expended in acquiring a higher education. He came to Kansas, in 1885, with his brother Quinton, stopped near Cherryvale and herded cattle for Gilbert Baker, for a time. The next winter, he lived with the family of Alexander Campbell and worked for his board and went to school. He continued, in this way, till he reached the goal of a teacher's license, when he became the master of a country school. His first term was finished in 1891 and his last one in the fall of 1900, when he was nominated by the Republicans of Montgomery county, for County Superintendent, and was elected by a majority of one hundred and thirty votes. In 1902, he was named, by his party, to succeed himself and was elected, in November, by a majority of seven hundred and eleven votes. The work of his office has been efficiently carried out and the high standard attained by his predecessor, maintained and improved.

May 4, 1897, Mr. Lomax married Adah Lewis, a daughter of J. P. Lewis, of Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Mr. Lewis married Rachel Brown and has a family of six children, of whom Mrs. Lomax is the only daughter. She and Mr. Lomax are the parents of a son and a daughter: Otho W. and Elzene, the daughter being the first born. Mr. Lomax is an Odd Fellow, a Modern Woodman and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

JOHN P. SHEFFIELD—Thirty years ago there came to Montgomery county the gentleman whose honored name precedes this paragraph, and who has since been one of her most influential citizens. He lived, for nine years, in the town of Independence, then purchased the present farm of two hundred and forty acres, where he has since demonstrated what excellent agricultural sense, coupled with a penchant for hard work, can accomplish in southern Kansas. There are no pyrotechnics in the life of Mr. Sheffield—he is just a good plain citizen, but he is all that, and in the highest and truest sense of that term—a man to whom

the stranger will be directed, as one of the solid men of the community.

The Sheffields are of English extraction, having emigrated to this country prior to the Revolutionary war, in the person of the great-grandfather of our subject, who was one of a party of twelve who purchased Block Island, off the coast of Rhode Island, from the government. Here they formed a colony and, for years, the descendants of the original twelve continued to cultivate the island. The father of John P., John, also, was born on the island, in 1793. He married Jennette Briggs, a native of the island, and, in 1833, removed to Ohio. To these parents were born seven children, three of whom are now living: James F., Huldah and John P. The parents lived to a ripe old age, the father dying at seventy-one, the mother at sixty-one years.

John P. Sheffield was born in George township, Athens county, Ohio, May 27, 1844. He was reared on a farm, where he learned the lessons of thrift and economy, which have served him so well, during life, and was given the advantages of a district school education. At eleven years old, he went to live with an older brother, but, at seventeen, returned to take charge of the farm for his father and continued to discharge this filial duty until the death of both parents.

On the 14th of April, 1872, Mr. Sheffield was married to Lavina Guernsey, of Lake county, Indiana (born April 4, 1853), and, the following year, came to Kansas. The greatest misfortune that can happen to man, was the lot of Mr. Sheffield, on the 3d of March, 1880, when, at the early age of twenty-seven years, the mother of his children was taken away. She is remembered as a lady of many noble qualities, and the two children, William and Lavina, and the husband, still cherish her memory. Upon arriving at maturity, the daughter married Charles F. Smith, the exact date being October 1, 1902, and now lives on the home farm with her father. Her husband was born in Crawford county, Kansas, on the 20th of August, 1882, the son of James W. and Mollie (Cullison) Smith, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. They located in Crawford county, in 1871, and, later removed to Montgomery county, where they are now living. Charles F. Smith has been his own man since the early age of nine, and is a young man of many sterling qualities which make him popular with a large circle of acquaintances.

Mr. Sheffield and his household are regarded with the greatest respect in the community, where they have so long resided.

CLEMENT L. KIMBLE. In the spring of 1893, the subject of this review became identified with Montgomery county. He came as an employe of the Independence Gas Company, then doing its initial work in the development of the gas and oil belt of southern Kansas. He was from Paola, Kansas, the home of the prime movers in the formation of the

Independence Gas Company, in which county of Miami, his parents were settlers from Adams county, Ohio, in 1884.

By nativity, Mr. Kimble is an Ohioan. He was born in Adams county—the home of the family for several generations—October 2, 1870. He is a mixture of English and Irish stock, his father being the grandson of an Englishman and his mother a daughter of Irish immigrants to the "Buckeye State." The original Kimble, of this American family, settled in one of the counties of Maryland, in the first years of our national history and brought up his family there. A son, Elijah Kimble, followed the tide of emigration westward, in the early years of the nineteenth century, and founded the family of Kimbles in Adams county, Ohio. He settled a new farm there and brought up his family, according to the rural customs of that day. His wife was a Bradford and their family comprised eight sons and two daughters. David B. Kimble, the father of our subject, was one of their sons, and he was born about 1839. The latter's bringing-up was without particular incident and for a wife, he chose Mary Connor. During the Civil war, he entered the army, in 1862, and helped fight the battle of Shiloh. Becoming disabled, by disease, he was finally discharged for disability. But he, afterward, and toward the close of the war, did duty as a nurse on board one of the warships.

In civil life, the pursuits of the farm claimed the attention of David B. Kimble, after the war, in Ohio and until 1884, he maintained his residence in his native state. He and his wife maintain the family home in Paola, Kansas, and are the parents of six children, of which number Clement L. is the third and only son.

C. L. Kimble acquired his foundation principles of an education in the common schools of Kansas. He became a teacher in the country schools, on approaching manhood, and, after two years' work in Miami county, decided to strengthen himself by work as a student in the Kansas State Normal School. He spent the years 1890 and 1891 there and did the work of an irregular course, almost up to the professional year. On retiring from the normal, he taught another year, in the common schools and then joined the Independence Gas Company, as bookkeeper, and became identified with Montgomery county.

The Independence Gas Company was chartered, in 1893, with a capital of $50,000 and C. L. Bloom was chosen president; A. P. McBride, secretary; J. D. Nickerson, vice-president, and W. P. Brown, of Coffeyville, treasurer. In 1896, the capital stock of the company was increased—at a reorganization—to $100,000 and the same officers were chosen president and secretary, while A. C. Stich was elected vice-president and A. W. Shulthis treasurer. The third change in the capital of the company, took place in 1901, when its stock was increased to $250,000, and Mr. McBride took Shulthis' place as treasurer and C. L. Kimble was

added to the official board, as secretary of the company; the other officers remaining the same.

While Mr. Kimble is in no sense a politician, he affiliates with the Republican party. His father was an Ohio Democrat and was a modest but earnest supporter of the cause, while a citizen of the "Buckeye State." Masonry is a matter in which our subject has taken much interest and his rise from the Blue Lodge, which he entered in 1898, to the Shrine at Leavenworth and the Consistory at Wichita, since then, marks an achievement, unusual in its importance and significance in fraternal work.

JOHN C. THOMAS—In June, 1869, John C. Thomas settled in Montgomery county, an emigrant from Jo Daviess county, Illinois. In company with father and mother, he left the town of Council Hill, with a team and a few household effects, and the journey to Kansas occupied something over a month. A sister of our subject was also in the party and, in August, the mother died and was laid away in a rude pine box, made of dry goods boxes, by a neighbor. Father and son each took a claim in Drum Creek and West Cherry townships, respectively, where the former died, February 10, 1870. The cabin, which our subject erected, was a small one, 12x14 feet, and he made it his home for only a couple of years, when a new and more pretentious one appeared.

Indians, located near his cabin, begged and stole Mr. Thomas' property and they even ordered him to leave his claim. A claim-jumper built a shanty on the claim, formerly owned by his father, but our subject tore it down and, some time later, lost all his improvements, by fire, at the hand, it was believed, of the baffled claim-jumper. This loss was a disaster that caused hardships and mental suffering to Mr. Thomas. Provisions were high—flour $8.00 per hundred, bacon 25 cents per pound and shelled corn $2.00 per bushel—and it was months before he recovered from the effects of the blow. In 1872, he rented his farm and went to Sedalia, Missouri, where he worked, as a machinist, for twelve years, returning, then, to his farm, able to carry on, successfully, the improvement and cultivation of his place.

John C. Thomas was born at Tywardreth, Cornwall county, England, November 23, 1846. In 1852, his mother and three children emigrated from there to the United States (the father, however, having come four years before) and settled in Jo Daviess county, Illinois. The father was John Thomas and the mother was Sarah Cook, a lineal descendant of Capt. Cook, the famous navigator. Her father and mother were James and Elizabeth (Sleeman) Cook. John Thomas, grandfather of our subject, was born in County Cornwall and married Kittie James of the same county. Their children were: John and Mrs. Kittie Hitchens.

John, Jr.'s children were: John C., our subject; Mrs. Sarah A. Bunney, of Central City, Colorado; James L., of Pinole, California; and Mrs. Ruth Fuller, of Denver, Colorado.

John C. Thomas married Rebecca Warren, a native of Camden county, Missouri, and a daughter of Thomas L. Warren. His wife died, leaving a son, Perry, of Oakland, California, a hospital engineer. Mr. Thomas' second wife was Emma A. Cordes, of Morgan county, Missouri, and a daughter of Frederick Cordes, a German settler of that state. The children of this union are: Walter C. and Oscar L., both with the parental home.

The Thomas family of this record were miners, both in England and the United States. Our subject worked in the lead mines of Illinois and in the coal mines of Ohio and in the lead and zinc mines of Wisconsin, and came to Kansas to build him a home. He has taken a good citizen's interest in public affairs, has served his district school board ten years, has been a member of his township political committee and was chosen a delegate to the Republican State Convention of 1902.

WILLIAM H. HARTER—When one begins to talk about "early days" in Montgomery county, it is necessary to reckon with the gentleman whose honored name is herewith given, as his coming dates to the time when a single log cabin marked the site of Independence and when the aborigines of the prairie roamed in undisputed freedom over hill and dale. The years which have passed since then, have furrowed the face and whitened the locks, but have failed to age the heart; youth springs eternal in the old pioneers.

William Harter's nativity dates in Carroll county, Indiana, of the year 1836. He is the eldest of the seven children born to Andrew and Delilah (Hewett) Harter, the names of the other children being: Isaac, a farmer, residing in Drum Creek township; Elizabeth, who married John Raplogle and lives in Carroll county, Indiana; Lewis, of Carroll county; Frank, of Seattle, Washington; Sarah, Mrs. Miles Flora, of Carroll county, Indiana; Delphine, wife of William Lytle, living in Carroll county, Indiana.

Mr. Harter grew to manhood and married in Carroll county, the year being 1868, and his wife's maiden name was Rachel Baley; also, a native of Carroll county. The following year, our subject and his wife came to this county, where they made settlement on part of the large farm which they now own, in conjunction with Mr. Harter's brother.

At that time, "Poor Lo" was in evidence in the county, to the number of 3,300, and not always the most peaceable nor the most trustworthy. The trials of the very early pioneers of the county, with the Indians, were many, their thieving propensities being the most annoying. It was nec-

essary to watch stock all the time, and nothing of value could be laid down for a single moment.

Mr. and Mrs. Harter have reared three children, two of their own, and an adopted child. Charles A. lives on the old homestead farm and is one of the promising young men of the county; Jessie M., the daughter, lives with her parents. An adopted child, Jane, is now the wife of Clarence Osborne, a farmer of the county.

The farm owned by the Harters is a fine body of four hundred acres, part of it but two miles from the center of the thriving county-seat town of Independence, and its broad acres show the hand of the experienced agriculturist. The standing of the Harter family, among the yeomanry of the county, is unquestioned, and the helpful character of their citizenship has done much to raise the general moral level. Mr. Harter has never taken a very active part in the public life of the county, but has always been a consistent supporter of the Republican party. He is a man who combines many of the noble qualities, so marked in pioneers, and numbers his friends by the hundreds in the county.

MARTIN BRADFORD SOULE—The esteemed gentleman whose name introduces this brief sketch, is the efficient and popular Probate Judge of Montgomery county. Twenty years have passed since his identity with the county became a fact and, since his advent here, in the fall of 1883, he has demonstrated an unselfish, patriotic and public-spirited citizenship.

The town of Waterville, Maine, gave him birth, on the 27th of January, 1838, and in the "Pine Tree State," and its educational institutions developed him into a well-rounded, strong and intellectual young man. His antecedents were Colonial people of Massachusetts, near Duxboro, of which state, Daniel Soule, father of our subject, was born in 1792. Daniel Soule was a son of Jonathan Soule, whose French forefather established the family in the British colonies of America, some time in the eighteenth century. Jonathan Soule followed pastoral pursuits and, in 1796, he settled at Waterville, Maine, where he died, in 1836, at the age of eighty-four years. He married Honore Souther, who survived to ninety-six years of age, and was the mother of: Zebide, who died in Wisconsin; George, Palotiah, Sullivan, Charlotte and Althea, who passed away in Maine, including Daniel. Daniel Soule grew up in Waterville and was a Maine soldier in the war of 1812. He joined the army, as a recruit, toward the end of the war and, on returning to civil life, resumed the occupation of his father. He married Mary Hayden, born in 1800, at Winslow, Maine. She died in 1857 and he in 1881. Their children were: Mary J., who died unmarried; George H., of Orange, Massachusetts; Ann K., of Waterville, Maine, who married Elhanan Cook; Olive



JUDGE M. B. SOULE.

L., whose first husband was George W. Hubbard and whose second was Mr. Edgar, now residing at St. Charles, Louisiana; Martin B., our subject; John W., of Boston, Massachusetts; Daniel A., deceased; Sidney C., of Mankato, Minnesota; and Richard C., of Waterville, Maine.

Judge M. B. Soule passed the years of his minority in the country about Waterville. First, the academy and, then, Waterville College, now Colby University, at Waterville, supplied him with the sinews of an education. He was just settling down to the life of a farmer when, in 1862, he enlisted in Company "E," Sixteenth Maine Infantry, Capt. A. D. Leavett and Cols., respectively, Wilds and Tilden. His regiment was assigned to the Second, or Robinson's, Division and in the First, or Reynold's Corps—Gen. Paul's Brigade. It rendezvoused at Augusta, the state capital, and was ordered to Arlington Heights, where it lay till the battle of Antietam, when it was ordered into the field, and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862. The battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg followed, the next spring and summer, and, in the latter engagement, Mr. Soule was shot in the right elbow and, about a year later, was discharged from the service.

After the war and, on beginning civil life anew, Judge Soule decided to enter a profession, and read law with Reuben Foster, of Waterville, in 1865 and 1866. He then took a course in the Albany Law School, Albany, New York, and was in the class with Mr. Conger, now U. S. Minister to China. In June, 1866, he was admitted to the bar, in New York, and, in January, 1867, was admitted to practice in Waterville, Maine, and opened an office there at once. The year 1870, he went out to Minnesota and opened an office, in Worthington, where he resided and was in active practice ten years. He then removed to Knoxville, Tennessee, and, two years later, came to Kansas and took up his residence in Cherryvale. For several years he was associated with Judge E. D. Hastings, as a law partner, in Cherryvale, and his honorable standing in the profession and his ability as an advocate and counselor was popularly recognized. His election to the office of Probate Judge, in 1900, forced his temporary abandonment of the law, in favor of the public service.

Judge Soule has received recognition, as a political factor, wherever he has been permanently located and his service has been partially rewarded by public office. For three terms, he was County Attorney of Nobles County, Minnesota, was on the council and mayor of Cherryvale and served five years on its school board. His first Presidential vote was cast for Mr. Lincoln and he has cast a ballot for every Republican candidate since. He was elected Probate Judge of Montgomery county, by a majority of about three hundred votes, and was reelected, in November, 1902, by six hundred and thirteen majority. His public service, like his private life, has been most honorable and sincere and, in whatever capac-

ity he has labored, right and justice have been his guiding precepts and principles.

March 11, 1869, Judge Soule was first married, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, his wife being Annie E. Mitchell. She died, in 1874, without issue and, October 6, 1878, he married Barbara Cosler, of Worthington, Minnesota. September 29, 1885, the Judge married Hattie Harvey, a daughter of James Harvey, an Englishman. Mrs. Soule was born in Wisconsin, December 26, 1855. Mary L. and Martin H. are the children of the Soule household and they are the issue of the Judge's last marriage.

Judge Soule became a Mason forty years ago and holds his membership in the Blue Lodge at Cherryvale. He is a prominent local G. A. R. man and is an Elk.

JAMES PHILIP HUBBARD—The subject of this notice came into Montgomery county, in 1884, and purchased a farm, in section 13, township 33, range 15, which he has developed and improved and made one of the attractive and valuable homesteads of Independence township. He purchased the farm from Madison Vandavier, well known to the early settlers about Independence, as an eccentric, who came into the locality with a pet bear of the trick order and from which exhibition he gathered up the means with which to purchase a tract of land in this new country. With the small beginning which had been made, Mr. Hubbard proceeded with the making of a home in Kansas and his efforts, supplemented by those of an industrious wife and dutiful children, has placed him in a position of comparative ease and independence.

James P. Hubbard is a native of the State of New York. He was born in the year 1847, on the 3d day of September. His father was Richard Hubbard, a daguerreotyper in early life and then a carpenter. The latter was born in Norfolk county, England, in 1818, was a son of Thomas Hubbard, and came to the United States, with his parents, about 1828. The family settled in Onondaga county, New York, where, at Corning, the grandparents of our subject died. They had a family of ten children, including the following: Philip, who died in New York state; Martin, who died in Bartholomew county, Indiana; Thomas, who served in the Confederate army from Texas, was wounded, captured and died in Camp Chase, Ohio; Wilbur, who died a soldier in the Union army; Richard, father of our subject; Eliza, deceased wife of S. V. Lee, of Manhattan, Kansas; Susan, who married David Jacobs and died in New York; Mary, who died in Manhattan, Kansas, was the wife of John Barnes; Martha, now Mrs. Seymour Schley, of Topeka, Kansas. Richard Hubbard married Elizabeth Swartman, a daughter of an Englishman. In 1857, he moved out to Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he died, in 1876. He

was the father of six children, as follows: Charles H., of Bartholomew county, Indiana; Mary, deceased; James P., of this review; Edward, deceased; Frederick, of Bartholomew county, Indiana, and William, deceased.

James P. Hubbard grew up from boyhood in and around Jonesville, Indiana, with only the advantages of the country youth. He attended school a few months, during the winter terms, and made a hand on the farm in summer. He contributed of his meager earnings to the maintenance of the parental home, till he reached his majority, and continued to labor, as a farm hand, till the opportuntiy arose whereby he could "crop on the shares." He finally purchased a farm and was engaged with its cultivation and improvement till his advent to Kansas.

September 8, 1871, Mr. Hubbard married Indiana McHenry, a daughter of Richard McHenry, from Ohio. Mr. McHenry was the father of a large family of children. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard's children are: Richard H., born January 22, 1872, is still with the family circle; Elizabeth, born in February, 1875, is the wife of William Courtright, of the Indian Territory; Ollie, who married Elmer DeMott, of Montgomery county, Kansas; Emery and James, yet with their parents.

In his political relations, Mr. Hubbard is a Republican. His father was a war Democrat, but the issues of that time and the results of it caused the son to seek a different political home and he has been an unyielding partisan of the protectionist faith since. He holds a membership in the "subordinate" of the I. O. O. F.

ALBERT W. SHULTHIS—A survey of the financial institutions of Independence reveals an array of citizenship connected with their management, prominent in the business world and conspicuous as pioneers or early settlers of Montgomery county. The youngest of them has served his quarter of a century with his institution—has grown up in its service—and has, for ten years, been its efficient cashier. We refer to Albert W. Shulthis, of the Citizens National Bank. He came to Independence with his parents in 1876, a boy of fourteen, and the next year entered the Hull Bank as office boy. By actual experience, he familiarized himself with every menial and clerical duty about the institution, became its book-keeper and in 1891, was appointed assistant cashier. Since 1894, he has held the position of cashier and, thus, briefly, is reviewed his connection with one of the important concerns of Montgomery county.

A history of the development of the Citizens National Bank discloses the fact that it first took shape as a private bank. In 1871, C. H. and Edgar Hull organized the Hull Bank, with a capital of $34,000.00. They conducted it until 1883, when it was purchased by A. C. Stich and Henry Foster, and the name changed to The Citizens Bank, with a capital of

$40,000.00, and was conducted as a private institution until 1894, when it nationalized with a capital of $50,000.00 and a surplus of $10,000.00. Its first President was Henry Foster, and its first Cashier, A. C. Stich. Mr. Stich succeeded Mr. Foster as President in 1894, and at the same time Mr. Shulthis took the position vacated by Mr. Stich.

From its inception to the present, the Citizens National Bank has been a prosperous and progressive institution. Its officers and managers have been men of marked ability in commercial circles and, as a consequence, its assets have consisted of live and substantial securities and its capital and surplus always strengthened rather than impaired. It is the oldest bank in this portion of Kansas and, under its present management, is especially reliable and strong. Since nationalization its capital has increased from $50,000.00 to $100,000.00 and its assets from $150,000.00 to $450,000.00. The deposits amount to $300,000.00 and its business is principally local in character.

Albert W. Shulthis was born in Quincy, Illinois, March 17, 1863. He is the youngest of ten children and a son of George and Magdalene (Wingert) Shulthis, both native of Darmstadt, Germany, where their families had resided for generations before them. The father was born in 1807, and died in Quincy, Illinois, in 1893. He was married in that city, where he was a pioneer and where he settled down as a shoemaker. His savings he invested in city real estate and, in time, it made him comfortable and independent. He finally engaged in the retail shoe business, and, later on, in the wholesale business, retiring at near seventy years of age and spending some years as a resident of Independence, Kansas. His wife died in 1882, at the age of sixty-six, and eight of their children still survive.

The public schools knew A. W. Shulthis as a pupil no more, after his fourteenth year. From thence forward to the present, the salient features of his life work have been referred to. He is devoted to business and the interests of his bank and his family chiefly monopolize his time. He is a member of the commercial club of Independence, and exerts an influence in the promotion of enterprises to the city's advantage. May 1, 1888, he married Mary B. Sewell, a Tennessee lady. Their children are: Beatrice and Muriel.

PERRY S. HOLLINGSWORTH—The gentleman whose name introduces this article is one of the early settlers of Montgomery county and is widely known as a banker and man-of-affairs. His connection with the county began more than a quarter of a century since and as a merchant, stockman and financier his reputation has been established and his success has been attained.

Perry S. Hollingsworth was born in Peoria, Illinois, January 1, 1853,

and is a son of Richard and Rebecca (Hastings) Hollingsworth, venerable Quaker parents, who are liberally mentioned elsewhere herein.

The State of Iowa gave to P. S. Hollingsworth his physical and mental development. The pursuits of the farm contributed to his muscular, and the public schools and the University of the state to his mental training. He graduated in the latter institution in 1870, and began life on the farm. He changed his vocation after two years and became a merchant in the town of West Branch. He remained there until his emigration from the state in 1876, and threw in his fortunes with the settlers of Montgomery county, Kansas. His first venture here was in the book and stationery store in Independence, which he conducted five years. Retiring from the store he engaged in the cattle business until 1886, and entered the Caney Valley Bank, at Caney, as cashier. He disposed of his interest in that institution in 1894, and purchased an interest in the First National Bank of Independence and became its president. Upon the death of Mr. Remington and the entry of Mr. Allen as an active factor in the management of the bank, the latter became president and Mr. Hollingsworth became cashier.

In March, 1873, occurred the first marriage of Mr. Hollingsworth. His wife was Mary Cole, and she died in 1880, leaving a son, Archer W. Hollingsworth, of Collinsville, Indian Territory. The latter is a merchant and is married to Mattie Walker. The second marriage of our subject took place in July, 1884, his wife being Alice Slusser, an Ohio lady, who came to Montgomery county with her sister, Mrs. John Kerr. Mrs. Hollingsworth was a daughter of J. B. Slusser, of Ohio—and of German blood,—but orphaned by the death of both parents at an early age. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth's children are: Pearl E. and Dale R.

The political record of P. S. Hollingsworth is pretty well summed up in the word Republican. The family has contributed its mite toward the success of this party from its birth down, and there seems to have been little ambition for political distinction among the family membership. Mr. Hollingsworth, our subject, was chosen the first Mayor of Caney, and he held the office several years, but this seems to have gratified his political desires. In Masonry he has taken the Knights Templar degrees, holding a membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at Independence, and in the Council at Topeka and in Abdalah Temple, O. M. S., at Leavenworth.

JOHN T. HENDERSON—One of the largest owners of real estate in Montgomery county and a citizen whose name will be recognized as among the most substantial in Southern Kansas is John T. Henderson, of Independence. He is a direct descendant of an old German family, and came to Montgomery county in 1872.

Mr. Henderson was born on the 2nd of March, 1858, in Jackson county, Indiana. His father was William S. Henderson, and was born February 10, 1836, at Louisville, Kentucky, and died in Sycamore township, Montgomery county, December 30, 1885. By occupation he was a brick moulder and was also a contractor of brick work. He married Susannah Henderson, born in Johnson county, Indiana, October 6th, 1840.

On the father's side our subject's grandfather was Daniel Henderson, born in Madison, Indiana, November 18, 1809, died September 20, 1875. He married Permelia Cook, who was born July 15, 1800. This was a direct descendant of the noted Garr family, whose remote ancestor, Andres Garr, settled in what is now Madison county, Virginia, in 1732, together with three hundred Palatines from the old country, who established the first Lutheran church in America. These people left the old country to escape the persecution set on foot by Leopold, Arch-Bishop of Saltzburg, who, having discovered that many of the subjects of his king had renounced the religion of Rome, determined to reduce them to submission or to banish them from the country. During the reign of Charles V., in Germany, from 1519 to 1566, that monarch conferred upon the Gaars a coat of arms, the family at this time being one of the most prominent in the Fatherland. The Gaars originally came from Franconia. The name "Garr," or "Gaar," is distinctly German in its origin, and is not traceable to the Celts, the Gauls, the Goths or the Romans.

The domestic life of Mr. Henderson began in 1892, when he was joined in marriage to Maybelle Madden. They have reared two children: Ethel May, born February 4, 1894, and John Strother, born August 16, 1895.

Mr. Henderson settled in Montgomery county in 1872, and located in West Cherry township, where he has since held residence. He owns three farms in the county, containing, in all, 360 acres. The farm in Drum Creek township was left by his wife's father to him, and lies in West Drum and Cherry townships, and contains 240 acres.

Mr. Henderson is engaged in the wholesale flour and feed business in Independence, which he started in July, 1902. He is not a member of any church, but his wife communes with the Seventh Day Adventists.

Mr. Henderson is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends in the county.

NORRIS BENNETT BRISTOL.—At Sixth and Myrtle streets, Independence, in one of the oldest houses on the townsite, lives a gentleman who looks back over thirty-three years to the day when he first placed foot on Montgomery county soil. He is one of the best known characters in the county, and, by reason of his rectitude and his industry, merits the

large measure of esteem meted out to him. There is something eminently fitting and proper in the association of this "gentleman of the old school" with the house which he occupies. In its early days it reared its head somewhat higher than its neighbors, was the first "plastered" house of the community, while the coming of its master, Norris B. Bristol, made a distinct addition to the village population.

Mr. Bristol's four score and four years set lightly upon him, his abstemious and correct life making him hale and hearty at an age which generally dims the mind and totters the step. His birth occurred at Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., August 12, 1819. He there received a good common school education and remained at home until after he had cast his first presidential vote, the head of which ballot read "Martin Van Buren." He then started in life for himself, coming west to Ottawa, Illinois, where he engaged in the grain business for a period of thirty years, operating one of the largest elevators in that section of the country. With his son-in-law, Benj. Armstrong, he then came to Independence, Kansas, landing on the townsite December 6, 1870. They immediately commenced the erection of the house before mentioned, which was distinguished, later, as the office of the U. S. Land office.

Since that era Mr. Bristol has been prominently identified with the development of the county and with the growth of Independence. In 1872, he was appointed to the office of United States Commissioner, which he administered with satisfaction until its abolishment in 1885. During this period he also served a term as Justice of the Peace. His politics has changed since that early day, in 1840, and he has, for years, affiliated with the Republican party.

In 1845, Mr. Bristol was joined in marriage with Mary Eddy, a daughter of William Eddy, of Somonauk, Illinois, a prominent Methodist divine of that section. They reared but one child; Melitta M. F. Bristol, who was married, in 1870, to Benj. Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong is a son of John and Margaret (Trumble) Armstrong, natives of Illinois. The family originally came from Ohio and were pioneers in the "Sucker State." He is one of a family of twelve; those living are: Mrs. Fannie Barber, of Sheridan, Illinois; Joseph, also of Sheridan, Illinois; Mrs. Sam Parr, of Ottawa, Illinois; and Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are the parents of two children: Carrie, now Mrs. Dr. Arthur W. Evans, of Independence, and Fannie B., wife of Charles L. McAdams, druggist of Independence, who have one son, Carl. Mr. Bristol's family are members of the Congregational church and connect themselves cordially with movements for the betterment of society in general.

THOMAS N. SICKELS—In the material development of Independence, Thomas N. Sickels has performed a modest, though distinct, part

and a survey of the field of actors who have achieved victories, moulded sentiment, or wielded influence for good, reveals him as a character most worthy to be represented in the personal annals of Montgomery county. Coming to the county a young man of thirty-one, full of hope and ambitions to occupy an honored place in the affairs of men, he has, for years, been before the foot-lights in the drama of life and has won the esteem and confidence of his municipality. As salesman, as government clerk or as editor and publisher of a daily paper of Independence, the honesty of his motives and the sincerity of his purpose have never been questioned.

Mr. Sickels came to Montgomery county a pioneer. In the autumn of 1870, his career in the county began with a clerkship in the mercantile establishment of the pioneer, W. T. Bishop, whose place of business was located where the office of the Independence Gas Company now is. Leaving Mr. Bishop, he accepted a position in the Government Land Office in the city, which he filled for a period of eight years and, on severing his connection with it, purchased the "Daily Reporter" and undertook, at once, the conduct of the paper. While devoted to the interests of his publication, he has at the same time enlisted "for the war" in the cause of his city and county and, with voice and pen, he has contributed materially to a sentiment which has yielded beneficial municipal results.

Coming to Kansas in the spring of 1870, Mr. Sickels stopped briefly in the village of Oswego, in Labette county. He had come to the west to identify himself with it and his search for a place of much promise did not end 'till he reached Independence. He had passed two years—just prior—in Vernon county, Missouri, but his fear of becoming entangled in the moss on the backs of his neighbors caused him to desert the state and he has never been sorry of the change.

October 22, 1839, Thomas N. Sickels was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. He was a son of Rev. William Sickels, a Presbyterian minister, a pioneer and influential factor in the affairs of that denomination in Indiana. The founding of Hanover College, in that state, resulted largely from his efforts, and he passed his entire life in church and educational work. He was born in New York state, was educated in Jefferson College and was descended from Holland stock. He married Alma Coe, a daughter of Dr. Isaac Coe, one of the pioneer physicians of Indianapolis. Dr. Coe was widely known for his interest in Sabbath school work, and a monument to him in Crown Point cemetery in the capital city attests to his distinguished service as a founder of Sabbath schools in the state.

To Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Sickels were born four sons, namely: Rev. W. W., of Indianapolis, Indiana; Rev. E. C., of Dixon, Illinois; Isaac C., who died in Vernon county, Missouri; and Thomas N., of this review.

Thomas N. Sickels was educated in the city schools of Indianapolis, Indiana, spent two years in Jefferson College, near Pittsburg, and graduated from there in 1860. On finishing his education he passed a

year on a Missouri farm and then located in Chicago, where he became associate commercial editor of the "Chicago Times." Six months later, or in August, 1862, he enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, and was subsequently promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the 10th U. S. Artillery. He remained in the service 'till March, 1866, when he resigned and went back to Missouri as superintendent of a mining company. His army record, in brief, comprises service on the Yazoo river in the Vicksburg campaign, siege of Vicksburg, battle of Arkansas Post, and thence to the Department of the Gulf and remained around New Orleans 'till he quit the service.

Mr. Sickels married Harriet E. McNeil in Vernon county, Missouri, May 21, 1867. She was a daughter of Col. R. W. McNeil, and is the mother of: Walter S., William N., of Chilocco, Oklahoma; Mrs. Caroline C. Taylor, of Independence; Pansy, James and Edward.

Mr. Sickels has supported the Republican party and its principles all his life and his official service in a political way comprises one term on the Board of Education of Independence. He is a member of and elder in the Presbyterian church.

THOMAS F. MORROW—Thomas F. Morrow, one of the soldier farmers of Fawn Creek township, has been a resident of Montgomery county since 1870. He came to Kansas, financially crippled and passed through some bitter experiences in his efforts to secure a home for himself and children, but, by his exertions, at last overcame the obstacles of pioneer life and is now, in the evening of his career, able to enjoy, peacefully, the fruits of the prosperity which has come to him in these later years.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Morrow was born in Noble county, May 26, 1844. Gershom Morrow was his father and Nancy Huffman his mother. They were both natives of the "Keystone State," had removed to Ohio in childhood and married in Belmont county. They continued to reside there until 1865, when they came west to Ralls county, Missouri, where the mother soon died, at the age of forty-five years. The father married a second time, Belzora C. Heskett, of Somerfield, Ohio (still residing in Missouri), becoming his wife. Mr. Morrow died April 9, 1902, at the advanced age of ninety years. The children of the first marriage were nine, six of whom are living, viz: John S. and Nancy M., deceased; Elizabeth S., Mrs. James Norman; Charles S., Sarah S., wife of Mr. Hashman; Thomas F., Mary J., who also married a Norman; Ruth A., Mrs. Galloway; and Melissa R., deceased. To the second marriage, the following were born: Ida, Martha A., Gershom L. and Almira, now Mrs. Harris.

Thomas F. Morrow was a lad of seventeen years, engaged

dutifully at work on the home farm, when war's loud alarm reverberated throughout the country. He immediately placed his name on the roll and on the 2nd of February, 1862, took oath to support, by arms, the constitution of his nation. As a private soldier, he enlisted in Company "I," 20th O. Vol. Inf. He proceeded to the front and passed the succeeding four years in the fierce conflict of battle and through the long and weary march intervening, finally receiving an honorable discharge, on the 16th of July 1865. His service was passed in the use of powder and ball, in many of the fierce conflicts of the middle west and south. He was with Grant at Fort Donelson, at the bloody fight at Shiloh, and, at Boliver, he met the enemy. For the three months preceding the Nation's Birthday of 1863, he participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Preceding this he was at Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Big Black and then passed through the Atlanta Campaign. He was with Sherman's hosts as they marched to the sea, and saw the Stars and Bars come down at Savannah, and, later, at Shephard and Bradford and Port Pocatella and Ormsburg. He participated in the last scene of the war, the capture of Gen. Johnston at Raleigh, N. C., and then proceeded with the triumphant army to Washington, where he marched in that last great pageant, the Grand Review. From here he came back to Louisville, where he received his discharge and returned home with the consciousness of duty faithfully performed.

His father having removed to Missouri during his absence, he repaired to that state and in Ralls county, on the 25th of October, 1865, was joined in marriage to Martha S. Heskett. Mrs. Morrow was born on the 21st of July, 1837, in Ohio, and is a daughter of Leonidas and Eliza Heskett. Her parents had also removed to Missouri during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow continued to live in Missouri until 1870, when they got together their possessions and started for the "Sunflower State." In Fort Scott, they purchased a yoke of oxen and a wagon, with which they made the trip to Montgomery county. Here they located a claim in the eastern part of Fawn Creek township, six miles northwest of Coffeyville. Their finances, after the payment on their land, was at a very low ebb, they having $50 left to begin the battle. However, they were both in good health and proceeded resolutely to carve out a home in the state. To enumerate all the trials through which they passed in those early days would take more space than this brief article can allow. Suffice it to say, that none of the old settlers had a "harder row to hoe" than Mr. Morrow and his devoted wife. They were finally enabled to get a deed for a portion of the claim which they preempted and are now living on the original quarter section. The improvements on this farm are of the substantial character and it now indicates the thrifty and careful management of a man skilled in husbandry.

The life of Mr. Morrow has been of the most upright character and

his intelligent participation in the duties which come to the patriotic citizen has been of the most helpful nature. He has been honored with the selection to administer the township clerk's office for two terms, and has also participated in the selection of educational facilities for his school district at different times. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons, of the A. H. T. A. and of the G. A. R. In politics he supports the principles of the Republican platform and is a consistent and life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM F. LAWSON—In the introduction to this personal notice appears the name of a farmer of Fawn Creek township, whose nineteen years of life on a Kansas farm has contributed not only to the county's welfare, but has been a positive force in the amelioration of his own condition. He is entitled to credit for the commendable way in which he has disposed his time and, but for the comparative brevity of his residence here, he would enjoy the distinction of a pioneer.

William F. Lawson is a native of Ohio. Richland county gave him birth on the 14th of June, 1850, of parents John and Margaret (Snyder) Lawson, the father born in Pennsylvania and the mother, also. The latter were married in their native state and soon thereafter moved to Ohio and lived for a time in Richland county, afterward going to Defiance county, where their remaining years of life seem to have been spent. The father was born in 1804 and died in 1889, and the mother's birth occurred in 1805 and her death in 1884. Fourteen children resulted from their union, four sons of the number serving in the Union army, war of the Rebellion, and of the family five yet survive. Of the sons who were soldiers, only two lived to see the end of the war. William F., who was the youngest child, reached his majority under the parental roof and obtained only a country school education. He learned the carpenters' trade and the first years of his life were devoted exclusively to its pursuit. He came out to Kansas in 1880, and purchased a small tract of seventy-three acres in Montgomery county, the nucleus of his present farm. He went to Nebraska and spent one year, then a few months in Michigan and then spent three years in Illinois, and in 1884, brought out his family and effects with the ultimate intention of growing into and closing his career as a farmer. He continued to ply his trade in Montgomery county, has done all his own building and much work for others. His own improvements are substantial and somewhat imposing and add strikingly to the domesticity of his estate. Under his guidance and direction, his domain has widened in extent and now embraces, instead of less than eighty acres, three hundred acres, which places him in the category of large farmers of the county. His farm is six miles west of Coffeyville, and lies in sections one and two, township 34, range 15.

October 29, 1883, Anna E. Getrost became the wife of William F. Lawson. She was a daughter of George W. and Lucy E. (Powell) Getrost, and was born in Crawford county, Ohio, August 9, 1848. Mr Getrost was a native German, came to the United States a boy and married a Pennsylvania lady. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, namely: William H., nineteen years old, and Emanuel M., aged fifteen years.

From this article it will be seen that Mr. Lawson's opportunities were limited to those of his own carving and his advantages only those common to the poor. Empty handed, then, was his beginning in life and the results of his labors, coupled with those of his wife and sons, have already been told. He affiliates with the Democratic party and has been a school clerk for nearly ten years, and was re-elected in 1903 for a term of three years.

PETER H. FOX—Among the well known farmers of Fawn Creek township and a gentleman who has taken a lively interest in practical agriculture in Montgomery county, is Peter H. Fox, of this sketch. For near a score of years he has planted and harvested of the crops indigenous to Southern Kansas soil, and nature and industry have rewarded him in the possession of a valuable estate.

Mr. Fox is a native of Lower Paxton township, Dauphin county, Pa., and was born July 13, 1836. He is a descendant of one of the old German families of the "Keystone State"—Fuchs, who settled there many generations ago. Henry B. Fox (changed from Fuchs) was his father, and Lydia (Miller) Fox his mother. Both were born in Pennsylvania and passed their lives on the farm. The father died at the age of seventy-six and the mother at fifty-six, being the parents of two children, sons: John A. and Peter H. Owing to their surroundings the sons were farm lads and pupils, while growing up, in the district school. John A. died in 1897, and to Peter H. is left the responsibility of perpetuating the family name.

Our subject was the first born, and after leaving the country school, attended the Harrisburg Academy several terms. Next he enrolled in the Burr & Burton Seminary, in Vermont, and, later on, entered Rensalaer's Polytechnic College, where he graduated in the three years' course. His education finished, he joined the engineering corps on the Northern Central Railroad, and had charge of the same for one year. He spent a year then superintending U. S. Sen. Don Cameron's farms, and then returned to his line of railroad work, where he continued for fourteen years. Leaving this service in 1884, he went to Nebraska, but the following year came to Kansas and settled in Montgomery county. He owns a farm of more than three hundred acres, six and one-half miles



PETER H. FOX.

west of Coffeyville, which he has developed into an estate, at once an abundant reward for the effort it cost. His residence and other improvements indicate the thrift and progress of the owner, and his fuel, which comes from a thousand feet under ground, is one of the conveniences and luxuries rarely enjoyed.

December 30, 1867, Mr. Fox married Emma J. Meese, who died February 17, 1899, at fifty-four years of age. Mrs. Fox was born in Pennsylvania, and left three children, namely: David M., a traveling salesman; Joseph H. and Lydia M.

Mr. Fox has a fondness for and an interest in family antiquities. To him there is an inherent value to some heirloom or relic of former generations and he is in possession of his mother's childhood hymn-book, purchased in 1829, and of his grandfather's wedding vest of homespun, and colored with walnut bark. Inanimate though they are, these objects speak chapters to us on the progress of modern times, and stimulate one to reflection on the interesting, but primitive, past. Mr. Fox was on terms of professional intimacy with Senator Cameron, and with his famous father, Simon Cameron, he had the honor of an acquaintance. He has filled the offices of Justice of the Peace and Treasurer of his township, and has been a number of years a member of the County High School board.

IRA J. STURTEVANT—One of the large business enterprises of the county is that of the Coffeyville Furniture Company. Connected with it as a stockholder and as its efficient manager is Ira J. Sturtevant, a gentleman whose sixteen years in the city has won him a host of friends among the urban population.

Mr. Sturtevant traces his people back to early New England stock; indeed, to the very beginnings of civilized life in that section, as a relative of the family was one of the men who stepped out of the Mayflower's crowded cabin to the historic Plymouth Rock. On his mother's side he is connected with the noted Blair family, her mother having been a sister of John I. Blair, who attained distinction in New Jersey state Democratic politics.

Shepherd T. Sturtevant, father of our subject, born in 1824, married Olivia M. Cooper, and resided for a number of years in Yates county, N. Y. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker and late in life moved to Reed City, Michigan, later, to Mason, Michigan, where he died in 1900, the wife passing away a year later. They were devoutly and sincerely religious people, life-long members of the Methodist church, in which the father filled all the offices to which laymen were eligible. They reared three children: Frances, now Mrs. William Adams, of Mason, Michigan; Alta F., Mrs. C. D. Francisco, of Reed City, Michigan, and Ira J., who forms the subject of this brief review.

Ira J. Stutevant was born in Yates county, N. Y., April 12, 1860. He was brought up to his father's trade and remained at home until after the family had moved to Michigan, in 1880. In 1887, he came out to Coffeyville, and, after remaining two years, during which time he was married, returned to his Michigan home.

Eighteen months was a sufficient time to induce his return west. This time he first tried Guthrie, Oklahoma, but, after six months, was induced to go to St. Louis, as pattern-maker in a foundry. Here he spent a period of two and a half years, and then came to Coffeyville, where he has since resided. In this city he followed his trade for a time, then clerked in the hardware house of A. P. Boswell & Co., and at the date of the organization of the Coffeyville Furniture Company, in October, 1897, he became its manager, a position which he has since filled with satisfaction to the company.

In the social life of the city, our subject has been a prominent factor. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and of the I. O. O. F. In this latter organization he has attained prominence, being Past Grand and Past Chief Patriarch. He is at present chairman of the board of trustees, and has served as a delegate to the grand lodge. Mr. Sturtevant is not actively engaged in politics, but nevertheless delights in furthering the interests of the Republican party at every opportunity.

Mr. Stutevant's marriage, spoken of above, occurred in the fall of 1888. Mrs. Stutevant was Lillie E. Gentner. She was born in Missouri, and is a daughter of Charles F. Gentner. To the parents have been born two sons: Charles S. and Ira A.

MRS. LETITIA DAVIS—The subject of this article came to Montgomery county when it was being rapidly settled up and located, with her husband, in Sycamore township, near the Verdigris river. The date of the advent hither was the spring of 1881 and it is more than twenty-two years now that she has been identified with Kansas affairs.

Mrs. Davis is a native of Columbus, Ohio, and was born March 24, 1843. Her father was John E. Godown, a Jerseyman, whose parents were farmers near Lambertsville, that state. He was one of Iven Godown's children, as follows: Elizabeth Huff, Darich, Mary A., Rebecca, George, Jacob and John E. The last named married Fannie Hogueland, a daughter of Henry and Kate Hogueland, of New Jersey. Their children were: Catherine, Mrs. Emily Barlow, Mrs. Elizabeth Skinner, of Independence, and Mrs. Letitia Davis.

Letitia (Godown) Davis grew up in Jersey and Montgomery counties, Illinois, whither her parents migrated, in her childhood. She was married, in the latter county, to Samuel Jones, a Jerseyman and a son of Samuel and Charlotte Jones. By this marriage of Samuel and Letitia

Jones, two children were born, namely: Fannie, who first married Alfred Dyer and had two children, Otto and Carrie, and whose present husband is Amos Linscott, with two children, Charles and Linn. Charles Jones is Mrs. Davis' second child. In 1875, our subject became the wife of Jefferson M. Davis, an Illinois man. This marriage produced four children, as follows: Laura, wife of Peter Trimmel, of Wilson county, with a child, Buanna; Ida, who married Joseph Obermier, of Montgomery county, with one child, Glenn; and Floyd and Robert Davis, yet with the family home. Jefferson M. Davis died August 16, 1889.

JOHN H. BATES—John H. Bates, a well-known resident of Montgomery county, was born in Princeton, Illinois, August 27, 1852. He was a son of Jacob P. Bates, a native of Massachusetts, and a grandson of George Bates, also a native of the old "Bay State," where his family of fifteen children were born and reared. The children of the last named were: Erasmus, Russel, Jacob P., George, Joseph, Henry, of Springfield; Isaac, of Salem, Oregon; Sarah Van Horn, Julia Perkins, Almeda Emery, Ora, deceased; Lucy Edson, of Canada, and three died in infancy.

Jacob P. Bates, our subject's father, married Elizabeth Parks, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of Nathan Parks. Their marriage produced Le Roy S., of San Antonio, Texas; George P., of Sherman, Texas; John H., of Montgomery county; Helen J. Innes, Lulu B. Hyde, Emma L., of Massachusetts, and Frank E.

When John H. Bates was a child in arms, his parents removed to Knox county, Illinois. Here he was kept in the public schools until he was fifteen years of age, when his father, who was an agent for the New York Home Life Insurance Company, died, leaving a large life insurance. With this money, the children were enabled to acquire a more liberal education than the common school afforded and John was placed in school in Galesburg, where he was a student or two years. At the age of twenty, he came to Ottawa county, Kansas, and secured a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, but was compelled to wait one year before entering it. He remained there seven years, when, in an effort to better his condition, he made a number of moves, staying but a few years in each place. He visited the following places: St. Joe, Missouri; Ottawa county, Kansas; Rogers, Arkansas; New Mexico, Pierce City, Missouri, and Montgomery county, Kansas. In the spring of 1893, he located in Montgomery county, on one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, in section 6-32-15.

Mr. Bates' marriage occurred July 6, 1878. His wife was Eliza, a daughter of John Q. and Patience Adams, the father being a native of Ireland and the mother of England. To Mr. and Mrs. Bates have been born five children: Alberta Smith, of Montgomery county, who has one

child, Dean; Edna C. Ellis, of Montgomery county; Dora E., Piercy A. and Helen; the last three are all living at home.

Mr. Bates has had many and varied experiences. He was at Rogers, Arkansas, during the boom, and made good money, but, afterward, lost a large portion of it in New Mexico. No other experience is so varied as that of cow-boy, in which capacity he worked, for some time,as a young man, driving on the trail. However, the greater part of his life has been spent in farming, and probably no other farmer is held in higher respect, as is shown by his repeated elections to office, as a member of the school board of his district. He has served, in this capacity, for nine consecutive years, and is fitted by education, experience and ability, to work for the best interest of education. He also acted as township trustee in Ottawa county. He is a member and trustee of the Second Baptist church of Independence, and is also a member of the A. H. T. A., the Sons and Daughters of Justice, and the F. A. A.

JOHN I. HILL—One of the prominent business men of Coffeyville is John I. Hill, president and general manager of the Coffeyville Mercantile Company, doing a wholesale grocery business. He has been a resident of the city since 1898 and has shown, in numerous instances, that he has its interests at heart. He is a Kentuckian, by nativity, and his parents, Nathan and Margaret (Malcolm) Hill, moved to the "Blue Grass State," in 1860, from the western part of Virginia. They settled in Cannonsburg, where the father conducted a mercantile business, until 1877, when he moved to Cherokee county, Kansas, and where he engaged in farming. He subsequently removed to Wilson county, and, shortly before his death, to Topeka.

Nathan Hill was born in Virginia, November 23, 1837, and died in Topeka, Kansas, July 31, 1901. He was a man of restless energy and good business capacity, and, in the different communities in which he resided, claimed the respect and esteem of all. The parents were both members of the Methodist church, the mother being, now, a resident of Chicago. Their five children were: Felicia J., now a resident of Los Angeles, California, the wife of J. W. McKinley, contractor and carpenter; Olive C. Hill, lives near Charleston, West Virginia; Charles, deceased, was a merchant in Iowa City, Iowa; and Margaret, who resides in Chicago, the wife of E. H. Guise. John I. is the eldest of the family.

The birth of Mr. Hill, of this sketch, occurred in Boyd county, Kentucky, July 9, 1860. During the seventeen years of his boyhood in this county, he became thoroughly imbued with the Kentucky spirit of courtesy, a fact which, in later years, had much to do with his great success as a traveling salesman. He secured a good education and, after the family came to Kansas, taught school several terms, before he reached his

majority. In the spring of 1882, he accepted a position with the Parkhurst-Davis Mercantile Company, of Topeka, and continued with them until 1898, in the capacities of bookkeeper and cashier. In the spring of that year, he came to Coffeyville and, in connection with several others, formed the company which has since carried on a wholesale business, under the name of the Coffeyville Mercantile Company. Incorporation was made on March 5, the officers of the company being: J. I. Hill, president; R. N. Selby, vice-president; J. H. Smith, secretary; and M. S. McNabney, treasurer. Under the energetic management of Mr. Hill and his associates, the company has had a prosperous and successful career, and has become one of the fixtures in the business circles of southern Kansas. The building occupied is 50x140, three stories and basement, covering, in all, 28,000 feet of floor space. The trade of the house is confined to Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, the firm having six travelling salesmen, and employing ten persons in the house.

Mr. Hill's family consists of wife and six children: Anna May, George Irving, Maud, John W., Esther and Henrietta. The marriage of Mr. Hill occurred June 10, 1885, in Topeka. Mrs. Hill was Miss Fannie Kistler, a native Kansas girl, the daughter of B. F. and Sarah (Ham) Kistler. Mrs. Hill combines qualities of graciousness and true refinement, which make her a popular member of Coffeyville social circles. Both parents are active workers in the Methodist church, Mr. Hill being a trustee in the same, and the present efficient superintendent of the Sunday School.

Mr. Hill is prominent in the Masonic order, in the Woodmen and the Maccabees, and votes the Republican ticket. He is a live, earnest, helpful citizen, and deserves the large measure of esteem in which he is held in his adopted city.

JAMES W. BRAGG. An example of what conscientious effort and close attention to business will accomplish in sunny Kansas, is afforded in the career of James W. Bragg, a prominent representative of the agricultural interests of the county, for the past thirty-one years, living four and one-half miles northeast of Havana, on the farm which he reclaimed from the virgin prairie.

Mr. Bragg was born in Adams county, Illinois, on the 23d of October, 1845. Benjamin Bragg, his father, was a native of the "Green Mountain State," where he married Hannah Rich, born in New Hampshire. The parents removed to Illinois, in an early day, settling in Adams county, where they lived out their lives, the father dying at seventy-three, the mother three years later, at the same age. There were eight children in the family, all of whom are living, as follows: Benjamin, Marcellus, George, Mary, wife of Andrew Lindsey; Emily, wife of William Denny;

Sarah, Mrs. Moses Conover; and Henrietta, now Mrs. Marion Spencer.

James Bragg was the sixth child of the family. He was brought up to farm life and received a fair education in the common schools of his district. He remained at home until he had attained his majority, and, on October 24, 1867, was joined in marriage with Ellen E. Smith, a daughter of William and Ellen (McGuire) Smith, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father came to America when but seventeen years of age, the mother also being in childhood when she made the journey across the ocean. They met and married in New Jersey and, later, came out to Illinois, settling in Adams county. Here they resided until their death. They were the parents of: William J., Edwin and Ellen.

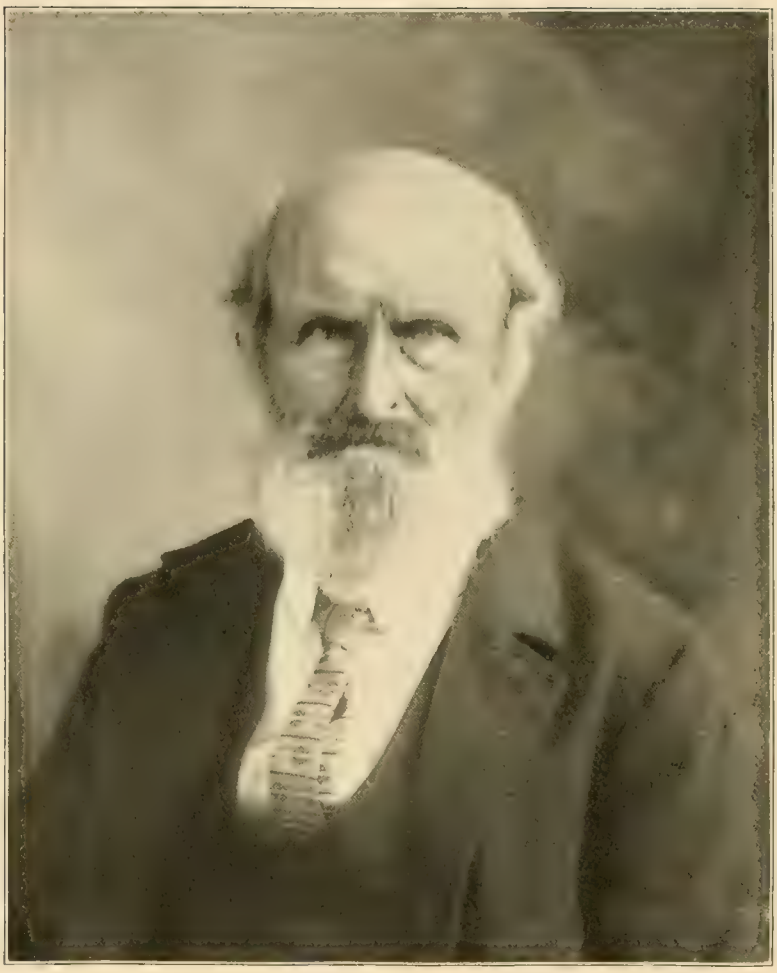
Soon after the marriage of Mr. Bragg, he began to look about him for land for a suitable home. Land was high in the east and he, therefore, resolved to try the west. In 1871, he landed in Montgomery county and soon found a farm to his taste, in the piece of land which he now owns. Industry, perseverance and discretion have supplied him with a competence for these latter days, and a home as good as can be found in the county.

In his social relations to the community, Mr. Bragg is in happy accord with a large circle of friends and neighbors, who admire his many virtues. He is a member of the A. H. T. A., and in political matters, is one of the leading Socialists of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Bragg are the parents of four children, all respected members of society, two of the daughters having married prosperous young people of the neighborhood. Their names are: Mary C., wife of Dr. George Randall; Effie, Mrs. Walter Bowersock; Nannie and William, the only son, who died in infancy. Nannie is a popular teacher of this county.

JOHN DUNCAN—In the year 1880, there arrived in Montgomery county the gentleman whose name is here appended and who now resides on a farm of two hundred and forty acres, five miles southeast of the county-seat town of Independence. He has, since that time, been one of the county's most prosperous and representative farmers and has shown, by many actions, the splendid character of his citizenship.

John Duncan was born in Fulton county, Illinois, in the year 1852. His parents were Solomon and Rebecca (Emerine) Duncan. These parents were originally from the "Blue Grass State" and were farmers, as were, also, their ancestors. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a resident of eastern Kentucky, living in the beautiful section of the state where is now the city of Lexington, and where he cultivated one of the best farms in that section. He, later, removed to Montgomery county and settled a mile north of Independence, where he purchased a farm.



M. D. CURRIER.

Mr. Duncan was reared in his native county, where he received a good common school education. His youth was pased in the rigorous work of the farm and he remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age. At that time, he started out in the world for himself, renting a farm in the neighborhood, which he cultivated for a year, and as stated above, came to Montgomery county, where he has since lived. He owns one of the best farms in the county, well stocked with horses and cattle, and which he devotes to general farming. He is one of the most successful farmers of the county and is first and foremost in every cause which looks to the betterment of his fellow citizens about him.

He has not given a great deal of attention to public matters, but has held some of the minor offices in his township and is always on hand to aid, by his vote, the policy of the Republican party. In matters of religious faith, he and his family are liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The married life of Mr. Duncan began in the year 1878, when he was joined in marriage with Miss Allie Hart. She was a daughter of Richard and Gertrude (Walker) Hart, and was born in the old "Green Mountain State" of Vermont. Richard Hart was a native of Old Virginia. He is now deceased, but his wife still resides in Illinois, at a very advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have reared three interesting children, as follows: Homer, the eldest son, married Nellie Davis, daughter of John and Mary Davis of this county, and whose one child is: Bessie; Lottie, the elder daughter, is residing at home with her parents, and Edna, the youngest, is a school girl at home.

It is not fulsome praise to say that no more substantial citizen resides within the borders of the county, than Mr. Duncan, and he and his family are held in the greatest esteem by a large circle of friends and neighbors.

MILO D. CURRIER—The retired mechanic and pioneer of Montgomery county, whose history it is the purpose of this article, briefly, to narrate, is Milo D. Currier, of Fawn Creek township, whose country estate challenges, in attractiveness and extent, that of any other citizen of his community.

It was not as a farmer, however, that his career has been spent and his success achieved—although farming was the first occupation he learned—but as a mechanic and tradesman, which field of effort he occupied for, at least, a third of a century, and from which he retired, at Coffeyville, in 1898, and soon thereafter, began the improvement and development of his present estate.

October 22, 1822, Milo D. Currier was born, in Montville, Medina county, Ohio. He passed his childhood amid village scenes and, on the

approach of mature years, they were changed to the environment of the farm. When his father, Thomas Currier, gave up his trade of a stone mason, it was to accompany his two sons, Thomas M. and Milo D., to the farm, where he passed his last years as an invalid, alone, save for the companionship of his two faithful boys. The father was born in Vermont, in 1798, and died at the age of forty-seven years. His father, Sargent Currier, was a Vermont soldier in the American Revolution and received a wound, at the battle of Bunker Hill. After the war, some years, he pioneered to Ohio and settled near the city of Cleveland. In that locality, his family grew up and in Cuyahoga county, his remains lie buried. His son, Thomas M., married Fannie Dille, of which union our subject, Milo D., was a product.

When a little child, Milo D. Currier's mother died. He passed through the stages of childhood and youth without the loving and tender care and instruction of this good woman and, in early manhood, was handicapped by the physical incompetency of his father. When he was finally deprived of the presence of his father, by the arch-angel of death, he was then brought, consciously, face to face with the stern realities of the world. In childhood, he lived about the community, among friends of the family, and really never learned the sacredness and the sweet influences of a home till he made himself a home and discovered them there. He was married, in February, 1845, to Lestina B. Tracy, a Vermont lady, and, in 1846, moved to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he purchased a modest farm, expanded it to two hundred acres, improved the whole and sold it and located in Marshall, Dane county, where he engaged in wagon-making. He carried on this business, in the "Badger State," till 1870, when he came to Kansas and settled in the town of Parker, Montgomery county, and, after remaining there at his trade five years, moved to Coffeyville, where he continued his trade for twenty-three years, or until his final settlement, as previously stated. He purchased a half section of land, six and one-half miles west of Coffeyville, upon which he erected a splendid residence and other buildings in keeping with a highly improved farm. Here, in the company of the family of his daughter, he is enjoying an earned and deserved rest. His personal apartments are fitted up to suit his tastes and an air of one in easy and comfortable circumstances pervades the surroundings. In 1856, Mrs. Currier died, and the next year he married Martha Morrell, who was his companion twenty-five years when she, too, died and has now no surviving issue. By his first marriage, Mr. Currier has a daughter, Emma C., wife of M. S. Vogan, who is cultivating our subject's farm. Mr. and Mrs. Vogan's children are: Charles, Jonathan M., Albert, Estella and Franklin. This is an industrious family and their conduct of the farm mark them as competent and successful farmers.

Mr. Currier's has been a life of activity. He has labored to gratify

a modest ambition and, on its achievement, has retired to enjoy its fruits. He has never had political ambition and has done his whole duty, as he saw it, in simply voting the Democratic ticket.

EDMUND MASON.—This gentleman is one of the most extensive farmers in Rutland township, where he settled, in 1869, on a portion of section 36. By careful management and close attention to business, he has, since that time, accumulated a large farm property, consisting of seven hundred and ninety acres, which he devotes, largely, to the raising of stock.

Devonshire, England, is the place of birth of Edmund Mason, the year being 1846. He was a son of Thomas and Johanna (Mason) Mason—of the same name, but no blood relation. These parents passed their lives in the old country, never having removed to America. A brother of our subject, John Mason, came to this country in 1856. Edmund Mason remained in England until 1867. Four years later, a younger brother, James, came over and died at Edmund's home, February 15, 1900. These three brothers, with another, Henry, were the only members of the family who left England. The father died there, March 22, 1856, while his widow survived him until the year 1889.

Reared to farm life, Mr. Mason found himself in possession of knowledge which has stood him in good stead in the country to which he emigrated. He came immediately to Montgomery county and settled on the quarter section where he now resides. It was purchased of the state school fund and was without improvements. He was the first settler in this part of the township and, at different periods, as he increased in financial ability, he added to his domain, until he is now one of the largest land owners in the county. His success is due wholly to his own efforts and the splendid judgment which he uses in the marketing of stock and the products of his farm.

Mr. Mason married Miss Etta Howard, of Chautauqua county, Kansas, in 1875, and they have seven children, as follows: William, a farmer of Spring Creek, Kansas, born August 22, 1877, married Josie Brown, and has a daughter, Lena; Ida, born October 14, 1879, is the wife of Barnard Lindley, of Independence, Kansas, and they have one child, Rex; Ira, born April 14, 1881, married Gertie Brooks and is a farmer of Rutland township; their one child is Carrol; Stella, born in 1883, resides at home; Charles, born May 15, 1885, is deceased; Delia, born in 1889, resides at home; James, born in May, 1892, also resides at home.

Our subject is a gentleman of fine, high, social and business standing, and he and his family are respected and favored in the community where they have resided so long. He is a valued member of the Modern

Woodmen, of the A. O. U. W. and that liberal social order, the B. P. O. E. His religious faith is of the Established church of England.

JEFFERSON GRIFFIN—Among the representative citizens of Liberty township, is this son of one of the early pioneers of the county—indeed it might be said, one of the earliest pioneers—as the family settled in Montgomery county in the year 1869, a period when all the county was given over to cattle raisers and the Indians.

Mr. Griffin is the youngest son of Lafayette and Catherine (Panthy) Griffin. He was born in Chariton county, Missouri, in 1861, where his parents were tillers of the soil. They removed, as stated, to Liberty township, in 1869, and bought a claim there, where our subject now resides. Mr. Griffin was then a lad of but seven years of age and is, therefore, entitled to be regarded as a citizen "to the manor born." He grew up among the multifarious duties of a pioneer farm and there developed that sturdiness of physical health and independence of character which has, thus far, distinguished him through life. He received a good district school education, but, on account of the limited means of his parents, was not able to add anything higher in scholastic training. His father died in 1861, and his mother is an inmate of a daughter's home—Keturah Hamilton's, in Independence township, and is hale and hearty at the age of seventy-five years. Their family consists of six children, all of whom are respected members of the different communities in which they reside. The eldest is Keturah, who married Thomas Hamilton, of Independence township; her children are: Minnie and Artie. Frank married Stella Smith, a daughter of M. V. Smith, a farmer of the county; her children are: Ethel and Effie. Matthew married Delie Addy and her daughter is named Maud. William married Jennie Frasier, whose two children are: Hester and Tracy; resides in Larned, Kansas. Mary, the next daughter, married David Clark and now lives in Mound City, Kansas. The youngest child was the subject of this sketch.

Jefferson Griffin began his domestic life, in May of 1898, when he was joined in marriage with Miss Bell McDougal, a daughter of William and Catherine (Smith) McDougal. Mrs. Griffin's parents were married in 1867, her mother having been the daughter of James and Christiana (Heckard) Smith. The parents of Mr. Griffin were prosperous and highly-respected citizens of the county, the father having lost his life, by drowning, when our subject was four months and sixteen days old. Mr. Griffin has always been a hard worker and, by the exercise of thrift and economy, has placed himself in the foremost rank of the agriculturists of the county. He purchased his present farm of eighty acres in 1895 and devotes it to general farming, engaging, sometimes, somewhat heavily in the handling of stock. As time has passed, he has placed many substan-

tial improvements upon the farm, the last one being a beautiful residence, one of the finest in this part of the county. His farm is situated four and three-fourth miles from the county-seat town of Independence. In all that goes to make up a good all-round citizen, Mr. Griffin exhibits all the qualities of that character. In political affiliation, he works with the Populist party, prior to the rise of which he voted with the Democratic party. The United Brethren church enrolls himself and wife upon its list of members.

JOSEPH JACKSON—The late pioneer, whose name is announced at the opening of this article, was a man of substantial business traits, was favorably known over a wide area of Montgomery county and, as a farmer, did an important work toward the reduction and improvement of his locality. His rise in the county was from a primitive beginning and when he died, August 14, 1900, his estate was one of the valuable ones of the county, growing out of efforts on the farm.

Joseph Jackson began life in the United States under somewhat embarrassing conditions. He was a foreigner, unacquainted with our ways and customs, and with little knowledge of our institutions. The first prospect that confronted him, on reaching America, was that of hard work, in a coal mine in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, but he did not shirk. His life was ahead of him and he was ready to make the most of his lot. Such men deserve to succeed and most of them do. Out of the coal shaft, into the ranks of the Federal army, he helped fight the great battles for the preservation of the Union and the integrity of the flag. Back to the coal business, for a brief period, and then, to Kansas, recites in brief, the career of our subject, before his advent to Montgomery county.

A native of Northumberland county, England, Mr. Jackson was born April 24, 1831. His parents were William and Mary (Truby) Jackson, who brought their family to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, about 1850. The father was a sailor in early life and when he reached the coal fields of the "Keystone State," he went to work in a mine. His wife was a French lady and a daughter of a captain in the French army. They both died during the Civil war—one day apart—at about sixty years of age, and are buried at Timoqua, Pennsylvania, in the M. E. churchyard. They left a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Henry, Robert, Joseph, Elizabeth, widow of John Airy, and Catherine, widow of Jabez Phillips, of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Jackson was united in marriage, at the home of his parents, December 3, 1851, with Jane Bell, a daughter of Van and Jane Bell. Mrs. Bell died at thirty-eight years of age, while her husband passed away at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Jackson enlisted in 1862, August

S, in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, to which state he had migrated five years before. His enlistment occurred at Colchester and his regiment formed a part of the First Brigade, Third Division of the Seventeenth Corps. He participated in the battles of Raymond, Champion Hills, siege and capture of Vicksburg, battle at Jackson, and then his command was transferred to southern Alabama, where he aided in the assault on "Spanish Fort" and the capture of Mobile. He was at Vicksburg when the mine was exploded and was, himself, wounded at Champion Hills. The ball passed through his haversack and was checked to almost a spent ball, by penetrating through his plate and cap, which latter has been preserved to the family, as a relic of war days and a memento of the service of its worthy head. His wound was a serious matter with Mr. Jackson, for it penned him up in the hospital, out of which, upon his pleading, on one occasion, he was taken on an ambulance march, in order to keep along with his command. Although it healed, in time, the wound left its permanent effect with its victim. An incident occurred at Vicksburg, in which Mr. Jackson was a participant, which showed his courage and utter lack of fear. On one occasion, a Confederate pulled his pistol and made boasts of what he would do to the "Yanks," but before he put his threats into execution, Joe Jackson had relieved him of the weapon and told him to call the next morning, but he failed to call and Mr. Jackson brought the pistol home. August 15, 1865, the military life of our subject ceased. He was discharged in Chicago, as a sergeant, and at once rejoined his family in Colchester, Illinois.

Taking up civil pursuits again, Mr. Jackson bought a tract of coal land, upon which he sank a shaft and began the mining of coal. He employed a small force of men and did quite a business, shipping his product to Quincy, Illinois. In 1870, he gathered his substance, his family and his effects together and brought them to Montgomery county, where he purchased a wild tract of eighty acres of land on Onion creek. As a farmer, he was pronouncedly successful. His management of his affairs seemed to keep them on the upward tendency and, as his circumstances warranted, he added tract after tract, until his estate embraced five hundred and sixty-four acres. This, together with valuable residence property in Independence and a deposit in one of the city banks, constituted his estate at his death.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were born the following children, namely: Mary J., wife of Walter Enness, of Colchester, Illinois; Van William, of Colorado, who married Effie Cox and has children; Joseph, Jennie and William, and Mattie and Arthur, deceased; Margaret, deceased, married Charles Redwood and left: May, Joseph, Albert and Eldred; Robert A. and Joseph H., both died in babyhood; Joseph, 2d, of Independence, Kansas, married August 14, 1883, and has children: Lillie M., Joseph,

Jennie, Lizzie, John, Robert, Ethel, Floyd and Kate; Samuel C. H. (Champion Hills), was born the day his father was in that fight, married Hannah Gillard and has three children: Nellie, Stella and Flora; Lizzie, wife of Edward Woody, of Independence township, has the following children: Calvin, Morrill and May; James, born November 30, 1869, married Rose Bailey, now deceased, himself died, in November, 1900, leaving children: Jennie, Eddie, Van, deceased; Walter, Maggie, deceased; Rose, deceased, and Mollie; and Belle, wife of Frank Hamblin, of Independence, has a son, Elmer.

Joseph Jackson and his wife brought their children up to believe in the sacredness of the Christian religion. They were both members of the Methodist church and lived consistent and upright lives. Mr. Jackson was a member of the Grand Army, was a Republican in politics, and, as a citizen and a man, his life is worty of emulation.

JOSEPH BERRY—A patriot defending the cause which gave birth to the "Sunflower State," a pioneer subduing nature's wilds within her borders, a solid and substantial citizen, revered and honored throughout the length and breadth of Montgomery county—this, in epitome, is the record of Lieutenant Joseph Berry, farmer of Sycamore township.

William Berry, grandfather of Joseph, was one of the independent Irishmen who chose to leave the land of his birth, rather than to further stand the exactions of a selfish English monarch. He came to America, in the early part of the nineteenth century, and settled in the "Hoosier State," where he reared a family of thirteen children, their names being: William, James, Joseph, Isaac, Polly, Nancy, Cecilia, Sarah, Mark, Hannah, Samuel (two names not given). Of these, Mark married Christine Lozer, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Christopher and Ann (Rolland) Lozer, both natives of Switzerland. Their children were: Joseph, John (deceased), Elizabeth Archer, of Ohio; Hannah Taylor, Mark and Christine, also of the "Buckeye State;" and Ann Van Nortwich, now deceased. By a former marriage, to Polly Hughes, Mark Berry had one child, Polly, who, when last heard from, was living in Indiana.

The immediate family of Joseph Berry consists of wife and four children. Mrs. Berry was Mary Jane Hewitt, born in Jefferson county, New York, July 28, 1835, the daughter of George and Rebecca (Fisk) Hewitt. On the 1st of September, 1902, Mr. and Mrs. Berry celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, amid the rejoicings of many friends and relatives. Of their children, Ida Tuttle, with her two children, Floy and Vesta, live in Purdy, Missouri; Ira H. is a locomotive engineer, lives in Joplin, Missouri; he has one son, Hollis, who served in the Philippine war; Effie Holbert, resides with the parents and has one child, Pauline.

Joseph Berry was born in Holmes county, Ohio, April 21, 1826. At seventeen, he went to Lucas county, where he spent eight years, thence to Michigan, where, in Lenawee county, he married. He soon returned to Ohio, where he resided, in various places, until his coming to Kansas, in 1866. He resided three years in Lawrence and, in the spring of '69, made the trip to Montgomery county, with ox-team, besides which, the sole family possessions were a few household goods, two cows and $30.00 in money. Mr. Berry filed on a quarter section, in section 13-32-15, erected a log cabin, and began life anew. The cabin had a hay floor and no windows, but it served them for a shelter until Providence smiled on their efforts sufficiently to enable them to replace it with a more comfortable home.

Their neighbors were the Indians, and they soon became well acquainted with a number of the chiefs, among which may be mentioned Nopowalla, Beaver, Wild Cat, One Eyed Pete and Old Toby. But once were they molested, and that was on account of the Red Man's insatiable appetite for liquor.

The Berrys cultivated the original place until 1882, when they sold, and bought the present farm, in section 12-32-15, and where they have continued to reside. During his residence in the county, Lieutenant Berry has ever evinced an intelligent interest in the welfare of his community, serving a number of terms on the school board, as justice of the peace, and as township trustee. The family are members of the Sycamore Congregational church.

Passing now to the war record of Lieutenant Berry, the biographer notes that, in August of 1861, he enrolled, as a private, in Company "H," Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, under Col. Zahm. They entered Gen. Wood's division of the Army of the Cumberland, and were at Shiloh and every battle of importance following, until they reached Atlanta. Here, he was with Gen. Wilson, in his daring raid around that city, and, again, at Jonesboro. The time of his enlistment having expired, Mr. Berry promptly veteranized, again took the oath, and served to the close of the war, being mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, August 16, 1865. He entered the army as high private, was advanced, in turn, to sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant and, just before his service was ended, to first lieutenant. He was in the brigade that had the honor of capturing Jeff Davis, at Irwinsville, Georgia.

DANIEL B. SNELL—For more than a quarter of a century, the subject of this review has been prominently identified with the interests of agriculture and grazing in Montgomery county. The prominence of such connection exists, by virtue of the extent and success of his venture, owning, as he does, and having actively cultivated and managed



D. B. SNELL AND WIFE.

an estate of five hundred and ninety acres. These baronial possessions are purely the outcome of and have resulted from an unabated effort on a Kansas farm.

The year 1875 witnessed the advent to Fawn Creek township, Montgomery county, of Daniel B. Snell. He settled on Onion creek, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, with scant improvements, and at once took the road to wealth—raising and feeding stock. He was a settler from Shelby county, Illinois, where he was a resident eight years, and to which point he migrated from Warren county, Ohio, where his birth occurred October 17, 1838. The Snells were of Maryland origin, in which state, Daniel Snell, father of our subject, was born. The latter married Sarah Peckinpaugh, a Pennsylania lady, and they passed away at seventy-four and seventy-three years, respectively. Twelve children were born to them, six of whom survive, as follows: Sarah, Frederick P., Mary, Euphemia, Martha and Daniel B.

The country districts of his native county furnished the scenes of our subject's boyhood and the education he acquired, came from the primitive school house and in the primitive way. He served his parents, dutifully, till past his majority, when he married and settled on a rented farm. His marriage occurred in 1860 and his wife was Jennette A. Marsh, a daughter of William and Sarah O. (Williams) Marsh, her father a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and her mother of the State of Mississippi. Her parents had six children, those living being: Mrs. Sarah O. Jones, Isaac W., Mrs. Snell. Mrs. Snell was born in Piqua, Ohio, August 29, 1837. Soon after their marriage, she and her husband gathered together their small savings and moved out to Illinois, where land was cheaper and opportunities somewhat greater than in Ohio. After a few years spent in that state, something beckoned them farther west, where the field of opportunity was unlimited and their removal to Kansas was the result. After twenty-three years on the farm, Mr. Snell purchased thirty acres of land, near Jefferson, on which he erected a splendid residence, which he at once occupied, in self-retirement from the strife of life. He erected a large store-room, in Jefferson, for the accomodation of a friend, who engaged in the mercantile business, but with such poor success, that Mr. Snell assumed charge of the stock, for his own protection, finally closing it out, selling the building and ending his active business life.

Mr. and Mrs. Snell have four living in a family of seven children, viz: Alma L., wife of George O. Gould, of Colorado; Laura, deceased; Melvin A., who married Daisy Earnest; Sarah E., deceased; Jennette E., wife of William Hockett, of Pawnee county, Kansas, died May 14, 1903; Clarence E., who married Olive Koger, and Grace Pearl, wife of William D. Wilson. The last two children are twins.

In politics, Mr. Snell is a Populist, and he fraternizes with and holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Snell's sister, Sarah Snell, is living with him and has been for the past thirty-five years. She was born, January 9, 1815, in Hamilton county, Ohio, and has never married.

P. W. WEAVER—P. W. Weaver, retired farmer, now residing at 401 South Sixth street, Independence, has been a citizen of Montgomery county for the past twenty-two years. During this time, the citizens of the county have come to know him as a high-minded, sincere gentleman, whose evident purpose in life is to live and to serve.

Mr. Weaver is of "Hoosier State" nativity, born in Parke county, February 16, 1837. His father was John Weaver, his mother Margaret Crecelius, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. They belonged to the pioneer farmer class, whose genius mastered the primeval forest and caused it to blossom forth into cultivated field and pastured hillside. Both of the parents lived to a ripe age, the father dying at eighty-four, the mother at eighty-five years. The latter was a consistent member of the United Brethren church and a woman of superior mould of character. The former was of that stern quality, frequently found among the early pioneers, whose love of country amounted to a religious creed, and whose lives comported with the purity of the patriotic sentiment enshrined in their hearts. This, he particularly and forcibly manifested during the Civil war. Too old to enter the service, he sent his son, and then busied himself in making it uncomfortable for the Copperheads who infested his neighborhood and who had become members of that traitorous organization, known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. His family consisted of eleven children, five of whom are yet living.

P. W. Weaver received a fair education and passed his life in active labor on the farm until the great Civil war burst in all its fury—a fury destined to eclipse the most sanguine of history's greatest conflicts. Patriotism having been a part of his daily sustenance, it was not strange that our subject should be one of the first, from his neighborhood, to enlist. He became a private, in Company "H," Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, his enlistment dating in June of 1861. His regiment became a part of the Army of the Potomac, but was soon changed to the First Indiana Artillery and sent to the extreme south, becoming a part of the Army of the Gulf. On the lower Mississippi and about New Orleans, he saw much service, during the winter of 1861-62, his first battle being at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Here, he received a ball in the wrist and, with many other wounded soldiers, was sent to the hospital at New Orleans. On this trip, he was a witness to one of the most appalling

catastrophies of the war, and one which, when the truth of its diabolism became known, caused the most intense feeling throughout the north. The vessel on which he was carried to New Orleans was The Morning Light. On the 5th of August, 1862, she was run into by one of the Union gunboats, and, in eighteen minutes, sank with almost her entire cargo of wounded and helpless soldiers. Mr. Weaver, being on the hurricane deck and having one good arm, was able to save himself, but hundreds of his comrades were drowned, like rats in a trap. Investigation proved that the deed was consummated by Rebel engineers, who had taken advantage of the great demand for their craft in the Union navy, deserted, ostensibly, from the Confederates, took the oath of allegiance, and were at once placed in responsible positions.

His wound proving a serious one, Mr. Weaver was sent home, going by the way of Cuba and New York, having been discharged at New Orleans, prior to his embarkation. He did not reenter the service.

Mr. Weaver engaged in agricultural pursuits, in Indiana, until 1881, when he came to Montgomery county and settled on a farm on Onion creek. Upon this he placed many valuable improvements and made it his home until 1899, when he moved to Bolton, and, in 1902, became a resident of Independence. He still owns an improved farm of one hundred and twenty acres in the gas belt.

In October of 1864, our subject was married to Miss Virena Morgan, a native of Parke county, Indiana, and a daughter of Kinchen and Sarah (Johnson) Morgan. To this marriage have been born two children: Onda A., a resident of Bolton, who married Pearl Lynch and has one child, Wayne; Ollie B., married William H. Roadruck and resides in Independence.

Mr. Weaver and family are leading members of the United Brethren church, he being a trustee and quarterly conference minister. He is also a member of the Masonic order, having taken the Blue Lodge degrees in 1863, and is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Looking back on a life, honorable in all its activities and resting secure in the esteem of many friends, our subject is passing the eve of life in peace and contentment, "with charity for all, and malice toward none."

T. L. ANDERSON—Thomas L. Anderson, a large farmer and stockman, of Fawn Creek township, was born in Ross county, Ohio, December 26, 1846. His father, James R., was a native of Ohio, and was there married to Mary J. Morris, also a native of that state. He was a farmer and stock raiser, and died in his native state, at the age of sixty-seven years, his wife having died at sixty years of age. The family consisted of eight children, seven of whom are living: John S., Thomas L., James

W., Lewis, Lincoln, Mary, wife of J. S. Steel; Janett, wife of Alex. Steel, and Margaret, who died at nineteen years of age.

Thomas L. Anderson was the second child, and was born and reared on the farm. Like a good many farm boys of his time, he received a limited education in the common schools, but, afterward, graduated in a commercial course at the Dayton (Ohio) Commercial College, under S. J. Greer. After coming of age, he began trading in stock, and also carried on a general mercantile business at Chillicothe, Ohio.

His marriage occurred on the 2d of January, 1867, when he was joined to Margaret J. Mackerly. Mrs. Anderson was a native of Ohio and daughter of Michael and Mary Mackerly.

In the latter part of 1881, our subject came to Kansas and bought one hundred and thirty acres of uncultivated land on the state line, seven miles west and two and one-half miles south of Coffeyville, in Fawn Creek township, where he went into the sheep business. He began improving his land, and, at the same time, invested heavily in sheep, but the fates were against him—so many of the sheep dying the first winter—and the second winter found him without a sheep, or anything to live on—having lost all. In spite of these discouragements, he kept up, and began work, as a carpenter or anything he could get to do. In time, he secured enough to start in the cattle business, and has since been farming and raising stock. He was "on the road" for ten years, for the Massillon Machine Company, selling threshing engines, and other machinery, while his farm and stock were growing in value. But, his personal attention and management being needed at home, he resigned his position, in 1902, and has since given his entire time to his farm and stock.

Mr. Anderson has two hundred and ten acres of land, and leases from twelve to fifteen hundred acres in the Territory, which gives him ample room for farming and grazing purposes. He feeds from one hundred and fifty to two hundred head of cattle every year, and ships them to market. He also has a herd of seventy-five head of the black Polled Angus cattle. He buys grain and hay from his neighbors, thus creating a good market for the farmers close at home. Among the many improvements on the farm, are a nice residence and a large stock barn, 56x60, and a mill for grinding feed, which is run by natural gas.

Mr. Anderson's wife died December 6, 1895, leaving nine children: James M., of Independence; Thomas H., at home; Frank M., in the Territory; Otho, a Junior in the State Normal School at Emporia; Nellie, Emma, Ida, Ethel and Lulu, at home. Mr. Anderson was married the second time, April 14, 1898, to Miss Netta Mackerly, who died June 29, 1903, and was a sister of his first wife. In politics, Mr. Anderson is a Populist.

PATRICK H. LINDLEY—Patrick H. Lindley is one of the leading citizens of the village of Havana, in Montgomery county, where he is engaged in the drug business. The Lindley family is one of the best known in the county, both the father and mother of our subject having, for over twenty years, been active in the ministry of the Quaker church, and in which capacity they have traveled all over this section of the state.

Patrick Lindley is the eldest son of a family of eleven children, born to Isaac and Elizabeth (Woody) Lindley, both parents and children natives of the "Hoosier State," as fully appears in their sketch in this volume.

Patrick Lindley was born in Parke county, Indiana, on the 4th of July, 1862. The period of his adolescence and young manhood was passed on the home farm and in attendance at the district school and an academy near by. After coming to Kansas, he entered the employ of the Santa Fe railroad and remained one of their trusted men, until August of 1890, when he began the present drug business in Havana. He has here, one of the neatest stores in the county, carrying a full line of everything included in the stock of an average drug store in the smaller towns. His courteous treatment of the large trade which he enjoys has made his venture a profitable one. He is also interested in agriculture, to the extent of owning a one hundred and twenty-acre farm, just outside the limits of Havana.

Mr. Lindley's tastes, in a fraternal way, are satisfied by membership in that good insurance lodge, the Modern Woomen, while, in religious faith, he follows the training of his youth. Politically, he reserves the right to vote for the best men and measures, regardless of on what ticket their names appear, or by what party a measure is advocated.

The home life of our subject began January 5, 1890, when he brought Miss Ella Stanley from Indiana, to preside over it. She became the mother of two children, Harry and Ethel, and, on February 27, 1896, she passed to the "great beyond." She was a true Christian mother to her children and a loving and devoted wife, whose greatest pleasure was found in ministering to the wants of her household.

HIRAM FOSTER—Primeval Montgomery, the banks of the Elk, the prairie grass, mounds of rock and unbroken soil, was the welcome of Hiram Foster when he arrived in Kansas, in the early spring of 1870, from Cedar county, Missouri. He, with his wife and two children, made the journey overland, by team, while two cows were driven ahead, that the family might have sustenance, in spite of a new country. The family located on the banks of the Elk river, but, by a new government survey,

that claim was lost and they located on a new claim, a little to the north of the first one, and made vacant by the same survey. Later, through a contest, Mr. Foster lost eighty acres, adjoining his present home. The old log cabin, which had been erected on the first claim, was moved to the last and served for a comfortable residence until the erection of a new home, occupied by the family at the present time.

Three years passed before Mr. Foster succeeded in getting all of his farm under cultivation. It was here, on the banks of the Elk, that the Osage Indians gave one of their greatest demonstrations in numerical strength. It was here that this great body of Indians assembled and camped with all their belongings for weeks, preparatory to their final migration to the south.

Hiram Foster was a son of Eldred Foster, a native of Connecticut, the father's father being Oliver Foster, born in New England. Oliver Foster had children: Monroe, Oliver, Alonzo, Eldred, Michæl, Mrs. Aurora Woods and Rosa V. Chandler.

Eldred Foster, the father of our subject, married Susannah Chandler, a native of North Carolina, and to this marriage was born two children: Hiram and Mary Tichnel.

Hiram Foster was born in Madison county, Illinois, March 25, 1847, and he remained there until the fall of 1868, when he went to Cedar county, Missouri. He married Mary Ashlock, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Richard and Harriet Ashlock. Their family consists of seven children: Eugene, of Montgomery county, who has one child, Aaron; Eldred, of Elk county, Kansas, whose two children are: Irby and Clarence; Ira, of Montana; Ballissie, of Montgomery county, whose four children are: Marian, Hiram, Bertha and Orvil; Mrs. Agnes Alexander, of Montgomery county, who has three children: Clarence, Ralph and Bernard; Mrs. Hattie Smith, of Oklahoma Territory; and William, at home.

Mr. Foster has followed farming, as an occupation, all his life. He has served, faithfully, his district, for six terms, as a member of the school board, and is a member of the Sons and Daughters of Justice and of the A. H. T. A.

RICHARD H. HOLLINGSWORTH—One of the highly respected families, which have made Montgomery famous as a county of good homes, is that of the gentleman named above, whose honored head resides in Coffeyville, and in restful quiet from the cares of a long and active career Mr. Hollingsworth has passed, by a full dozen years, the usual allotment of man, and yet, is hale and hearty, having lived a singularly correct and abstemious life.

Hollingsworth is an old English-Quaker name—the family settling



R. H. HOLLINGSWORTH AND WIFE.

in the Carolinas in early Colonial days. Here, grandfather, John Hollingsworth, and his wife, Rachel, were born and married, and, with a young family, some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century, moved up into Ohio, their hatred of the institution of slavery causing them to desire to rear their family outside of its influence. At that time, Richard Hollingsworth's father was thirteen years old. He was Henry Hollingsworth and married, in Ohio, Addie Skinner, a native of Loudon county, Virginia, and they resided in Warren county until 1831, when he came out to Richmond, Indiana. In 1845, he moved to a farm in Peoria county, Illinois, where he died, aged eighty-one years. The mother passed away, in 1829, at the age of forty-two. Their children were: Harriet, Mrs. Robert Thomas; Sarah, Mrs. Absalom Glasscock; Richard H., Losson D., Mary J., Mrs. Michael Crook; our subject being the only one now living.

Richard H. Hollingsworth was born in Warren county, Ohio, April 27, 1821. With but a primitive education, he left home, in early boyhood, and went to live with an uncle, who taught him the trade of carpenter and millwright. He married at the early age of twenty and farmed, for several years, in Indiana, thence to Peoria county, Illinois, where his people, also, settled. With a young family, he, in 1854, settled on a farm near Iowa City, Iowa, from which point he came to Montgomery county, in 1875. Here, he bought the farm of two hundred acres, with and additional bottom piece of one hundred and sixty, upon which he resided, for a number of years, and which he brought to a fine state of cultivation. He also owns a home in Coffeyville, together with many lots, all of which constitutes a valuable piece of real estate.

The marriage of our subject occurred July 1, 1841—sixty-two years ago—the lady whom he married, still traveling life's pathway with him. Her name was Rebecca Hastings. She was a daughter of William and Sarah Hastings, the father a native of North Carolina, leaving that state, with his family, in 1812, on account of the curse of slavery. That was an early day in the "Hoosier State," when Indians were plenty and fierce, the family having to take advantage of the forts, at various times, to escape their ravages. The Hastings were Quakers in faith, and lived out their days in Wayne county, Indiana, the mother dying, in 1840, at fifty-nine, and the father, in 1845, at the age of seventy-two. The Bible record of their children follows: Mary, born August 23, 1799; Catherine, born July 30, 1801; Eunice, born December 1, 1803; Wilmot, born December 7, 1805; Aaron, born June 2, 1808; Mary, born September 26, 1810; William, born March 10, 1813; Daniel C., born February 19, 1815; Sarah, born April 8, 1817; Hannah, born August 28, 1819; David, born March 5, 1822; and Rebecca, born August 26, 1824.

To our subject and his good wife were born five children: Margaret, born June 17, 1843, Mrs. Thomas Sweetman; her children are: Richard,

Luke and Anna, and they reside in Nowatta, Indian Territory; William H., born June 11, 1845, married Rosanna Townsend, also deceased, and died in 1878; their two children being: Charles and Edward; Julia A., born February 20, 1847, resides in this county with her husband, Wm. H. Allin, whose children are mentioned in the Allin sketch; Albert N., born August 5, 1849, married Araminta Jayne, and resides in Coffeyville, with two children: May and Bertha; Perry S., whose sketch is elsewhere herein.

A Republican in politics and a Quaker in religious observance and belief, Mr. Hollingsworth has, by a life of probity and uprightness, won the respect and esteem of all. He has never aspired to political advancement, though, in his younger days, he served on the school board and board of county commissioners. He is one of those "old school" gentlemen, whose name on a piece of paper adds no strength to the obligation to pay, his word being sufficient. Both he and his good wife are passing a serene and happy old age, secure in the love of their children and a host of admiring friends.

E. P. TODD—In this representative citizen of Montgomery county, now independent of the world's activities by reason of the fruits of his early labor, the biographer found a gentleman of the "old school," with judgment and opinions softened and tempered by long contact with the various actors on the stage of life. A residence of nearly thirty years in the county, with a life of the strictest rectitude, gives him a prestige and influence unsurpassed.

Lieutenant Todd is a New York man, born in Chautauqua county, July 24, 1837, the son of Silas and Betsey (Philley) Todd, both natives of Connecticut. The family lived in the east until 1844, when they removed to Joe Daviess county, Illinois, took up government land, and engaged in agriculture. A residence of two years in Minnesota, preceded their coming to Independence, in 1875. The parents had those superior qualities so frequently developed by close contact with nature, constant as the sun's light, invariable as the recurrence of the seasons, in honest practices, fruitful in good deeds, as the hillside and meadow which they cultivated. They were life-long members of the Congregational church, in which the father was an official for many years. They both passed the Bible age, the father dying in Labette county, Kansas, at eighty-seven years, and the mother at the age of seventy-nine. There were four children besides our subject, viz: Rev. James D., a prominent minister of the Presbyterian church, filling a pulpit in Portland, Oregon; Esther E., Mrs. J. A. Funk, of Independence; Adelia, Mrs. B. B. Benson, deceased; E. P., of this sketch; and Mary E., Mrs. J. M. LeVake, of Spring Green, Wisconsin.

Our subject attended the schools of Joe Daviess county, Illinois, and worked on the home farm until his enlistment, August 9, 1862, as a private soldier, in Company "E," Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His term of service closed in Chicago, June 10, 1865. The war, in his case, was not a dress parade affair. Continuous and rigorous service characterized the whole period of his enlistment. The regiment became a part of "Pap" Thomas' corps and arrived at Chickamauga in time to take part in that battle, where "the rock," all day, withstood the frenzied charges of the enemy. Mr. Todd was not in the battle proper, as he was early detailed on the ambulance corps. He, however, saw plenty of "gun play," later, as he participated in the battle which followed, "above the clouds," and in the entire Atlanta campaign. The actions in which he was under fire, were: Lookout Mountain, Rough and Ready,Dalton, Rock Face Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Triune, Kingston, Cassville, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. During the Atlanta campaign, he was under orders, ninety days continuously, and immediately engaged in the return march after Hood into Tennessee, where he took part in the bloody battles of Franklin and Nashville. He entered the army, a private, and filled the various positions until he reached a second lieutenancy, and, as such, he commanded his company for a period of three months. His service was faithful and long. His reward was that of thousands of other boys in blue—a reunited, undivided country.

Upon his return home, Lieutenant Todd continued farming, in Joe Daviess county, until February 24, 1874, when he located in Montgomery county, Kansas. Here he was one of the leading agriculturists, until 1899, when he removed to town and has since lived a retired life.

The marriage of our subject occurred February 2, 1858. Mrs. Todd was Jane M. Lemon, a native of Missouri. Her parents were P. V. and Elizabeth (McClellan) Lemon, both now deceased. They were native Canadians, farmers near the great falls of Niagara. They became residents of Joe Daviess county, Ill., in the forties, where they lived out their lives, the father dying at seventy-nine, the mother at forty-one years. They were parents of ten children, five yet living: Mrs. Todd, the eldest; Mattie, Mrs. S. S. Hughes, of Chicago; Louisa, Mrs. William Mills, of Emporia, Kansas; Addie, Mrs. Henry Glindinning, of LaFayette county, Wisconsin; Orpha, Mrs. J. V. Grabham, of Independence.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Todd consists of six children, viz: Frank E., a farmer of the county, married Minnie Coleman and has children: Harland, Oscar, Lena, Russell and Frank; Jennie, born December 16, 1862, died October 19, 1871; Howard E., born June 10, 1866, died February 3, 1890; Herbert W., a graduate of the Valparaiso, Indiana, Normal School, and for years a successful teacher, but now a bookkeeper for the wholesale house of Royse, Stanley & Co., of Wichita, Kansas,

and is married to Gertrude H. Hileman, with two children: Hubert H. and Lora L.; Wilbur B., died in infancy; Elsie A., Mrs. Frank E. Stoops, of Independence. All of these children are useful members of society and a credit to their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Todd have always taken an active and helpful interest in the life of the different communities in which they have lived. They are members of the Congregational church, and he is, of course, one of the honored members of the G. A. R. He also affiliates with the Sons and Daughters of Justice. In political matters, he favors the policies of the Republican party.

J. HOWARD DANA The bar of Montgomery county has recently known the subject of this sketch, as the public prosecutor of the county. Although comparatively young, in the legal field, he has shown himself to be deft and vigorous, as a counselor and attorney, and as the county's legal advisor and public prosecutor, to be wary of the public weal.

Mr. Dana is one of the pioneers of Montgomery county. His parents came hither, in 1869, when he was two years old, from Washington county, Iowa, where he was born, September 28, 1867. The well-known farmer of Caney township, William B. Dana, is his father and was born, in Ohio, in the year 1829. He was married, in his native state, to Nancy Williams, whose father was a Scotchman, with a long train of American antecedents. The Danas are among the American Colonial families, of which the distinguished Charles A., late of the New York Sun, was a representative. They have been prominent in American history and have shown themselves to be scholars, statesmen and, above all, patriots. Charles A. and William B. Dana's fathers were brothers, the father of William B. being Watson Dana, a native of New England.

William B. and Nancy Dana were the parents of five children, viz: William L., of Pittsburg, Kansas; Charles, of St. Louis, Missouri; Ed T., of Dallas, Texas; Melville C., of Weir, Kansas; and J. Howard, of this review.

Howard Dana passed his life on the farm, as a boy and youth, and in the schools of Caney township, acquired his liberal education. For a higher training, he attended the Kansas Normal College at Ft. Scott, where he completed the scientific course. He taught school before he became a student of the Normal College and was, for three years, principal of schools at Caney, Kansas. He continued in the profession till he had read law to final admission to the bar, when he at once began its practice. His preceptor in law was J. R. Charlton, with whom he, afterward, formed a partnership for practice. His first case in court was one embracing a charge of assault and battery against his client, Harry Temple, of Tyro. The case was tried regularly and resulted in the acquit-

tal of the accused; Mr. Dana thus scoring his first victory. In 1900, he was elected County Attorney and, during the course of his term, several important criminal cases were brought to trial. John Nelson, for the killing of Morris, at Coffeyville; John Walker, for the killing of Lancaster, and Clarence Bird for the murder of Harry Linton, were all tried and convicted of their crimes. In the case of Truskett and others, promoters, against the Santa Fe railroad, Mr. Dana represented the plaintiffs and secured a judgment for $45,000 in their favor.

Mr. Dana was united in marriage with Maud Mulvaney, in Independence, on the 9th of May, 1894. Mrs. Dana came to Kansas, with her parents, from Ohio, and is the mother of two sons: Merle and Paul. Mr. Dana is a Republican, an Odd Fellow, a Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery Mason and an Elk.

ANDREW M. MISHLER—The gentleman here mentioned is a member of a family which has, for nearly three decades, been prominently identified with the development of Montgomery county, and which, through its different members, reflects credit on the county's sturdy yeomanry. The parents and six of the thirteen children born to them, are cultivating farms in the county and are all citizens of unusual strength of character, whose standing none can gainsay. Mr. Andrew Mishler is the eldest of the family and lives on a farm of recent purchase, four and one-half miles from Independence.

The parents of the family, Samuel and Louisa (Ormon) Mishler, reside on a farm in West Cherry township. They are natives of the "Hoosier State," removing to Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1876, where they opened a farm in Drum Creek township. They are of that sturdy stock who bravely stood the hardships incident to pioneer life, and whose wise counsel and upright lives have furnished inspiration to the present generation. Their living children are all respectable and useful members of society, their names being as follows: Andrew M., Henry, of Manchester, Kansas; Jacob, of West Cherry township; Emeline, who married Martin Ormon and lives in Manchester; David, of West Cherry; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Marow, living in Missouri; William, of Drum Creek township; Hannah, Mrs. Robert Brown, of Arkansas; Sarah, Mrs. B. White, of West Cherry township; Ellen, wife of Frank Hoagland, of Blackwell, Oklahoma Territory; Harry and Charles are deceased; Harley lives with his parents in West Cherry township.

Andrew M. Mishler was born in Indiana—Clay county—in 1862. He received a fair common school education in the schools of his native county and, at fourteen years old, accompanied the family to Kansas. His lot here has been one of continuous hard labor, but as he comes of stock to which labor is as bread and meat, that fact does not worry him in the

least. He remained at home until his marriage, in 1882. He has cultivated different farms in the county, purchasing the present one of eighty acres, in 1902. This was formerly known as the "John Marsh farm" and under the intelligent management of our subject, is fast becoming one of the best in the county. Since his ownership began, he has added various improvements, the most pretentious being a roomy addition to the house.

The wife of Mr. Mishler was Louise B. Stephens. She is a native of Bloomington, Illinois, and is the daughter of Nicholas and Carrie (Hughes) Stephens, who came to Kansas in 1868 and now live six miles west of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Mishler are the parents of the following children: Carl, the eldest, who lost his life while bathing, in July, 1902, was a manly boy, of a rare sunshiny disposition, and was the light of the home . His untimely death was a source of great anguish to his parents and genuine sorrow to his many young friends. Nellie is a young lady at home; Grace, nine years old,Clara, seven, while little Elsie is a babe in arms.

Mr. Mishler is too much of a worker to allow politics to interest him, except on election day, when he deposits his ballot for the Republican nominees. He and his family are members of the Methodist church and are always supporters of every good work that promises well for the community. The character of his citizenship is without blemish and partakes of those qualities so essential in the individual citizen, honesty, sobriety and sincerity of purpose.

CONRAD L. ZACHER—One of the best known men in Cherryvale is Conrad L. Zacher, since 1886, the Standard Oil Company's trusted agent. Mr. Zacher's residence in the city has resulted in establishing a reputation for good citizenship and he and his family are looked upon with much favor. He has always evinced a lively interest in the welfare of the city of his adoption, and has served her faithfully on the school board for several terms, during one of which he was its honored president.

The parents of our subject were Frank and Caroline Zacher, who came to the United States from their native land of Austria, about 1849. This removal was the result of a religious persecution then going on in Austria, against the Lutherans, of which sect the Zachers were prominent members. They settled in Ripley, Ohio, where the wife died, aged fifty-one years, after which the husband went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he died, at the age of fifty-three. Of their six children, five are now living.

Conrad L. Zacher was born in Ripley, Ohio, July 31, 1852. At the age of four he was bound out to a porkpacker of the name of Archibald Liggette, and in his home was reared to manhood with every advantage

that could have been given a son. In his foster father's establishment he learned the trade of cooper, and at twenty-two, came west to try life for himself. He found employment with the Armour Packing House, of Kansas City, but, after a time, became connected with the Standard people, beginning service in 1879. He continud with this company in Kansas City until 1886, the date of his transference to Cherryvale.

Mr. Zacher's family consists of a wife and a daughter, Ruth, by a former marriage. Mrs. Zacher was Alice Lining, prior to 1901, daughter of Greenburg and Mary Lining. Mr. Zacher is a member of the Methodist church, while he is enrolled with the Masons, the A. O. U. W., the I. O. O. F. and the Sons and Daughters of Justice. The political belief of our subject is probably the result of an incident which occurred in his boyhood home. One day, while the great Lincoln was delivering a speech, he was lifted to the shoulders of a bystander, and from that point of vantage was so impressed with the personality of the man as to ever after be the firm supporter of the principles he there promulgated.

JOHN WALLACE HOWE—The pioneer and worthy gentleman whose name initiates this brief review, has witnessed the development of Montgomery county from its incipiency and has been a part of much that has been done. It is interesting to know the landmarks of the frontier and to get the story of the conquest from their own lips. A third of a century is, for this new country, a long time to be identified with the same community, yet Mr. Howe occupies just this position. He arrived in this county, in April, 1870, and settled in Liberty township, where he existed—as was then frequently the custom—upon what he could catch, carpenter and at other miscellaneous work. It is no misfortune, at this distant day, to be unable to remember just what employment one trusted to for subsistence in this new country more than 30 years ago. Many of our most worthy pioneers, and who are now classed with our subject as leading and honored citizens of the county, were unencumbered, as to property, and were compelled, as was the Irishman, "to make their living by their wits." Suffice it to say, Mr. Howe successfully passed the Rubicon and got on his way to prosperity, off of the green grass and bleak prairies of a sparsely settled community and without the necessity of explaining how.

John W. Howe came to Kansas, from Breckenridge, Missouri, where he located, just after the war, from Newburn, Indiana. He was born in Bartholomew county, that state, July 5, 1847, and was reared and liberally schooled there. His father, Isaac Howe, was one of the early settlers of that locality and came from the north of Ireland, where his birth occurred, about 1801. He migrated from his native land after he was grown and made his home, first, in the United States, in the city of Cin-

cinnati, Ohio. There he met and married Rosanna Dunlap, a lady from the North of Ireland. They moved up into Bartholomew county, Indiana, where they reared their family, maintained their reputation as splendid citizens and died; the mother in 1892 and the father in 1894. The issue of their union was: Mary, deceased; Nancy J., wife of Albert Richardson, of Breckenridge, Missouri; Rebecca, who married Charles A. May, of the same point; John W., our subject; Robert, of Breckenridge, Missouri; William, of Richmond, Missouri; and Charles F., of Breckenridge, Missouri.

Mr. Howe, of this record, was only a schoolboy when the war of the Rebellion came on. At just past sixteen years old, he enlisted, October 3, 1863, in Company "A," One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Infantry, Col. A. W. Prather. The regiment formed a part of the First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and went out on to the Atlanta campaign, a few months after Mr. Howe joined it. He participated in nearly all the engagements leading up to the capture of Atlanta, and when the city fell, the regiment accompanied Schofield's army back to Nashville, where, and at Franklin, Hood's army was annihilated. The command was then sent to Washington, D. C., and down the coast of North Carolina to Morehead Landing and up to Newburn, where Hardie's Corps was encountered, the battle really occuring at Wise Forks. Mr. Howe's regiment went next to Charlotte, by the way of Raleigh, and was mustered out at the former place, in January, 1866, the actual muster of our subject occurring at Indianapolis, Indiana, in the month of February.

Resuming peaceful pursuits, Mr. Howe took a position in a mill at Newburn, Indiana, but, in the autumn of 1866, he started west, stopping, as previously stated, at Breckenridge, Missouri, where his relatives lived. His trip to Kansas was made in a wagon, in company with two others, and he began the life of a carpenter in Montgomery county. For many years of his life he has been identified with commercial pursuits, in some capacity. For twenty years, he was a traveling salesman, for five years a salesman in the New York Store, in Independence, Kansas, and the same number of years, in a like capacity, with the mercantile house of Henry Baden, and, finally, as proprietor of the New York Store, of Independence, two years. Removing his stock to Blackwell, Oklahoma, he disposed of it and returned to Independence, where he opened a clothing store, the firm being J. W. Howe & Company, which changed hands, by sale, in two years, and Mr. Howe again engaged in the novelty business, which he sold to the DeBard Dry Goods Company, in 1901.

The politics of Montgomery county has known John W. Howe as a factor for many years. He became a Republican before he left the military service of the United States and has carried the standard of that party aloft in every campaign since the war. While he has made no loud



J. W. HOWE

demonstration nor claimed credit for particular victories, he has lent his interest and enthusiasm in a quiet and modest way, which is always potent in the general result. In 1902, he was nominated by his party, as a candidate for County Treasurer, and was elected by a majority of four hundred and sixty-nine votes; his term of office beginning in October, 1903.

In the month of May, 1873, Mr. Howe married Lillian Watts, a daughter of David C. Watts, of Anadarko, Oklahoma. Mr. Watts came originally from Ohio to Missouri, thence to Independence, Kansas, where he was known, for some years, as a merchant. One child, Birdie, constitutes the family of Mr. and Mrs. Howe.

In 1902, Mr. Howe engaged in the real estate business in the county seat and in the sale and exchange of property here and elsewhere, has experienced a gratifying interest and demand for realty listed under his special favor.

While a traveling salesman, he became a member of the United Commercial Travelers of America and is now secretary and treasurer of the order. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knight Templar Masons and a prominent participant in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, of his district.

CHRISTOPHER C. KINCAID—Christopher C. Kincaid, general merchant of Cherryvale and president of the Montgomery County National Bank, is one of our oldest citizens, in point of continuous residence. He has seen Cherryvale grow from a single business building to a thriving, busy little city, with all the modern institutions which go to make urban residence desirable.

Trumbull county, Ohio, was the place of Mr. Kincaid's birth and February 28, 1847, the date. He is the son of Robert Kincaid and Mary Pierce, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Connecticut. The father was a farmer and a leading citizen of the county. He and his wife were active members of the Methodist church and were widely known and esteemed. The father lived to see his eighty-sixth year, dying July 24, 1902, the wife having passed away the preceding year, at the age of seventy-four. Of their six children, the three now surviving are: Christopher, Cornelia, Mrs. O. B. Percival, Trumbull county, Ohio; and Maggie J., Mrs. I. J. Ray, of Redlands, California.

To a good ordinary education, Mr. Kincaid was engaged in adding higher scholastic training, at the Western Reserve Seminary, when the tocsin of war sounded its loud alarm throughout the land, calling every patriotic citizen to enlist in the service of his country. His young heart beat with enthusiasm, but not until he had passed his sixteenth birthday, was he able to pass muster. In the spring of 1863, he entered the army,

as a private in Company "D," Second Ohio Cavalry, and from that time to the close of the struggle, was an active participant in many of the exciting experiences of the war in the Shenandoah Valley, under the dashing Sheridan. He well remembers seeing Gen. Sheridan on that ride from Winchester, made memorable by Buchanan Reed's immortal poem, "Sheridan's Ride." To Sheridan's immortal cry of "Come on, boys, we're going back," he turned with the rest and gallantly followed Old Glory back to victory. He was with his regiment at that last dramatic scene, when it sat in the saddle across the pathway of the beleaguered Lee and saw that proud chieftan lower his colors to the invincible Grant. After participating in that sublime pageant, the Grand Review, the regiment received its discharge at Columbus, Ohio, the date being September 11, 1865.

A veteran, but not attained to legal manhood, Mr. Kincaid took up the thread just where it had been broken at the Western Reserve Seminary and continued his studies. However, school life had lost its charms, and after one term, he came west to Kansas and began his business career. Until 1871, he clerked in a general store in Linn county, and then came out to Independence, continuing in the same line for three years. This brings us to the date of his coming to Cherryvale, 1874, where he set up business for himself, in a small frame bilding. This was the beginning of what has proved to be a long and successful business career. The little frame, in time, gave way to a more pretentious brick, two stories, and the first of its kind in the village, and the same which Mr. Kincaid is now using. He has here, one of the most complete stocks of general merchandise in the southern part of the county and caters to a very large trade, six clerks being employed. Mr. Kincaid has identified himself closely with the growth of the city, and has always felt a pardonable pride in the fact that he was the first incumbent of the mayor's chair. His interest in the city ceased not, with his retirement from office, but has been continuous through the years which have seen so much of splendid development. He subsequently served in the common council and was treasurer of the city. In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr. Kincaid is at the head of one of the best financial institutions of the county, the Montgomery County National Bank, and is president of the Fairview Cemetery Association. In the social and religious life of the community, Mr. Kincaid and his family have been most prominent. He and Mrs. Kincaid are leading workers in the Methodist church, he being one of the trustees. His fraternal relations are prominent with the Masons—Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery—and in the exclusive social order, the Mystic Shrine. He is a charter member and has filled all the chairs of the local lodge, I. O. O. F., and is, of course, a Grand Army man, of which noble organization he has served as post commander. Though well qualified to fill any office in the gift of the party, Mr. Kincaid has never

sought political preferment, contenting himself to cast his vote for prosperity and progress, as set forth in the platforms of the Republican party.

Mrs. Kincaid, prior to her marriage, was Miss Lou Marshall. She is a native of Leavenworth, Kansas, and is the daughter of Moses and Lavinia Marshall, formerly of Illinois, and now honored residents of Cherryvale, where Mr. Marshall's ninety-two years distinguishes him as the oldest man in town. To Mrs. Kincaid have been born three children. Of these, Robert M. was the eldest; Maud K. married C. R. Shanton and lives in Columbus, Kansas; Blanche M., an accomplished musician, a graduate of music at Emporia, resides at home. Robert, the eldest, was a boy of unusual promise, when death claimed him, on the 17th day of January, 1890, the result of an accident by drowning. With a number of companions, he had spent the afternoon skating and, loath to lose any of the splendid sport while it lasted, tarried late with a companion. Suddenly the ice broke under him and before succor could reach him, he sunk to his death. He was of a vivacious temperament, deeply religious and studious, and most popular among his playmates, and his untimely death was felt almost as a personal loss by every citizen in Cherryvale.

ELIAS M. INGMIRE—Elias M. Ingmire, one of the class which has been aptly styled, by a prominent writer, as "Knights of the soil," resides on one of the best farms in the county, four miles from Coffeyville, in Fawn Creek township. Since his coming to the county, in 1890, he has shown excellent citizenship and is much esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Ingmire belongs to the "immortal few," now fast passing away, who fought, bled and all but died, that future generations might have an undivided country. Not old enough to secure his acceptance, as a soldier, in 1861, his persistence succeeded in landing him in the ranks before his sixteenth birthday, the date of his enlistment being February 22, 1863. Company "H," of the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enrolled him, as a private soldier, and he served until the close of the war in the army of the center. His service was active and strenuous, until the 30th of May, 1864, when, at the battle of Dallas, Georgia, he received a grievous wound, by the bursting of a shell. This finished him as a fighting man, and, after a period in the hospital, he was sent to Indianapolis, where he put in the remainder of his service, as a member of the invalid corps. His discharge dated the 17th of April, 1865.

After the war, Mr. Ingmire joined his parents in Iowa, whither they had removed, during the struggle, from Hocking county, Ohio. It was in Muskingum county, Ohio, that the birth of our subject occurred, the date being December 13, 1847. His father, Franklin Ingmire, had come to the "Buckeye State" from Maryland, as a young man, and had there married

Catherine Gibbons. She became the mother of: John, who died in 1862; Hester, also deceased; William, a farmer near Coffeyville; Maggie E., now Mrs. Green; Ida, wife of Ed Forshe, and Thomas, both residents near Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1864, the parents settled in Colfax, Iowa, where they continued to reside until their demise. The mother died in 1865, at about forty-five, the father in 1885, at seventy-five years.

Mr. Ingmire remained under the home roof for a number of years, engaged in farming. In 1872, he and a brother resolved to see what Nebraska had in store for enterprising youths, and, with nine head of good horses, made the trip out to near David City. They were unfortunate, however, in arriving just in time to get the full benefit of the grasshopper scourge, and the following year, returned to Iowa, feeling themselves fortunate in the possession of a poor old "plug." Nothing daunted by this reverse, Mr. Ingmire again began at the bottom of the ladder and was soon on the upgrade to comparative prosperity. This time he made sure of the matter by taking unto himself a helpmeet, and who has, indeed, been a splendid partner of all his joys and sorrows. Mrs. Ingmire was Gertrude H. Dee, prior to her marriage day, May 18, 1876. She was born in Hancock county, Illinois, and is the daughter of Jackson and Eliza (Cain) Dee, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania, respectively. The parents married in Illinois and, in 1877, moved to Jasper county, Iowa, where Mr. Dee died, on the 5th of September, 1902, the wife still being a resident of Colfax. In their family were fifteen children, the names of those reared being: Josephine, Mrs. Berkley; Gertrude, Mrs. Ingmire; Eva, Mrs. English; Harriett, Mrs. Gray; Grant, and Mrs. Jessie Nichols; Clarkson and Francis are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ingmire followed farming, with success, in Iowa, until 1890, when they sold out and came to their present farm. They have here, one hundred and eighty-five acres of fine creek bottom, with an elevation for their residence and barns, and near which is a beautiful artificial grove. The intelligent methods employed by Mr. Ingmire have resulted in the production of one of the finest farms in the county, and he takes a pardonable pride in maintaining it so.

Children have been born to Mrs. Ingmire, as follows: Adelbert Eldora, born May 9, 1877, has been a trusted employee of the Missouri Pacific railroad for several years; Merle Ernest, born December 17, 1878; Carroll Ryan, born September 27, 1880. These boys are all of splendid capabilities and of fine moral character, a credit to their training. In a social way, Mr. Ingmire is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post 153, of Coffeyville; a Mason, a member of the A. H. T. A. and of the Triple Tie, and both he and his good wife are members of the Knights and Ladies of Security. In his younger manhood, while in Iowa, Mr. Ingmire took an active part in local official matters, but has left

the holding of office here to others, contenting himself in the support of the Republican ticket.

MARION E. KELSO—Marion E. Kelso, who lives in one of the handsomest residences in the county, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the rural village of Havana, and one and a half miles from that place, is another of the "elect of '71," though he was but seven years of age when his parents settled in the county. He is one of the thrifty farmers of the county, controlling 1,146 acres, and his place is the embodiment of neatness and rural elegance, and bespeaks the careful management of a master husbandman.

The father of Marion E. Kelso, Thomas Kelso, was a native of Virginia, where he was reared to young manhood. Thence he migrated to Johnson county, Iowa, where he met and married Sarah Welch, and where he continued to reside until 1868, and where his wife died in 1865. She left him with a family of six children, of whom our subject is the only one living. The father came to Kansas in 1868, and settled, first, in Lyon county, thence, in a short time, to Neosho county, where he located near the Osage Mission. He was attracted to Montgomery county in the year of the great influx, namely, 1871, and filed on a claim upon a part of which our subject now resides. For a number of years prior to his death, in 1892, Mr. Kelso was in poor health and thus Marion, very early, became his father's "right hand man." They spent two years together at Eureka Springs in the vain hope of improving the father's health, and, with this exception, Marion Kelso's residence in the county has been continuous since his seventh year.

Our subject was born in Johnson county, Iowa, on the first of December, 1864. Deprived of a mother's love and care when but a babe in arms, he grew to sturdy manhood under the father's care and, in the meantime, secured a good common school education. August 11, 1887, the marriage of Mr. Kelso and Miss Belle Lamb was celebrated. Mrs. Kelso is a native of Montgomery county, a daughter of Elroy and Mary Lamb, and has borne her husband seven children, as follows: Pearl, Thomas, Iva, Lesley, Zora, Floyd and Ernest.

In the cultivation of the homestead of three hundred and forty acres, Mr. Kelso finds ample opportunity to demonstrate his ability as an agriculturist, his other holdings being rented. His handsome and modern residence is built against the bluff and commands a most beautiful view of all the surrounding country.

In the social life of the community, Mr. and Mrs. Kelso and family are helpful factors. Their influence is wielded at all times in the interest of better conditions in the matter of the educational and civic life of the community, and they are liberal supporters of good schools, good

churches and good government. Their place is secure in the hearts of a host of friends, whom they delight to honor in their regal and hospitable home.

H. WOODRING.—H. Woodring, grain dealer and buyer of Elk City, needs no word of introduction to the citizens of Montgomery county, for he has always been here; at least, so long that the "mind of man runneth not to the contrary." There are comparatively few now living in the county who relate occurrences personally observed as far back as the spring of 1871, but our subject is one of these few, and a continued residence since that date, together with a life that has been an open book to all, has made him a person of much interest and of much personal popularity

Mr. Woodring's ancestors were Holland Dutch, his paternal grandparents, John and Christina (Wolf) Woodring, having come to America in 1778. They reared a family of twelve children, all of whom, save the father of Mr. Woodring, lived to an advanced age. On the maternal side, the grandparents, Christian and Margaret (Miller) Hahn, were of German and Scotch descent, respectively, the latter living to the remarkable age of ninety-eight years.

Our subject's parents were Jacob and Mary A. (Hahn) Woodring. Jacob Hahn was born in Pennsylvania, and his wife in Kentucky. Jacob was a man of fine qualities, a member of the United Baptist church, and of good influence in his community. Mrs. Woodring is remembered as a superior woman, a most devout member of the Methodist church, and of great devotion to her family. She died, at the home of her son in Elk City, February 10, 1878, at the age of seventy-seven years. The husband had preceded her, August 28, 1852, at the age of fifty-four. The family born to them consisted of ten children, but three of whom survive: George, who lives at Louisburg, Tennessee, aged eighty years; Dr. W. W. Woodring, of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, aged sixty-three; and the subject of this sketch.

H. Woodring was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, January 29, 1836. In youth, he learned the painter's trade, which, with farming and grain buying, has constituted his occupation during life. He lived in Kentucky and Boone county, Indiana, until his removal to Montgomery county, in 1871. In 1864, he enlisted in Company "B," One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac, his company arriving in time to participate in the spectacular fight of Winchester, where Black Jack Logan did such valiant deeds of heroism and saved the day. The rest of his service was in the guarding of commissary supplies at Stevenson's Station, Virginia. His discharge dated August 14, 1865.



C. L. BLOOM.

Upon his arrival in Elk City our subject opened a butcher shop, but after seven months took up a claim, seven miles northwest of the village. A five-year period here was followed by a year on a farm a mile north of town. He then came to town and began the business which he has since followed, that of handling all kinds of grain. During 1898-99, Mr. Woodring resided at Parsons, having been appointed Assistant State Grain Inspector, with headquarters there. In local affairs, he has been a prominent factor, having served as Mayor, Councilman, and in several other responsible offices. In social and religious lines, he is equally prominent. He is trustee of the Masonic Lodge, Sergeant Major of the G. A. R., and he and his entire family are valued workers in the Christian church, of which he is a deacon.

Mrs. Woodring was Miss Melissa J. Cooper, her marriage having been an event of April 3, 1866. She was the daughter of Burnside and Eliza (Bennett) Cooper, of Thorntown, Indiana. Six children have been born to the union: Effie, Mrs. J. J. Carroll, of Neodesha, one child, Faye; Dollie, deceased at three years; Claudine, wife of S. H. Piper, an attorney at Independence, two children: Alpha W. and Genevieve; Lida C., at home; Grace E., Mrs. A. B. Shaffer, of Elk City, one child: Alberta; Harry H., the youngest, is a bright student of the high school.

It is not too much to say that Mr. Woodring and his family constitute an important factor in the life of Elk City, exerting an influence which cannot be overestimated in its power for good.

CAMDON L. BLOOM—One of the conspicuous developers of the mineral resources of the southwest, and more particularly identified with the gas and oil development of southern Kansas, is Camden L. Bloom, of Independence, President of the Independence Gas Company. His geological researches for the past fifteen years have led to a quite thorough perforation of the earth's crust from Paola, Kansas, where he began work in 1887, all the way down to the Indian Territory and Texas, and have revealed to him the hiding places of many of nature's resources and have been instrumental in the establishing of a new article of domestic commerce in the west.

Mr. Bloom is a scion of the Pennsylvania Blooms, having been born and reared in the "Keystone State" till nine years of age. His birth occurred in Clearfield county, March 14, 1868. His father was Amos W. Bloom, a native of the same state, a farmer by occupation and now a citizen of Miami county, Kansas. The latter married Rebecca McCracken and Camdon L. is the third of their ten children. The parents left their native state in 1877, and in their removal to the west stopped three years in Fulton county, Indiana. From that point they migrated to Bollinger county, Missouri, whence they came, in 1880, to Miami county, Kansas.

The common schools knew our subject only till his sixteenth year, when he became connected, as a hand, with the operation of a gas drilling machine. As he learned the business he became more interested in the possible results of experimenting with the innermost parts of the earth and eventually acquired a drilling-rig and began operations for himself. As a member of the firm of McBride & Bloom, he contracted much development work in Miama county, where the gas agitation first struck Kansas. Ninety per cent. of the drilling done there was by this firm and, toward 1888, the firm transferred its chief operations to the vicinity of Neodesha, where they drilled the two wells which proved that to be a gas and oil field of value. In 1889, Mr. Bloom became identified with Montgomery county. His firm was associated with the people of Coffeyville, investigating the gas resources of that locality and finally took up their proposition and did the development work necessary to carry it out successfully. The Coffeyville Gas Company was organized with C. L. Bloom as President and the city plant partially constructed and set in operation. In 1892, McBride & Bloom came to Independence, still retaining their holdings at Coffeyville, and began drilling for gas around the county seat. They were the pioneers in this field and, after great mental, physical and financial exertion, opened up the strong gas pressure of the Bolton field, assuring the future of Independence and insuring the material independence of its benefactors.

With the discovery of gas came the rush of enterprise to Montgomery county. The cotton twine mill, the paper mill and the Midland Glass Company all located in Independence and Mr. Bloom performed his modest part in the work of their location.

In the Bartlesville oil field McBride & Bloom did the first work of development for Cudahy of Chicago. The Cudahy Oil Company also developed some territory in the Creek Nation through this firm. McBride and Bloom hold leases of Indian lands near Bartlesville, Indian Territory, and its scant development has proven the real value of the field.

In October, 1895, Mr. Bloom married in Kansas City, Missouri, Mrs. Belle Steele, a daughter of A. T. Spaulding. Helen Louise, a daughter, was born October 6, 1899.

Mr. Bloom has united with the Knights of Pythias and Elks fraternities and is a Modern Woodman, a Workman, a Maccabee and, in politics, a Democrat. He was elected as councilman from the 4th ward in the spring election of 1903.

WILLIAM H. ALLIN. In the opening of this personal record we are pleased to present the name of the splendid citizen and substantial farmer, William H. Allin, of Fawn Creek township. His identity with

Montgomery county interests dates from March, 1880, when he purchased a tract of one hundred sixty acres of land four miles west of Coffeyville upon which he has since made his home. By nativity he is of the east but by training and inclination of the west and his sixty-five years of life have been filled with achievements of an industrial and civil nature.

January 31, 1838, in Knox county, Ohio, William H. Allin was born. He is of pure English origin, his parents, William and Mary S. (Banbury) Allin, having been born in Devonshire, England, the father in 1807, and the mother in the year 1813. They were married in England and in 1835, came across the Atlantic to the United States and settled in Knox county, Ohio. The father was a local preacher and followed the occupation of a farmer. He took his family to Johnson county, Iowa, to settle, in 1851, where he passed the remainder of his life as a farmer and grower of stock. He died there in 1880-July, and his wife survived him till January 1896, dying in Pasadena, California, while on a visit to her children. Ten children were born to this venerable couple, nine of whom yet live and are: John, Mary J. Robertson, William H., Thomas B., Richard H., Samuel E., Elizabeth A., Dunbar, Martha A., Harrison, Letitia G. Willis and Jabez W. Allin.

At the age of twelve years William H. Allin left his native state to become identified with the west. He accompained his parents to Iowa and was there educated in the district schools. For a higher training he was for two and one-half years a student in the Iowa State University and, on the completion of his pupilage, assumed his station on the farm. His father presented him with an eighty acre tract which he improved and afterward disposed of to become a resident and a farmer of Cedar Co., that state, where he purchased a farm twice its size. Upon this farm he resided fifteen years and sold it only to come to Montgomery Co., Kansas.

Mr. Allin's connection with Montgomery county has been mutually valuable. Here he has accumulated an estate of three hundred and seventy-five acres and made it, artificially, one of the beautifully attractive farms of the county. His residence, imposing and commodious, occupies an eminence studded with evergreen and natural forest and presents a landscape scene unsurpassed by a country Kansas home. To these surroundings add the convenience of natural gas and the less common luxuries for physical man, and an ideal condition of life is the portion of our subject.

His capital beyond the requirements of his household and his farm, Mr. Allin uses in investments to the advantage of his estate. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Coffeyville, was director of it a number of years and is yet a stockholder. He has served on the township board a number of terms and has been school director for many years. He is a Republican in politics and has contributed, in a modest and unassuming way, to the success of his party at the polls.

July 5, 1863, Mr. Allin married Julia A. Hollingsworth, a daughter of the venerable Richard H. Hollingsworth, of Coffeyville, appropriate mention of whom is made in his article herein. Mrs. Allin was born near Peoria, Illinois, February 20, 1847, and is one of five children. She is the mother of the following children: Perry N., in the grain business in Coffeyville; Franklin W., a graduate of Baker University, for a number of years a successful teacher of the state—being seven years principal of the Paola schools and one year in the Emporia high school—and now a student in Rush Medical College, Chicago; Jessie B., wife of William L. Etchen, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Miss Margaret Allin. The children are all graduates of the Coffeyville high school and have assumed most honorable and useful stations in life.

E.S.REA.—E. S. Rea is the General Manager of the Rea Patterson Milling Company of Coffeyville, Kansas, and was born in Saline county, Mo. His parents were: P. H. and Mattie E. (Samuel) Rea, both natives of Missouri.

Mr. Rea, senior, was a member of the state militia of Missouri, under General Price, was for a number of years a merchant, but is now retired and living at Marshall, Mo. He was born in 1840, and in 1894 his wife died, leaving five children.

Our subject obtained his education in the common schools, and in the Manual Training school, and graduated from the University of St. Louis Mo., in the class of 1890. After completing his schooling, he engaged at milling, in Marshall, Mo., where he remained four yaers. In 1894, he came to Montgomery county, and has since become interested in the gas and oil development of the county.

On the 15th of April, 1896, Mr. Rea was united in marriage with Margaret Owens, of Sweet Springs, Mo., and a daughter of the late William Owens. To this union was born one child, Nellie E.

The Rea Patterson Mill's of which Mr. Rea is manager, are now the largest of the kind in the State of Kansas, employing about eighty-five hands, and producing about two thousand barrels daily.

JOHN A. MAHAFFY—The little municipality of Tyro is one of the most enterprising villages of the county, and is surrounded by an agricultural community of more than ordinary intelligence and thrift. They have good schools and churches and are, to a good degree, progressive. Among the most enterprising of the business men of the community is the gentleman here mentioned, one of the leading merchants of the place, and one whose long association with the people of the county makes him peculiarly adapted to representation in this work.

Mr. Mahaffy came to this vicinity with his parents in 1870, when a boy of eleven years, and has grown up among the people where he now resides. He was born in Galesburg, Ill., on the 3rd of April, 1859, and was a son of Alexander and Emily (McGill) Mahaffy, natives of the Emerald Isle. The father was born in 1829, and, at maturity, crossed the ocean in search of fortune. He first found it in New York, where he met and married his wife. From thence he came out to Illinois, and settled in Galesburg, where he remained until 1869, when he came on to Kansas, and, the following year, settled his family on a farm adjoining Tyro on the south. Here he passed the remainder of his days, succeeding by hard work, and good judgment, in acquiring a nice little competency before his death. He was a man possesing, in a high degree, the marked characteristics of his race, honest to a fault, and generous in the distribution of his charity. He died, in 1892, at the age of sixty-three years, and his wife still survives him, at the age of seventy-three. They were the parents of seven children, viz: Delila, the wife of E. A. Denney; Annice, wife of C. L. Keller; John A., Virginia, deceased, in girlhood; David, managing the home farm; Mary, died in childhood; and one died in infancy.

John A. Mahaffy passed the entire period of his boyhood and youth under the home roof, dutifully helping to care for the family until he had arrived at maturity. At the age of twenty-three, with the assistance of Miranda J. Parrish, he began the building of a home of his own, the date of their marriage being March 2, 1892. Mrs. Mahaffy was born in Wabash county, Indiana, on the 5th of December, 1875. She was taken into the home of Dr. Bradley, at an early age, and was reared to womanhood by them, coming to Kansas and being married in their home. She is the mother of three bright children: Alger Henry, George Ed and Ida Blanche.

Mr. Mahaffy was engaged, until the year 1902, in agricultural pursuits, when he set up his present mercantile establishment. He carries a nice line of goods and his courteous treatment of custom is rapidly securing him a large trade. Politically, he supports the policies of the Populist party and is always found ready to aid any cause that looks to the upbuilding of his home town.

A. R. QUIGG—A hardware merchant of Elk City and one of the oldest residents of Louisburg township, Mr. A. R. Quigg holds an honored place in the hearts of a large body of its citizens. His connection with the remarkable development which has come to Montgomery county in the past, has been of a most substantial nature, and places him in the list worthy of the special mention accorded those whose names appear in this volume.

Mr. Quigg first came to Kansas in 1866. Remaining a short time

in each of Johnson and Franklin counties, he then settled in Leroy, Coffey county, and engaged, as a carpenter and builder. The year 1870 marks his coming to this county and his location in Elk City, where he engaged in the cabinet-making and undertaking business. This he abandoned for the hardware business, in 1878, and his connection with this business has been continuous and successful to this date. Elk City has had no more earnest advocate of its interests than he. In season and out, he has spent time and money in the advancement of its interests and now takes a pardonable pride in the evidences of its growth. He has served the people of his township in several of the minor offices—Treasurer and Clerk—and has used his influence, at all times, in furthering projects which had for their object, the moral or material, advancement of his community. He votes the Republican ticket with regularity and is looked upon as a valued worker in the ranks of that party.

Noting, briefly, the salient points in the ancestral history of our esteemed subject, his father, Joseph Quigg, was a Pennsylvanian, born in 1811, and, with his parents, went to Indiana at twelve years of age. When he grew to manhood, he adopted farming as an occupation, following that till his death, in 1873. He was a man of intensely patriotic mould, an out-and-out Abolitionist, fairly worrying himself sick over the fact that he was beyond the age to enter the army, as a volunteer soldier. He married an Ohio girl, of the name of Lydia Swain, and became the father if nine children, as follows: Ira, of Indiana; A. R., the subject of this sketch; Sallie, widow of Harvey Mendenhall; Cyrus B., of Indiana; and Frank. Those deceased are: Eunice, William, Mattie and John.

A. R. Quigg was born in Wayne county, Indiana, April 14, 1843. His education was such as could be procured in the short winter months in the district school. He helped his parents on the farm most dutifully until the date of his enlistment in the army, August 6, 1862, when he went forth as a sacrifice, if need be, for an undivided country. He enrolled, as a private, of Company "E," Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in the very first battle, that of Richmond, Kentucky, was severely wounded. He remained in the service until his honorable discharge, on the 8th of August, 1863.

The 4th of May, 1871, was a day made memorable, in the life of our subject, by his marriage to the lady who now presides over his home, and who has been a splendid partner of his joys and sorrows. Mrs. Quigg's maiden name was M. J. Sutton. She was born in the "Buckeye State" and is the daughter of Enoch Sutton. Four children have come to bless the marriage of our subject and his wife: Mrs. W. E. Johnson, of Joplin, Missouri, whose three children are: Ralph, Paul and Helen; Bertha, Emma and Frank.

Successful as a business man, honored by his fellow townsmen, and

revered by a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the county, Mr. Quigg is passing into happy and peaceful old age, conscious of having measured up to all the requirements of a good and loyal citizen.

JOHN E. WINGARD—Introducing this review is the name of the State Grain-Weighmaster at Coffeyville. He is one of the successful and well-known farmers of the county of Montgomery, of which he has been a resident since 1882, and of the state since two years before.

Mr. Wingard comes of Ohio origin, in Stark county, where his birth occurred September 24, 1855. His father, Joseph Wingard, was born in the same county, October 5, 1829, and his mother, Maria, a daughter of John Speelman, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, May 12, 1831. The parents were married September 23, 1852, and resided in the vicinity of Massillon till March, 1857, when they moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, where, at Auburn, the father now resides.

The Wingards of this generation are descended from John Wingard, our subject's grandfather, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1798. The latter married Polly Zent, born in the same county, March 19, 1799, the wedding occurring March 8, 1821. Their children, in their order, were: Jacob, of Williams county, Ohio; John, who died in the same county; Joseph, father of our subject; and a daughter, who married Cornelius Clapper and resides in Stark county, Ohio. In the spring of 1829, John and Polly Wingard left the "Keystone State" and settled in Stark county, Ohio, where they reared their family and passed their lives.

The issue of Joseph Wingard and wife were: Reuben, deceased; Charles F., of Auburn, Indiana; John E. and Ira N., likewise of DeKalb county, Indiana. Reuben was born December 9, 1853; Charles F., January 12, 1857, and Ira N., October 9, 1864.

John E. Wingard was the second child in his father's family and received a good common school education while growing up on his father's farm. The Auburn high school was the last institution he attended, of an educational character, and when he assumed his independent station in life, it was as a farmer. When he left Indiana and directed his steps westward, it was toward cheaper land and the ultimate possession of a home. He stopped two years in Crawford county, and when he settled in Montgomery county, he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in sections 18 and 13, township 33, ranges 16 and 15. Since his first settlement he has purchased an additional quarter in the same township of Independence and, while he is occupied with his official duties, he also does all of the farming except the actual work, which responsibility devolves upon his young and manly sons.

Mr. Wingard was married in DeKalb county, Indiana, February

10, 1876, his wife being Ella I. Pyle, a daughter of John Pyle, formerly from Stark county, Ohio. The issue of this marriage is two sons: Frank Leroy, aged twenty years, and Homer Hester, aged fifteen years.

Mr. Wingard is a Republican in politics, has served his township as trustee twice, has worked with the party leaders in the county in every campaign and was appointed to his present position and commissioned by Gov. Stanley, in 1902. He became interested in the establishment of rural delivery, early, and petitioned for one of the first rural routes established in the Third Congressional District.

DR. JOHN T. DAVIS—Among the practicing physicians who have attained renown in Montgomery county, is the worthy citizen of Independence whose name initiates this personal record. Since the year 1881, he has been numbered among the men of medicine, that date noting his advent to the county and his residence in Elk City. He came to the county seat in 1892, where he has taken front rank among the physicians of his school.

Mr. Davis is a vigorous example of the sons of the "Hoosier State." His birth occurred in Warren county, Indiana, February 26, 1853, on the farm of his father, James Davis, who was born in the county of the same name in Ohio, in 1823. At ten years of age, the father accompanied his parents, Andrew and Zillah (Grant) Davis, to Warren county, Indiana, where he grew up and married. Andrew Davis was a Jerseyman by birth, left his native state in the fore part of the nineteenth century and lived in Indiana, Illinois and, finally, in Kansas, where, at Manhattan, he died, at ninety-six years of age. He was of Welch stock, his father being a son of a Welchman whose emigration from the British Isles occurred during the contented and thrifty period of English domination and colonization of America. Andrew Davis' father was a wagon-master, under Gen. Washington, during the Revolution, and he, himself, served, loyally, against the British in our War of 1812. He had seven sons and four daughters, as follows: James, Joseph, deceased, left three children; William, of Cass county, Missouri; Caleb, of Rice county, Kansas; Andrew, of Walla Walla, Washington; Thomas, of Los Angeles, California; and John G., of Elk county, Kansas. The daughters were: Mrs. George Little, of Warren county, Indiana; Mrs. John Kerns, of Manhattan, Kansas; Mrs. Millie (name not known), of Indiana; and Mrs. Nelson Farden, of Warren county, Indiana. Joseph and John Davis were Civil war soldiers from Illinois and Indiana, respectively.

James Davis married Mary Dawson, born near Chillicothe, Ohio, where her father, "Neddie" Dawson, was also born. Mary (Dawson) Davis died in 1874, being the mother of Kate, who died at twenty-three years of age; Edward, of Kingfisher, Oklahoma; Dr. John T., Zillah, who



J. T. DAVIS, M. D.

married Milton Keys and died in Benton county, Indiana, at the age of twenty-three; and Wesley, of Kansas City, Missouri.

At eighteen years of age, Dr. Davis left the home farm and all its peaceable and quiet environment. His parents moved into Iroquois county, Illinois, in 1855, and Grand Prairie Seminary, at Onargo, Illinois, was where his literary education was obtained. He began life as a teacher in the country schools, followed it two years and then took up the study of medicine, with Dr. Gaston, of Ashgrove, Illinois. He entered the department of medicine in Ann Arbor University and graduated in medicine and surgery, in 1879. He located at Ambia, Indiana, where he was associated with Dr. J. M. G. Baird till 1880, when he closed his practice and came to Kansas. From 1881 to 1892, or eleven years, he was at the head of his profession in Elk City. The year following his advent to Independence, he took a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate School of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois, and, since 1901, has had associated in practice with him, Dr. DeMott, firm of Davis & DeMott. In 1887, he was appointed Health Officer of Montgomery county, where he served twelve years, and, for eight years, he was a member of the Montgomery County Pension Board. While at Elk City, he was local surgeon for the Santa Fe Ry. and sustains the same relation to the Missouri Pacific Ry. at Independence. He is a Republican, but never held or sought office.

May 1, 1883, Dr. Davis married Mattie Carson, of Elk City. She was a daughter of William Carson, whose memoir is preserved in the record of Lafayette Carson, in this volume. One child, Leita, born November 13, 1887, has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Davis.

Dr. Davis is a man of splendid business qualities and has managed his personal affairs well. His accumulations have been steady and his investments in real estate and in other lines, have demonstrated his keen foresight. He owns a farm of four hundred acres, on the Verdigris River, is the senior member of th drug firm of Davis & Calk, of Independence, and is a stockholder and one of the directors of the First National Bank. Dr. Davis resides in one of the most beautiful homes in this county, equipped with all the modern conveniences, at Ninth and Maple streets.

HORATIO TASKER—One of the recent and substantial settlers of Montgomery county is Horatio Tasker, of Tyro. His residence in Kansas dates from 1879, when he entered land in Gove county, patented it and resided on that western edge of the Kansas wheat belt, for eleven years. By his experience in this state and in the Indian Territory, he has been thoroughly assimilated and his ways are as purely western and adapted to western customs as though he had passed his majority between the Mississippi and the Rockies.

Mr. Tasker was married in Gove county, Kansas, March 3, 1886, his wife being Elmira Freas, whose parents, John and Susan (Campbell) Freas, migrated to Trego county, from Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Freas were native to Pennsylvania, whence they settled in Whiteside county, Illinois, where Mrs. Tasker was born, May 28, 1866. Having moved about much, in their course from their native state toward the setting sun, Mr. and Mrs. Freas finally located in Independence, Kansas, where they now reside. Their five children are: Horace, Mrs. S. A. Gibbons, Elmira Tasker, Ida and Mrs. Ed Harper. In 1890, Mr. Tasker disposed of his western interests and removed to the Indian Territory, where ten years were passed, at farming, on the domain of the Red Man. In 1900, he came back into Kansas and purchased a farm near Tyro, which he has substantially improved and upon which he is devoting his time to stock and grain.

His start in life, Mr. Tasker acquired in the short grass country of Kansas. He settled away out on the frontier and trusted to the elements and his industry to win him fortune. The elements occasionally failed to favor him, but his nerve never and he braved the difficulties till, when he departed from the fickle west, he had laid the foundation for his present independent condition. For the achievement of this beneficient result, much credit is due to his helpful and encouraging companion. Women are as brave, under trials, as men and, when the difficulties and disasters came, she supplied her own courage to pass through them.

Horatio Tasker was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 29, 1856. His father was James Tasker and his mother's maiden name was Lydia Hiles. The parents were both of English birth and came to the United States in 1841. The first four years of his residence in this country, James Tasker spent in New York state, where he supported his family at his trade of shoemaking. In 1845, he moved out to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and continued his trade in the "Beer City" till 1881, when he followed his son to Kansas and to the Territory and back into Montgomery county, Kansas, where he died, in the fall of 1900, at eighty-one years of age. His wife died at the age of seventy-six, being the mother of two children: Horatio and Alfred H., the latter of whom died in 1901. Horatio Tasker was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and learned the carpenter trade, following it a few years in the city. With his small accumulations he settled on a timber claim in the Kansas county before mentioned, determined to win his way in the world as a farmer.

By their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Tasker have four children, namely: Elmira, Frances, John and Charles.

ALEXANDER B. POWELL—The career of the subject of this review covers a diversified field of activity and leads the reader to the conclusion that his has been a busy life; that from early manhood to ap-

proaching old age, he has continuously caused something to be done. His prominence in Montgomery county is not the result of any distinction, as a pioneer, but as a sincere and devoted citizen, to the cause of his locality, whether commercial, political or official. Edgar county, Illinois, gave origin to Mr. Powell, on the 12th of November, 1838. His parents, Thomas M. and Lucretia (Dill) Powell, of Kentucky birth, came into the "Sucker State" from Kentucky, in 1835, and entered a tract of the public domain and passed their lives in the town of Paris, where the father worked at the blacksmith and carpenter trade. He was born in 1809 and died July 3, 1876. He and his wife were faithful members of the Christian church, of which he served as deacon and trustee. His wife died October 17, 1875, at sixty-three years of age. The issue of their marriage were: Alexander B., our subject; Sue M., widow of C. W. Powell, of Paris, Illinois; and Zara E., of Paris, Edgar county, Illinois.

The education of A. B. Powell was gleaned from an attendance upon the common schools in his youth, and at the Paris Seminary, as he neared his majority. August 1, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and his command formed a part of the Army of the Cumberland. He was in engagements at Stone River, Missionary Ridge and Culps Farm (while on detached duty), the latter being his last battle. He received the appointment of quartermaster-sergeant and performed those duties until his discharge from the service, at Nashville, June 27, 1864.

On leaving the army, he entered railroad work at Paris, Illinois, and resigned his position as agent to accept the clerkship of the Edgar County Court, to which he was elected for four years. His reelection occurred with a satisfactory majority and he was the incumbent of the office from 1868 to 1876. He went next into the employ of the Midland Railway Company, as their superintendent and, in twenty months, resigned and became cashier of the Edgar County National Bank, at Paris, and served the institution eleven months. Resigning, he went to Colorado and engaged in mining in Breckenridge district for about one year. He then went to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he was employed, for a few months, by the Adams Express Company. Returning to the east, he engaged in contracting railroad ties at Indianapolis, Indiana, and was in that business some sixteen months. This work closed his career in the east and he came to Kansas, in the spring of 1882, and identified himself with Coffeyville.

In this city he is connected with the real estate, loan and abstract business. For four years, he served Coffeyville, as postmaster, and was widely hailed as the best official of the office the city ever had. He was appointed by President McKinley and filled the position four years.

Mr. Powell was first married in April, 1862, to Ella Douglas, a daughter of J. T. Douglas, of Logansport, Indiana, who once had charge

of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Three sons resulted from this marriage, namely: John C., of Chicago, Illinois, manager, of the Associated Press and for twelve years in their employ; Jesse M., an engineer, residing in Chicago; and Burt B., manager of the tailoring department of Burnam, Hanna & Munger, of Kansas City. November 9, 1882, Mr. Powell married, at Terre Haute, Indiana, Frances Rauschon, a native of Cologne, Germany. Two children by this union are: Lulu and Edward C. Mr. Powell is a Mason and holds a membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He is an ardent Republican in politics and has commanded Coffeyville Post 153, G. A. R.

MARSHAL H. ROSS—It is always interesting to note the successive steps in the progress of a brainy young man. There is something inspiring in the manner in which obstacles are overcome and success often snatched out of the very jaws of defeat. The stirring little town of Havanna, in Montgomery county, numbers among her business men, one of these pushing, restless characters, whose magic touch seems to have solved the problem upon which alchemists have been working for ages, for everything prospers which receives his attention. However, there is no mystery in the success of Marshal H. Ross. Persistent application, a mind that forms its judgments quickly and absolute fidelity to a promise, once given, these are the only secrets in the success which has attended him in his short career.

Thirty-one years ago, July 3, of 1903, this stirring citizen was born into the world, which he finds easy to master. A few brief facts concerning the history of the Ross family will prove of interest to the general reader.

The grandfather of our subject was Marshal H. Ross, and was born in the State of Kentucky, in 1813. He, there, married Mary A. Taylor, and removed to the city of Cincinnati, where he was a brick-moulder, from the year 1843 until 1855. In 1855, he removed to Lawrence county, Indiana, and, after a seven years' residence there, again took his way westward, this time settling in Illinois, and from thence, in 1865, to Kansas. He located on a farm in Rutland township, which he cultivated for several years, where he died, in 1872. He was a man of restless disposition, but withal, a good citizen. His wife, who was born in 1814, survived him many years, dying at the advanced age of seventy-five. She was the mother of five children, of whom William W., the father of our subject, was born in Boone county, Kentucky, on the 2d of July, 1839. He passed the period of his youth in Cincinnati and there, in 1861, married Evaline S. Garvey, a daughter of Obadiah and Mary Garvey, the former still living with his daughter, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Heeding the call to arms, Mr. Ross, soon after his marriage, enlisted in the army, as a teamster, and, three months afterward, was promoted to the position of wagonmaster. In this position he continued to serve during the remainder of the war, never having been away from his command a single day to the time of his discharge, at Cape Giradeau, Missouri. Upon his return home, he resolved to try his fortune in the west, and, after a stay of about a year in Illinois, settled in Linn county, Kansas. In 1869, he came out to Montgomery county and took a claim in Rutland township, which he held till 1893, when he removed to the village of Havana, the place of his present residence. He is a gentleman possessing the respect of his friends and neighbors, and has served as Justice, both in Rutland and Caney townships, and can always be found on the right side of any question involving the good name of his community.

Marshal H. Ross is the only child of his parents, and, as stated, is a product of Kansas, and early developed a penchant for "getting on in the world." When but a lad he husked corn by the shock and with the money thus earned, bought several head of young stock. This was the foundation of the fortune which he seems destined to control. He is, at present, engaged in several different enterprises, having a well-equipped livery barn, and a large stock barn. He is also dealing in coal, grain, stock and real estate, and, in all of these different lines, is successful. He owns a number of desirable residence properties in Havana, in addition to a handsome cottage, erected for his own use. A fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres also forms one of his possessions.

On the 5th of August, 1895, Mr. Ross married Mary E., a daughter of Moriah and Mary (Smith) Hendrickson. Mrs. Ross was born on the 3d of June, 1871, in Livingston county, Illinois. She is a descendant of a Revolutionary hero, her father having been the son of Philip Hendrickson, whose wife, Margaret Smoch, was the daughter of George Smoch, who served under General Washington, and who lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and two years. Philip Hendrickson was a native of New Jersey and, later, removed to Indiana county, Pennsylvania, where Moriah Hendrickson was born, on the 9th of March, 1837, and who is now the only one of nine children living. The latter left home in 1859, and came out to Illinois, where, in 1862, he married. In 1875, he settled on a farm, six miles east of Havana, where he still resides. They are the parents of: Milton, James, George, Alice H., wife of Al. Pittman; Margaret, wife of Marshal Ross; and Sarah, single and at home. Mr. and Mrs. Marshal Ross are the parents of three interesting children: Franklin W.; Alta Ulela; and Opal Marie.

It is needless to add that our subject is enthusiastic for his community and has a healthy influence within its borders. He is a staunch Re-

publican, and a gentleman whose popularity is only limited by his acquaintance.

DAVID L. BURKET—David L. Burket, of the large general mercantile firm of Burket & Kelly, of Elk City, is an example of what persistence, in following a given line, will accomplish, and that, in these later days, when one hears so much of lack of opportunity. A short half dozen years since. Mr. Burket began business, against sharp competition, with $700 capital invested. His present establishment covers two floors, 80x50, in which is a stock valued at $18,000, and his business shows a growing tendency.

Montgomery county, Ohio, was the birthplace of Mr. Burket and September 17, 1861, the date. He is a son of Moses and Margaret (Spitler) Burket, both natives of the "Buckeye State," their people before them having been pioneers in the first state carved out of the Northwest Territory. The father followed the saw-mill business in Ohio for many years and was prominent in the industrial, social and political life of the county, until in 1893, when he removed to Galt, Michigan. Here he has been engaged extensively in fruit culture, having a fine fruit farm of seven hundred acres. The parents are both active members of the Dunkard church and their children are as follows: David L., Hester C., Mrs. Robert Ardis; Daniel F., and Isaac L., of Michigan; Jacob L., of Sand Point, Idaho; Mrs. Mary E. Disbrough, Clarence L., of Michigan; and Maggie V., at home with the parents.

David L. Burket received his education in the schools of Union City, Indiana, and wielding the ferrule constituted his initial venture in early life. After teaching, successfully, five years, he entered the business college at Dayton, Ohio, and took a thorough commercial course. In 1884, he started west on a tour of investigation, and, after short stops in Illinois and western Missouri, came to Weir City, Kansas. Here he engaged in the hotel business for a year. Another period was passed in the patent right business, and then he settled in Elk City. For four years, he clerked for Davis & Watkins and then went to Winfield, Kansas, where he spent three and one-half years in the mercantile business, with E. Youngheim. This brings us to the year of the beginning of his present business.

It is not fulsome praise to say that the hustling qualities of Mr. Burket are not to be surpassed in the county. Courteous and obliging, and yet, withal, "diligent in business," he is fast forging to the front, as one of the county's most prosperous and substantial men. He takes a keen interest in the welfare of his adopted city, and has served in both the mayor's chair and on the common council. He and his family are



WM. P. BOWEN.

active members of the Southern Methodist church and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen.

The marriage of our subject occurred in Elk City, August 13, 1889. Mrs. Burket was Miss Nannie L. Kelly, daughter of James M. and Mary Ann Kelly, old and honored residents. The mother still resides in the city, the father having died December 29, 1902, at the advanced age of eighty years. At the time of her marriage, Mrs. Burket was one of the popular school teachers of the city, in whose schools she had done excellent work for a number of years. She is a lady of culture and is still prominent in the social and educational life of the community. She has borne our subject two bright children: Margaret M. and James M.

WILLIAM PHARES BOWEN—The gentleman whose name introduces this personal reference has resided in and been a citizen of Independence since 1882. His identity with the varied public and private interests of the city has been so conspicuous that he can, with absolute propriety, be regarded a public man. While now exercising the functions of public office, he is the active promoter of many enterprises that affect the public welfare of the county seat.

Mr. Bowen first saw Kansas in 1876, at which time he remained about one year, returning to his native city and state and continuing his residence there, till his permanent return to southern Kansas and his location in Independence. He is a son of the venerable, active citizen, of Independence, George W. Bowen, of the Eagle Mills, whose advent to Kansas occurred in 1869, but whose identity with Montgomery county began with the same year as his son. The father has passed his life as a miller, learning his trade back in Ohio and Indiana, in the days of primitive milling—the old water wheel and the like. In 1848, he removed from his native state and located in Ottumwa, Iowa, where, for a time, he was the senior partner in the firm of Bowen & Williams, and, afterward, being the sole proprietor of the mill. He was born in Jackson county, Ohio, February 21, 1831, but was brought up in Shelby county, and in Adams and Huntington counties, Indiana. His father was Thomas Bowen, of Athens county, Ohio, a farmer and a gentleman with Welsh ancestry. Thomas Bowen married Catherine Higgins, a lady with German antecedents, who bore five sons and six daughters. George W. Bowen first married Ellen N. Hackworth, a daughter of George D. Hackworth, people of Welch descent. In 1862, Ellen N. Bowen died, leaving four children, namely: William P., our subject; Clara E., wife of Christopher Haw, of Ottumwa, Iowa; Emma A., who married Roger W. Berry, of Great Falls, Montana; and Katie, deceased. In 1864, Mr. Bowen married Angeline Miller and has a son, George M., with the Eagle Mills, of Independence, Kansas.

William P. Bowen was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, August 31, 1855. At the age of sixteen years, he engaged in the business of milling at that place, and pursued that vocation there until 1876, when, at the age of majority, he went to Labette City, Kansas, where, for about one year, he was employed in the same pursuit. For the next five years, he was associated with his father in his native city and, with that gentleman, began the milling business in Independence, in 1882.

January 17, 1878, he wedded Hester Amelia Purnell, at Ottumwa, Iowa. She is a daughter of William Purnell and Rebecca (Miller) Purnell. Four children have resulted from this union, viz: Louis H., with the Eagle Mills; Mary A., Charles E. and Bertha H.

Mr. Bowen had been a resident of Independence about two years when, in 1884, he was chosen a member of the school board, first, to fill the short term and, then, as his own successor for two successive terms. in 1892, he was elected a councilman from the Fifth Ward and served in that office until 1896, when he was chosen mayor of the city, which office he held till 1900. Since then, he has given that portion of his time to the milling business, which has not been taken up in promoting and encouraging enterprises and measures for the weal of Independence.

During his last term, as a member of the city council, there was much agitation over what is known as the "water works question." The mayor and city council, and, perhaps, a majority of the people, felt that some drastic measures should be resorted to against the water works company, for the purpose of securing better water and higher pressure, as security against fires. Mr. Bowen was a member of the committee on water works and, having failed, by negotiations, to obtain from the water company, the city's just rights, he, in company with the mayor, marshall, city attorney and other members of the water committee, proceeded to the engine room and forcibly took possession of the works. This action resulted in litigation that is still pending and undetermined in the Federal Courts.

During his administration as mayor, Mr. Bowen bent all his untiring energies to this litigation. During his first term in the mayorality, the project of establishing an extensive brick plant, came up, and, incidental thereto, the proposition to pave certain portions of the streets of the city with vitrified brick. A promoter was on the ground, offering the necessary machinery for making a fine quality of brick. Both enterprises, especially the first, were very popular in the beginning, but before the end, the incidental phase of the compound proposition ceased to hold favor with the tax-payers, when they discovered the cost of it would be far in excess of their expectations; but, with others, the paving project lost none of its original popularity. Mr. Bowen spent time to secure the brick plant and when it was an accomplished fact, with unflagging industry and energy, he devoted himself to the paving, which was success-

fully accomplished,after long litigation in the District and Supreme Courts.

While Mr. Bowen was a member of the school board, there was some agitation relating to the unsafe condition of the Fourth Ward school house. This commotion continued, periodically, for many years and, finally, caused the legal destruction of the three city school buildings and the erection, in their places, of two, more modern and costly and in high favor with the friends of the public schools. While the discussion of the dangers lurking in the unpopular Fourth Ward school house was going on, some one suggested that Independence ought to have a county high school, of proportion equal to the one recently erected at Altamont, in Labette county. Mr. Bowen was then mayor and, while never convinced of the reported danger in the school house where his children constantly attended, at once enthusiastically adopted the county high school idea. To secure this, the first step necessary was to get a special act of the legislature authorizing it, which matter was entrusted to State Senator Henry W. Young and Representative Isaac B. Fulton, both of Montgomery county. With characteristic energy, Mr. Bowen set about raising the funds necessary to pay the expenses of a committee to go to Topeka, in the interest of the passage of the special act. After much hard work, this was accomplished, the committee did its work well, the bill was introduced and passed and became a law. The school board appointed, under the provisions of the law, was enjoined and the enterprise was "hung up" for many months, awaiting the termination of the injunction proceedings, which were carried to the Supreme Court. The mayor was ever alert and untiring, in defending against these proceedings, and never once let any private business deter him from looking after the interests of the town and county in the matter.

After all litigation had been settled, and the way was opened to our long-cherished hope, it beamed upon the citizens that it was necessary to furnish a free site for the school building. The High School Board demanded the best that could be secured. Mr. Bowen went before the board and asked them to go over the town and select a location from several which he proposed and assured them the people would purchase. Several members of the board were unfriendly to the "whole business," claiming it to be a move, by Independence, to compel Montgomery county, to furnish school facilities for the city. After examining the various proposed sites, the board selected the one most expensive, where the beautiful building now stands. To get this site, would cost more than $5,500. The question of "where is the money to come from to pay for it?" at once arose. At that time, no such sum—nor even half of it—had ever been raised by popular subscription, in the city. Many who were warmly in favor of raising the money, failed to find it agreeable or convenient

to pay any part of it. The debt to pay for the site was contracted and, afterward, liquidated in taxes, without a murmer.

In the matter of how to raise the necessary funds, Mr. Bowen was, himself, at first puzzled. He was tireless in devising means to buy the land, and, at the beginning, thought it would be best to issue city orders for the amount, but, on further investigation, found that such orders would be wholly illegal and, of course, could not be negotiated. After "threshing the matter over," for hours, with the "city fathers," he proposed that the mayor and council should, individually, sign notes, borrow the money from the banks and pay for the land; and, thereupon, the "Gordian Knot" was cut. The suggestion was followed to the letter, the notes signed, the money obtained and the site paid for. For the credit and honor of the people of the town, be it said, none of these officers was ever repuired to pay a single dollar of said notes.

The unique way in which the funds were raised, to meet the administration notes, was as follows: After the purchase of the property, streets were opened around it and the award in condemning them was fixed at a sum sufficient to pay the $5,600, the purchase price of the school site.

It is impossible, in the limited space allotted to this article, to pursue Mr. Bowen's career as an enterprising and valuable citizen. In the establishing of the various industries that are building up Independence and giving promise that it will soon be a beautiful and prosperous city, Mr. Bowen has ever been in the very front rank—in the thick of the fight—among those whose energy has brought the brick plant, the cracker factory, cotton mill, creamery, Ellsworth Paper Mill, the Adamson Manufacturing Company, the glass factory, the Bartlesville Railroad and other enterprises. He has always been among the first to lend assistance and has, more than once, led over obstacles that seemed insurmountable.

EDWIN M. WHEELER—The fruit industry of Montgomery county is worthily represented by Edwin M. Wheeler, of Fawn Creek township. His attention was diverted from general farming, some years ago, and directed to the planting of orchards and the growing of fruit. In this industry, he stands at the head, in his county, and the diversity and variety of his fruit products, class him among the prominent and successful fruit men of the state. He enjoys the additional distinction of being a pioneer and the effects of his efforts, in the internal development of Montgomery county, are told in the improvement of three farms before he became permanently established on his present productive farm.

Kent county, Michigan, was Mr. Wheeler's native place and he was born September 4, 1848. His parents were New York people and were

Laurence S. and Adaline (Ford) Wheeler. When our subject was eleven years old, the parents came west, to St. Charles county, Missouri, and, five years later, settled in St. Louis county, that state, from where, in 1869, they came on to Kansas and became pioneers of Montgomery county. They entered land near where Jefferson was afterward founded, and were employed with its improvement and cultivation, when they died, the father at seventy-four years old and the mother at sixty-nine. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five survive, namely: Edwin M., our subject; Charles W., George R., Oscar F., and Bertha, wife of Irvin Gray.

After leaving the district schools, Edwin M. Wheeler entered the Schenck Scientific Military Institute at St. Charles, Missouri, but, when done with his work there, he was too young to obtain a position in the regular U. S. military establishment and he turned his attention to industrial pursuits. He came to Kansas when the family did and took a claim on the site of Jefferson, Montgomery county, sold it and took another, and repeated the practice again and, finally, bought one hundred acres in section 10, township 33, range 15, on which has his reputation as a horticulturist, been made. He has fifteen hundred choice, bearing apple trees, other trees of various fruits, thirty varieties of strawberries, from which thousands of quarts of berries are annually harvested, black and raspberries in great profusion, and a vineyard filled with varieties of grapes best adapted to soil and climate. He contracts the Montgomery county market on strawberries and a good fruit year shows his farm to be one of the lively places and his business to be one of the most profitable of the county. His farm improvements are neat and substantial and in thorough keeping with the life of the careful and pains-taking owner.

December 4, 1879, Mr. Wheeler married Clara Broadbent, whose father, Andrew Broadbent, was one of the pioneers to Neosho county, Kansas, where he died, in 1898. Mrs. Wheeler was born in LaCrosse county, Wisconsin, and came to Kansas with her parents, when a little girl. (The history of the family is presented in the sketch of Albert J. Broadbent, in this work.) Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, viz: Daisy D., wife of John Wagner, of Dayton, Ohio; Ray C. and Robin. The sons are valuable aids in the cultivation of the family homestead. Mr. Wheeler has no aspirations for public office, yet he has been justice of the peace, and is content in the gratification of his ambition, to be the successful and leading fruit grower of his county.

HENRY HAAG—Seventy-five years has this pioneer of Montgomery county traveled this mundane sphere, sometimes laboring mid the mire of the slough of despond, again on the mountain top of good cheer and prosperity, but always with a heart and conscience void of offense toward

the Being whose religion he professed, when a lad of fifteen years. It is not a light matter to consider the life of a good man, for therein are lessons which, heeded or passed by, have their fruitage in eternity. The brief space allotted to the biographer precludes specific consideration of the lessons taught by the life of Henry Haag, but we feel that those who are careful to "read between the lines" of this sketch, will be impressed with their value.

Henry Haag is one of Nature's noblemen, who lives with his son, Henry G., on a well-tilled farm of one-hundred and seventeen acres, two and a half miles east of the town of Havana. He is the son of George Haag, and was born in York county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of September, 1828. His father was a native of the same state and, at maturity, was joined in marriage to Mary Young, also a native of Pennsylvania. He passed his life, as a miller, in his native state, reared a family of eleven children, and died, at eighty-three, while his wife died at seventy years. Eight of the children are now living: Andrew, Mary Snell, Lydia, Jarvis, Elizabeth, Margaret, Fannie and George.

Henry was the ninth member of his parent's family and was reared to the life of the farm and the mill. With the meager education then possible to be secured in the district school, he set out alone and married, in Pennsylvania, in 1850, Ann Gladfelter, and, four years later, moved, with his young family, to the then pioneer State of Ohio, settling in the virgin forest of Clark county. Here he worked, for a few months, and then again took up the western trail, this time to Illinois, where he stopped sixteen years. He then moved westward to Iowa, and, in 1873, made the journey that landed him, without a penny, in the "Sunflower State." Nothing daunted, however, he took a claim in Caney township, where ill-luck attended him a number of years. But everything comes to the man who "learns to labor and to wait"—and especially to the farmer. Kind neighbors soon found that the newcomer, though without much of this world's goods, was the right sort of "stuff" for a good citizen, and rallied to his support. He was given work about the neighborhood until he could raise his first crop. Matters then eased up a little, but the time of deeding came and he was not able to do so without placing a mortgage. This was embarrassing, but further misfortune followed, in the destruction of all his buildings, by fire, and the subsequent foreclosing of the mortgage on his farm.

Mr. Haag now found himself where he had begun—everything gone but hope. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." He rented a farm and worked on manfully, profiting by former errors, living close and saving every possible penny, until he was, at last, enabled to purchase the piece of land he now occupies. This he and his son have improved, from time to time, until they are in possession of one of the best

little farms in the county, with substantial buildings, and stocked with a fine grade of cattle and horses.

In July of 1895, Mr. Haag suffered the greatest misfortune of all, in the loss of his wife, who, with true womanly heroism, had trod the paths of adversity with him, in his younger manhood, without complaining. She was the mother of ten children, as follows: all of whom are dead but two: Frances (Clark), whose whereabouts is not known, and Henry G.

Of this family, Henry G. is in charge of the home farm. He married in 1890, Miss Nettie Pritchard, a native of Champaign county, Illinois, and who came to Kansas in 1886. They have one son, George Haag.

Mr. Haag is of the Presbyterian faith, having joined that church when he was but fifteen years of age. Until the rise of the Populist party, he was a rock-ribbed Democrat, but the party having abandoned its time-honored principles, he has since supported, by his vote, the party of reform.

FRED B. SKINNER—One of the stirring young business men of Coffeyville is here introduced to the reader. He is manager of the Gate City Lumber Company and has an abiding faith in the future of the city where he has had his home for years.

Mr. Skinner is a western man, having been born in Washington county, Nebraska, October 8, 1868. He is a son of James L. and Lizzie (Newell) Skinner, natives of Michigan and Massachusetts, respectively, the father being in the transfer business in Coffeyville. The latter was reared in Michigan and made the trip through to Nebraska, in a wagon, in 1857. He settled within a few miles of where the city of Schuyler now stands, crossing the river at Omaha—then a mere watering place. He continued to reside in Nebraska until 1870, when he came to Johnson county, Kansas. He farmed there, some three years, and then came down to Coffeyville, where he has held continuous residence since. In the family which he has reared, there were five children, as follows: Fred B., Julia A., wife of William Francis, manager of the Coffeyville Vitrified Brick Company ,at Cherryvale; Frank M., undertaker with the Coffeyville Furniture Company; Lela E., a graduate of the high school, class of 1902; and Addie, a high school pupil.

Fred B. Skinner was but six years of age when the family removed to Coffeyville, and is, therefore, to be looked upon as a product of her institutions. He received a good common school education and, at the age of twenty-one, accepted service with the S. A. Brown Lumber Company. This beginning of his business career was at a small salary, a figure which would have had the effect, with many a boy, of making him listless and inattentive to business. But he continued to "saw wood."

did his work carefully, kept his eyes and mind on the details of the business, and the inevitable followed—he soon became too valuable a man to allow him to become dissatisfied, on account of salary. Mr. Skinner has served with several of the leading lumber companies doing business in the city. In 1898, he accepted his present place, as manager, with the Gate City Lumber Company, since which the business of that concern has increased largely.

The home life of our subject began in 1891, when, on November 21, he was happily joined in marriage with Mary E., a daughter of A. F. Peterson. Mrs. Skinner was born in Green county, Ohio, and came to Kansas, with her parents, in 1886. She is the eldest of five children, the others being: Mrs. Irene Day, now deceased; Wilson, a Montgomery county farmer; Carrie, who resides with her parents; and Edwin, also a farmer of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Skinner has been born a son: Jesse Leroy.

In the social life of the community, both Mr. and Mrs. Skinner are prominent factors, Mrs. Skinner being an active member of the Methodist church, while he is active in two of the best fraternities—the A. O. U. W. and the I. O.O. F., in the latter of which he is in both the Subordinate and Encampment. Too busy to pay much attention to politics, Mr. Skinner yet exercises the privilege of casting his vote, and it is always recorded in favor of the Republican party.

ALVO J. AXTELL—The trite adage that "the road to one's heart is through his stomach" was never more true than when considered in connection with the landlord and his guest, and he that ministers to the temporal wants of his fellows, bountifully and with good cheer, merits the deep gratitude and wins the unstinted praise of the recipients of his hospitality. These observations apply with special force to the host who caters to the caprices, whims and eccentricities of a traveling public, burdened with a grist of kickers, growlers, grumblers and non-de-scripts, with appreciative capacities, real vaccums in themselves, and are but a slight tribute to one who fills so important a niche in the world's business affairs. The hotel is the traveling man's home, and of the myriads of landlords who play host, but few measure up to a real standard of excellence and deserve recognition in a treatise devoted to the eminent men of their locality.

Axtell has become a name famed in the hotel annals of Montgomery county and the "Axtell" is a Mecca toward which the knight of the grip-sack wends his way, and in which is found rich, restful repose. Its landlord is a prince among hosts and its royal hostess a queen among entertainers. Neat to a fault, cheerful in its surroundings, and domestic

in all its appointments, the "Axtell" is a hostelry widely known and universally appreciated.

Alvo J. Axtell, whose name is borne by the hotel he owns, is the proprietor of the leading commercial house of Cherryvale, and dates his residence in the county from the spring of 1899, when he became the owner of the Handley hotel and honored it with his own name. He had passed his life, chiefly, in the hotel business and his experience, coupled with his abundant native talent, brought him into favorable contact with the commercial fraternity. The wide popularity of his house is not only of pecuniary concern to himself, but it is one of the beneficial institutions of and a positive recommendation for the town.

Wyoming county, New York, gave birth to Alvo J. Axtell, in the year 1852. His parents, John and Willmina (Beach) Axtell, were of Vermont and Pennsylvania nativity, respectively, and their lives were passed in the hotel business on the farm. While rearing their family of seven children, theirs was a country home and amid rural scenes and the pure air was our subject brought up. In religious belief, the father was a Universalist and the mother an Episcopalian, and the former lived to be seventy-four years old, while the mother died, in 1891, at just three score and ten. The four sons and three daughters, constituting their interesting family, are scattered widely over our continent and are: Joseph D., of Santa Barbara, California, a hotel proprietor; Zeruiah, wife of Dr. A. B. Bottsford, of Chicago, Illinois; John W., now with the "Axtell" in Cherryvale, but for many years a passenger conductor on the Santa Fe Ry.; Zerina A., Mrs. E. A. Vaughn, of New York; Winfield, a hotel-keeper in New York state; Dell H., wife of Alonzo Wheeler, proprietor of a hotel in Anthony, Kansas; and Alvo J., the subject of this review.

The common schools of his native state furnished A. J. Axtell, his educational privileges and, when his school days were ended, he secured a clerkship in Post's hotel, in Castile, New York, and was so employed several years, or, until the death of his employer, when he, himself, became the proprietor of the house, and, in this capacity, spent six years more of his early manhood. Upon disposing of his interests there, he came west and established himself in Missouri Valley, Iowa, as proprietor of the Commercial hotel. After running this house six years, he returned to his native state and leased the Congress Hall hotel, at Rochester, and continued, as its proprietor, from 1880 till 1887. This latter year he again came west and this time, located in Wallace county, Kansas, and became proprietor of a Union Pacific eating-house, at Wallace, and conducted its affairs for four years. Upon disposing of this place, and, after a brief period spent in Kansas City, he located in Cherryvale, where he purchased the Handley hotel, in the spring of 1899.

His methods of conducting his place of business has made the Axtell

hotel one of the best known in southern Kansas. Nothing can speak more eloquently of the refinement and material prosperity of any community than the establishments which cater, admirably, to the palate and physical wants of the public. Mr. and Mrs. Axtell are admirably adapted, each in his own line, to manage and make a homelike place for the traveling public. Their house is modernly equipped, their rooms are neat and cheerful and their table staggers under the freshest viands the market supplies. Fifty guest chambers do service to their full capacity and every facility is possessed to insure the comfort of the guests and furnish them a quiet resting place.

March 7, 1888, Mr. Axtell was united in marriage, at Liberty, Missouri, with Miss Nora L. Leister, a daughter of J. E. and Nellie (McCarthy) Leister. Mr. Leister was born in Kentucky but reared in Missouri and passed his life as a farmer. His wife was born in New York state and is an honored resident of Hannibal, Missouri, her huband having died at thirty years of age.

The Axtells have lived purely business lives. While their social natures have been cultivated and possess a warmth and a charm rarely excelled, politics and other side issues have not led them from their hearts' affections. They are steeped in Republicanism, but merely exercise their franchise as citizens and not as aspirants for official favors.

GEORGE T. GUERNSEY—In introducing the cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Independence, the eminent financier and man-of-affairs, George T. Guernsey, we are conscious of presenting one of the real characters of Montgomery county; a man whose genius and adaptability to the affairs of life, mark him as one of the notable and conspicuous citizens of the municipality.

When he came to Independence, Mr. Guernsey was an unprepossessing youth, with a fair education gained in the common schools, and with life's plans immature and unlaid. When he took the position of errand-boy, in Turner & Otis' Bank, in 1874, there was, apparently, nothing to mark him as destined, in manhood, to pilot the affairs of one of the strong financial institutions of the state, down through the years of business harmony, across the billowy sea of panic and into the rhodes of restored confidence, a fete requiring sagacity and foresight to perform. But those ten years with Turner & Otis were years of observation, years of preparation for a successful career in that field of endeavor, in after years.

Mr. Guernsey was fifteen years old when he left Dubuque, Iowa, to make his home in Independence. He was born in the former city, August 11, 1859, his parents being Rev. Jesse and Elizabeth (Eaton) Guernsey, of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively. The father was a Con-



GEO. T. GUERNSEY.

gregational minister, an educated and accomplished gentleman. He was born in 1823 and came out to Iowa when it was a new state. He died in 1871 and his widow now resides in New Briton, Connecticut. The latter was a native of Framingham, Massachusetts, and is the mother of four children, as follows: Nathaniel T., a lawyer of DesMoines, Iowa; George T., of this review; Eben E., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Jessie E., teacher of history in the Normal School at New Briton, Connecticut.

December 2, 1874, George T. Guernsey identified himself, in an humble way, with Independence, Kansas, and Montgomery county. His first ten years here were passed in preparation for the real responsibilities of life. January 1, 1884, together with P. V. Hockett and Lyman U. Humphrey, he organized the State Commercial Bank, with a capital stock of $10,000, himself being chosen its cashier. In July of the same year, the stock was increased to $50,000, and February 1, 1891, the business of the institution had been so flattering as to warrant its conversion into a national bank and, on this date, it was accomplished, and the capital stock increased to $75,000, with a surplus of $35,000. The officers were: L. U. Humphrey, president; P. V. Hockett, vice-president, and George T. Guernsey, cashier. During all these years, the cashier has been the active spirit in the bank. Its substantial stockholders have been a power toward inspiring confidence in the institution, but the courteous and affable cashier came in touch with the people and incurred the friendship and won the patronage of a wide range of custom. Mr. Guernsey has manifested a personal interest in so many different enterprises in Montgomery county, that he has had business and, often, confidential relations with many of the leading men in all parts of the county. Thus have his superior talents become known and thus his and the bank's prestige increased.

The Independence Commercial Club has found in Mr. Guernsey, one of its most active members. He is its treasurer and one of its directors and he has rendered active and personal aid in procuring nearly, if not quite, all of the industries doing business in the county seat today. The Midland Glass Company, the Independence Ice Company, of which he is a director and treasurer, the Kansas Cotton Twine Company, the Elsworth Paper Company, and the Sugar Mill, and, finally, the Adamson Manufacturing Company, all have felt the magic touch of his hand. In the political field, he has extended many favors to friends in the Republican party, but has never sought office for himself.

September 13, 1881, Mr. Guernsey married, in Emporia, Kansas, Miss Lillie E. Mitchell, a daughter of Elder D. P. Mitchell, of the Methodist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey are the parents of three children: George T., Jr., Harold M., deceased, and Jessie E.

In 1901, the family moved into their handsome residence, on Pennsylvania avenue, formerly the home of Judge Chandler.

JAMES W. ENGELS—Five miles north of Coffeyville, stands the handsome rural home of James W. Engels. The farm of two hundred and forty acres, is one of the best pieces of land in the county and the splendid improvements which have been placed upon it, mark it as one of the most desirable properties in Parker township. Mr. Engels gives special attention to the appearance of the grounds surrounding his home, the yard being planted with evergreens and, covered with a carpet of blue grass, is kept in the best order during all seasons of the year. He is one of the old-time farmers, confining his attention exclusively to the raising of grain and food products. During his residence, he has never failed to have something for the market. He plants a diversity of crops, and, should one or more fail, he has others to command the prices which prevail.

Mr. Engels was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, March 17, 1848. John W. Engels was his father's name, that of his mother, Maria Johnston; and both were natives of Virginia. A farmer, by occupation, the father continued to reside in the "Old Dominion" until his death, at the age of eighty years, the mother dying, in Kansas, at about sixty-eight years. There were nine children in the family: Ann Louisa, Mary E., Emily, deceased; James W., Leander R., John T., Maria S., Sarah E., George W. and Charles E.

At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Engels left the home and started out to make his own way in the world. He made a trip into Tennessee and Kentucky, then went to Ohio, where he met and married, on the 24th of November, 1874, in Fayette county, Carlista A. Drurie. Mrs. Engels was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 18, 1855, and was a daughter of John H. and Eliza (Graig) Drurie. She was one of four children: Marshall, Milton, Emily and Carlista. On account of the death of her mother at her birth, Mrs. Engels became separated from the rest of the family, was reared by other parties and lost trace of her family and has no information concerning them.

After marriage, Mr. Engels began farming, on a rented place, and continued for some years. In January of 1878, he came west with the purpose of securing a home of his own. He came to Montgomery county, where, for seven years, he rented land and then went down into the Cherokee Nation and engaged in the stock business. This proved to be a profitable venture and, after fourteen years, he returned to Montgomery county with sufficient means to purchase his home farm of two hundred and forty acres, five miles northwest of Coffeyville. He moved to this farm in 1899 and, as intimated in the first part of this sketch,

owns one of the best farm properties in the county, now owning four hundred and eighty acres, all told. The success which has attended him in life may be ascribed entirely to his own efforts. He is what might be called a self-made man, having started at the very lowest round of the ladder.

To Mr. and Mrs. Engels have been born two children: William T., who died at three years of age, and Wellington T., who married Edna L. Barbour, and is a successful farmer of Fawn Creek township, on one of his father's farms. Mr. Engels is not given much to participation in political life, but is pleased to aid in the success of the Democratic party, by his vote.

JOSEPH McNEAL—One of the sturdy and substantial farmers of Parker township is Joseph McNeal, who resides in a handsome rural home, six miles north of Coffeyville. His "goings in and comings out" before the people of Montgomery, since the date of his settlement here, in 1880, have been of such a nature as to secure to him the good will of every one with whom he has had dealings, and he and his family are rated among the best citizens of the county.

On the 3d of October, 1858, in Athens county, Ohio, Joseph began this life of alternate joy and sorrow. The great-grandparents of our subject were natives of the Emerald Isle, and there reared twelve children, one of whom, Malcolm, settled in Pennsylvania, and became the parent of Joseph McNeal, the father of Joseph of whom we write. At maturity, Joseph, Sr., married Mary Wattrous, a native of Connecticut, but of Welsh descent, and they, in turn, became the parents of: Mrs. Mary E. Williams, Joseph, Mrs. Almeda Taylor, Mrs. L. E. Selbe, Mrs. Lucinda Taylor and Mrs. Nettie Schader. In his young manhood, the father was a teacher and, at twenty-one, came out to Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In his later days he became a general merchant and lumber dealer. He was a resident of Ohio until 1888, when he removed, with his family, to White county, Indiana, and there died, in 1896, aged seventy-two. He was a man of good traits of character, and of most patriotic mould. Although a man of family, he entered the army, as a private soldier, serving three years, from April of 1861, in Company "K," One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in sixteen of the battles, fought on and about the Potomac, being under the dashing Sheridan a portion of the time. The mother of our subject died in 1877, aged fifty-two years.

Joseph McNeal, our subject, continued, in dutiful residence at home, until he had attained his majority, and then came direct to Montgomery county. He worked on the farm of Isaac Wycoff, for a perod, and then invested his savings in one hundred and twenty acres of Verdigris bottom

land. He continued to improve this tract, adding, in time, sixty acres more, and is now in possession of one of the choice farms of the county. The improvements on the farm consist of a handsome residence and large barn, with comfortable outbuildings for the further care of stock, and a splendid orchard of well-selected fruit trees. This property is the result of the unaided efforts of Mr. McNeal, and, in very large part, since his coming to the "Sunflower State."

Mr. McNeal remained in a state of single blessedness until he had prepared a home, when he brought to it a Montgomery county girl, Miss Henrietta Utterback, the marriage being celebrated January 25, 1891. Mrs. McNeal is a native of the "Hoosier State," born in Boone county, November 22, 1867, the daughter of Albert and Susan (Blakemore) Utterback. These parents were also natives of Indiana, children, respectively, of Henry Utterback and Thomas Blakemore, both of English descent. They were pioneers of the county, having settled near Independence, in 1869. Here the father died, in 1881, aged forty-eight years, the mother still surviving at the age of sixty-five. Her six children are: Melissa Kenyon, Sarah Copeland, Henrietta McNeal, Rose Heape, Alonzo and Frank all of whom live in the county, except Alonzo, who resides in Colorado. To Mr. and Mrs. McNeal have been born: Lucy E., Susan Ellen, Joseph H., Hildred and Sarah.

The period of Mr. McNeal's residence in the county has been marked by an intelligent comprehension of the duties of a good citizen, and a willingness to sacrifice time in the interests of his community. He is at present the efficient trustee of the township. Though not caring for office himself, he delights in helping his friends in the Democratic party, in their aspirations.

CHARLES M. HICKS—Charles M. Hicks is a native of Green county, Tennessee, and was born September 4, 1842. His father was Lorenzo Doll Hicks, a native of Virginia. The latter went to Tennessee when a small boy and was there married to Catherine Miller, a native of North Carolina. "Andy" Johnson made his wedding coat, and also performed the ceremony, for when he was married Johnson was then a justice of the peace. L. D. Hicks died at Montvale Springs, at the age of fifty-five, while his wife came to Kansas with her son, where she died at the age of sixty-eight years, and lies buried in the Coffeyville cemetery. A family of ten children came to them, five of whom are living, viz: Lorenzo Doll, Jr., George B., of Texas; Mary Jane, widow of J. Wilkinson, lives in Kansas City; and Lina, wife of Thomas Tinet, of Coffeyville.

Charles M. Hicks was the second child, and was reared in Green county, Tennessee, and lived with his Grandfather Miller, until the be-

ginning of the Civil war. His opportunities for an education were very limited, those of the country school being all that were within his reach. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment, Confederate troops, and served during the entire war. He was in several great battles, and was captured once, at Winchester, Virginia, but made his escape the first night, by slipping away from his guard. After getting through the picket line, he was many days and nights getting back to his command; traveling by night and hiding during the day, and at last arrived, worn out and nearly exhausted. He was also in the siege of Knoxville. (A brother of Mr. Hicks and other relatives were in the Federal army at the same time.) At the close of the war, he went to Middle Tennessee and hired out, by the month, for two years.

In 1872, our subject came to Kansas. He made the trip by land, in a wagon, drawn by a small pair of mules. He stopped on the Verdigris river, north of Coffeyville, and hired, by the moth, to work on a farm. He afterward rented a farm for himself, and during the years '74 and '75, saw some pretty hard times, having lost everything by the grasshoppers, but with grit and perseverance, he went to work hauling wood to town, at fifty cents a cord, that he might buy corn at a dollar per bushel.

In 1875, he went to the Territory and leased a large ranch and engaged in farming and stock raising, being one of the first white men to go into the stock business in that country. He made a great deal of money during his residence there, and, in 1897, came back to Montgomery county, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of fine bottom land on Onion creek, five miles northwest of Coffeyville. Besides his farming interest he still keeps up an interest in the cattle business in the Territory, and is also receiving $200 a year in gas leases. When he came to Kansas, his only possessions were one small team of mules and thirty dollars in money, and his success in business may be attributed solely to his restless energy and resolute purpose.

Mr. Hicks married on the 29th of March, 1867, his wife being Virginia Nicely, a native of Virginia; her death occurring in July, 1887. Mr. Hicks never married again, and is living alone on his farm. He is a member of the Masons, Keystone Lodge No. 1021, Coffeyville. Politically, he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote in 1902.

JOSEPH S. BENNETT—Four miles north of the little city of Caney, resides a settler who came to Montgomery county in 1884—to quote his own words, "came to the county with twenty-five cents in my pocket and this I spent for stationery and postage to write back home with." The country was then, practically, new and our new settler, Joseph S. Bennett, applied himself to the task of earning a livelihood and of hatching the egg, as it were, which opportunity had laid. His education was

meager and he was without a trade and he did whatever his hands found to do.

He came into Kansas and settled among the ex-soldiers of the Union, embarrassed by a record of service in the Confederate army, yet the manly principle within him was dominant and it shown out at every contact, with a lustre that won confidence, and the race to civic success was early won. The year of his advent to Kansas, he secured employment in a hotel in Independence and was soon able to make a payment on his first tract of land. This he located in Caney township, comprised forty acres and forms a part of his present home. He erected a modest shanty on it and began a rather lonely, but positive, existence on a Kansas farm. The work of improvement has gone steadily on, until his is one of the profitable little farms of the county.

By nativity, Mr. Bennett is a Kentuckian. He was born in Taylor county, January 2, 1845, and his parents were Faris and Permelia (Short) Bennett. The latter passed their lives in the "Blue Grass State," the mother dying many years ago, while the father passed away in 1893, at the age of seventy-five years. Five children constituted the family, by the first wife, and the second one bore Mr. Bennett seven; and still a third wife was the mother of three.

Joseph S. Bennett was the oldest of the family of fifteen children and his surroundings were those of the average country youth. Although young in years, he was prompted to a military career in the volunteer armies of the South, by a desire to battle for a cause that was lost, and he became a private in the cavalry brigade of the Confederate chieftan, Gen. John Morgan, the most daring of the Southern leaders. He participated in "Morgan's Raid" into Ohio, where he was captured and taken, first, to Camp Chase, and thence to Camp Douglas, Chicago. He was confined, as a prisoner of war, for nearly a year, and was then exchanged, with others, and returned, again, to the field. He helped fight the bloody battle of Stone River, besides many others, and retired to civil life when the war was ended and the Confederacy overthrown.

Peace again established in our land, Mr. Bennett sought his old home and was busy with husbandry there, till 1884, when he cast his lot with the straggling settlements of Montgomery county, to which locality he has contributed an honorable part toward the building-up. He is a gentleman of mature and safe judgment and of good discrimination. He manifests some interest in local politics, votes with the Democrats and has never married.

JOHN R. WATTS—Among the worthy citizens of Independence whose brawn and brain has figured conspicuously in the development and progress of the city, is the gentleman here named, a contractor and

builder, whose handiwork, both in public and private buildings, is found on many hands.

John R. Watts was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 19, 1844, a son of Joseph S. and Mary Ann Watts. Joseph Watts was a farmer by occupation, a thresher, and was widely known. He was a man of great energy and lived an upright and consistently moral life. He and the family, which he reared, were prominent factors in the social life of their community. He died in 1866, at the age of fifty-two years, his wife surviving him fifteen years and dying at the age of sixty-five. They reared a family of nine children, as follows: Sarah, Mrs. William Boes, of Independence, Kansas; Jane, deceased; William, who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga; J. R., our subject; Joseph, a farmer in Bolivar, Missouri; James, of Independence; Amanda, Mrs. James McKinsey, of Brazil, Indiana; Margaret, Mrs. Jesse Poor, of Harmon, Indiana; Lena, Mrs. George Sackett, of Dayton, Ohio; and Cornelius, of Brazil, Indiana.

In the case of our subject, a good common school education was followed by a seven-year apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, ending in 1865, since which time he has been contracting work for himself. He located in Parke county, Indiana, where he remained until the spring of 1883, the date of his coming to Independence. Here he soon became one of the leading contractors of the county, and, during the two decades of his active life here, has handled a number of large contracts, notably the Baden warehouse, the Lutheran church, and several of the larger and more handsome residences of the city.

The domestic life of Mr. Watts began in Parke county, Indiana, on the 18th of April, 1868, the date of his marriage to Mary, a daughter of Edward and Mahala Pratt. Mrs. Pratt is the eldest of four children, the others being as follows: Keziah, Mrs. Dr. Bence, now deceased; Rosa, Mrs. Milton Havlan, of Hollandsburg, Indiana; and Dora, deceased, was Mrs. George Ames. To the marriage of our subject and his wife have been born: Priscilla, Mrs. Eugene Evans, of Kansas City, with children: John and Cora; Eva, Mrs. Joe Gee, of Independence; Edmond, of Leavenworth; Rosa, Mrs. Vorhees, of Independence, whose two children are: Floyd and an infant; Amanda, Mrs. Newton Blakeley, with children: Ella and an infant; Bertha, Frank, Clemmie and Ada are still at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Watts are active members of the Christian church and are supporters of every good cause which has for its object the amelioration of conditions in society and the uplift of humanity. Mr. Watts is a firm believer in the principle of organized labor and has long been a member of the Carpenters' Union. In politics, he is independent, reserving the right to exercise his judgment in the selection of the best men and the best measures.

ALBERT PERRY McBRIDE—In the subject of this personal review, is presented a native Kansan, whose name is familiar in almost every household in Montgomery county, and whose efforts in the past decade have yielded momentous results and have been of immeasurable importance and value to the material interests of the county. His name and fame have extended beyond the confines of his own state and, in the development of the subterranean resources of southeastern Kansas and the Indian Territory, the name of A. P. McBride stands the peer of all. Tunnelling the earth's crust, has been his life work, and the hidden truths which his efforts have brought to light, have yielded to the geologist a fund of positive knowledge, and to commerce and the industries, an impetus that will endure permanently and increase with the lapse of years.

On the 20th day of February, 1862, Albert P. McBride was born in Miami county, Kansas. His paternal antecedents were from West Virginia and his maternal from Tennessee. His father, Thomas J. McBride, was born near Whitehall, Illinois, a son of James McBride, of Tennessee, whose paternal ancestor emigrated from the old Virginia state, as a pioneer to that state. They were of Scotch-Irish lineage and descended from a pioneer ancestor who established himself a citizen of the New World, in the year 1730.

Thomas J. McBride was born February 7, 1832, was brought up on a farm, subsequently learned the blacksmith trade and, finally, entered the ministry. He pioneered to Kansas in 1858 from Green county, Illinois—first stopping, for eighteen months, in Bates county, Missouri—and participating in the stirring events which took place there, both before and during the war. He enlisted in Company "E," First Battalion of Missouri troops from Cass county—and also served in George H. Hume's Rangers. Since the war, he has, when actively engaged, been employed with the civil pursuits above mentioned, chiefly in Miami county, Kansas, and has, recently, become a resident of Independence, Kansas. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religion, a Baptist. November 3, 1853, he married Lucinda Barnett, a daughter of John Barnett, formerly from Tennessee, who was killed, in 1862, by Capt. Irvin Walla's gang. Eight children were the issue of this marriage, seven of whom are: John A., James H., William T., C. W., C. M., I. J. and W. F. The first four mentioned are Kansas farmers, and the others are gas and oil drillers at Butler, Missouri. The fourth son in the family is A. P., the subject of this notice.

James McBride, Sr., the great-grandfather of Thomas Jefferson McBride, comes to us as the original head of this numerous branch of the American McBrides. With four other brothers, he emigrated from the highlands of Scotland, about 1730, and made settlement in the Colony of Virginia, in America. The other brothers were: William, Jaseth,



A. P. McBRIDE.

John and Andrew. The name of James McBride was deciphered from the bark of a beech tree, in 1755, as recited in Frost's History of Kentucky, it having evidently been carved there by the owner, soon after his settlement in that state. These five brothers fought in the French and Indian war, under Gen. Braddock, and three of them were killed, William and James being the sole survivors of the battle of Ft. Duquense. William McBride was subsequently killed by an Indian and James remained a resident of Virginia, where he reared a family of sons and worked at his trade—gunsmith and shoemaker. He married a Crawford-a lady of noble English blood, and made his home on Clinch river. Among their family of ten children was a son, William, the grandfather of Thomas J. McBride, mentioned in this article. He married a Miss Lee and was the father of two sons and five daughters. James, their first son, was the father of Thomas J. McBride, and married Nancy A. Taylor, who bore him thirteen children.

A. P. McBride grew up a country, Kansas lad. Conditions and circumstances were such that anything beyond a limited country school education, for him, was impossible. He began life as a well-driller and, in time, became associated with C. L. Bloom, doing a contract business in prospecting for gas and oil. In 1892, McBride & Bloom engaged in the gas business, on their own account, at Coffeyville, Kansas, and in 1893, came to Independence, from which point they have conducted their operations since. What is now believed to be the heart of the gas and oil field of Montgomery county, is under the control of the Independence Gas Company, of which these two gentlemen are the chief promoters and the executive head. In 1899, this company acquired interests in lease holdings near Bartelsville, in the Territory, and these are now being successfully and profitably developed.

Mr. McBride is not, alone, known as a developer of resources, but as a promoter of industries, as well. He was one of the organizers of the Coffeyville Gas Company, in 1892, of the Independence Gas Company, a year later, and of the Bartelsville Gas and Oil Company, in 1899. He is a large stockholder in the Independence Brick Company, which concern he also helped bring into existence. All other factories and industrial enterprises of Independence have felt the influence of his friendly interest, and the most flattering inducements are held out by him and his business colleagues, as an encouragement to legitimate investors, seeking factory locations, to the end that Independence may become the center of business activity and the hub of industrial enterprises of southeastern Kansas.

Mr. McBride is a busy man. His numerous personal interests and the extensive interests of the gas company—the growth and importance of which is presented in its proper place in this volume—fully occupy his time. He is a man of remarkable vigor, filled with enthusiasm and

hope, and has a facility for accomplishing things, without loss of time. His influence with men is at once apparent and his opinions are valued as the results of practical experience. His interest in Independence is a warm and abiding one and the work he has done toward its ornamentation, is best detailed by a view of his handsome brick residence on North Pennsylvania avenue. He maintains an attitude of liberality toward deserving and worthy public enterprises and is optimistic in his position relative to favors along this line. As a fraternity man, he holds a membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Masons. With his wife, he belongs to the Eastern Star, and has, himself, taken the Knight Templar degrees, belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and is a Scottish Rite, thirty-two degrees. He also belongs to the United Commercial Travellers.

Mr. McBride was united in marriage, January 7, 1884, with Laura A. Clampitt, a daughter of J. A. Clampitt, of Greeley, Kans., but who, for the past twelve years, has been residing in Los Angeles, California. Three children have been the result of their union, namely: Bert Thomas, Jesse Camdon and Maude Gertrude.

DANIEL B. SHANK—Bearing on his body the evidence of the measure of his devotion to country, in several cruel scars, this old soldier-farmer of Parker township, is passing into a peaceful and honored old age, surrounded by comforts which are the result of faithful labors, in his earlier years. He is a "Buckeye" by birth, born in Preble county, October 8, 1837, a son of Daniel Shank and Elizabeth Gongwer, both native of Virginia. These parents were brought to Ohio, as children, and, marrying in Preble county, there lived out their lives, the father dying in 1837, the mother in 1865. They reared but two children, our subject and Mrs. Sarah A. Lahman, of Dayton, Ohio.

With rather a meagre education, Mr. Shank left home, at the age of twenty, and went to Vigo county, Indiana; thence, in 1861, to Edgar county, Illinois. The struggle for freedom coming on, it found, in Mr. Shank, an enthusiastic supporter, and, on the 22d of July, 1861, he took the oath of a soldier, in Company "E," Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. With this body of patriots, he endured the fierce strife of battle and the long marches between, for a period of four years, receiving honorable discharge on the 10th of July, 1865. Ten pitched battles and thirty-two skirmishes, is the record, some of the more prominent being Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Kennesaw Mtn. and Peachtree Creek. At the latter, on the 22d of July, 1864, he received a ball through both wrists. The wound was a most grievous one and very nearly resulted in the amputation of both arms. This, of course, ended his career as a soldier, and, after a period in the hospital, he returned home.

Farming constituted the occupation of Mr. Shank, in Illinois, until 1882, when he came out to Kansas, first going to the extreme western part of the state, where he decided that was not a suitable country for him to settle in, and he came to Montgomery. Here, he purchased the farm of fifty-six acres, five miles north of Coffeyville, upon which he has since resided. This was bare prairie land, without improvements. A small box house was erected, and continued to do service until more prosperous times, when the comfortable, modern home which now stands in its place, was built. The farm of Mr. Shank is not of large proportions, but is a model of neatness and of thrifty appearance.

Mr. and Mrs. Shank have exerted a wholesome influence on society, since their coming to the county, and are most highly regarded for their many virtues. The family which they have reared consisted of but two children: Myrtle, now the wife of Frank Walters, a minister of the Christian church, in Colorado; and Paul D. The youngest daughter, Hattie E., was the victim of accidental drowning in the Verdigris river, on the 15th of June, 1892, then fourteen years old.

Prior to September 3, 1868, Mrs. Shank was Amanda J. Webster. She is a native of Page county, Virginia, born July 26, 1849, and is the daughter of Philip Webster and Susan Hollingsworth. Her father died in 1891, at sixty-seven, in Vigo county, Indiana, where the family had removed, in 1859. Her mother died in early life, and Margaret Ward was the second wife of her father. By the first marriage, there were five children: John, James, Barbara, Mary and Mrs. Shank. In the second family, there were: Thomas J., Charles, Frank, Etta and Emma.

EDWARD J. WAUD—On a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, three miles southeast of Coffeyville, resides Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Waud, their residence in the county covering some twenty-two years. Mr. Waud is well known throughout the west, as a breeder of fine horses, many of which he has trained for the track, with his own hand, and which have shown qualities of speed creditable on any course.

Rensselaer county, New York, and September 13, 1847, will serve to mark the place and date of Mr. Waud's birth. John M. Waud, his father, was also a native of the "Empire State," his mother, Frances Lambly, being a twelve-year-old lass when she came, with her parents, to this country, from England. They were married in New York state, and, with a young family, in 1850, removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan. The father was an artist in early life, and of high merit, as is shown by a painting still in possession of his son, being a life-like picture of his favorite hunting dog. Later in life, he became interested in the raising of trotting horses, and was a citizen of Kalamazoo at the time of his demise, at the age of seventy four years. Mrs. Waud was a lady of supe-

rior mental attainments and gentle breeding, surviving him several years; her age, at death, being seventy-five. They were the parents of two sons and four daughters: Marmaduke Waud, now residing in Kalamazoo, and Edward; and Annie, Frances, Ellen and Georgiana; Annie and Frances are deceased.

Edward Waud was ten years of age when the parents moved out to Michigan. He was reared on his father's stock farm, in daily association with trainers and fanciers of thoroughbred horses, and thus became thoroughly inoculated with the love for horseflesh, which has continued to be his distinguishing trait of character throughot his manhood. And it is not at all strange that one finds in him, a "gentleman to the manor born." One's character is very greatly influenced by the things upon which his thoughts are most centered. No more noble or intelligent animal has been furnished man, by a beneficient Creator, than the horse, and he who handles him most successfully must respond, in kind, to the attributes of character exhibited in such marked degree by that animal.

Mr. Waud had attained the age when bachelorhood was dangerously near to being a fixed state, before he met Mrs. Nancy J. Myers, the lady who now handles the reins about his handsome rural residence. The marriage was an event of March 12, 1881. Mrs. Waud is a daughter of James and Irene (Greer) Gillespie, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Her birth occurred in Mercer county, Ohio, June 15, 1840. James Gillespie was killed by guerrillas in Mexico, while there on a business trip, in 1852, his wife dying in Indiana, in 1878. There were eight children in the family, the two still living being: Mrs. Waud and James F.; those deceased are: Jefferson, who was killed in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, while gallantly defending the flag; Zerelda, Julia, Joseph, Melissa and one unnamed.

Shortly after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Waud set their faces toward the "Sunflower State" and found, in Montgomery county, conditions favorable for the building of a home. They have not been disappointed, as in the case of others, though it has not been all plain sailing. Mr. Waud has been generally successful with his horses, but has suffered two heavy losses, a fine animal worth $5,000, and another, whose market price was $3,000. For a time, he did much of his own training, on a track kept upon the farm, but has, of late years, allowed this adjunct to return to its original state.

During his residence in the county, Mr. Waud has made many friends, by his upright methods of business. He lends his influence to all good causes, votes with the Republican party, and, in fraternal matters, affiliates with the Knights of Honor.

WILLIAM W. POST—William W. Post was born in Summit county, Ohio, November 1, 1822. His father, Henry Post, and his mother, Mary A. (Clark) Post, were natives of Connecticut. In 1804, the family moved to Ohio and settled in a township where there were but five other white families, and where numerous tribes of Indians were the only other residents. The father died July 4, 1866, at the age of eighty-two, and his wife died October 27, 1857. There were eight children, three of whom are living in Iowa, and William W., our subject.

William W. Post had only a common school education and lived at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He was married in 1846, to Sarah Jane Miller, who was born February 25, 1827. His wife was a daughter of Allen and Elizabeth (Love) Miller, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller came to Ohio when a small boy and died there at the age of seventy-four, his wife dying at the age of seventy years. There were nine children, of whom Mrs. Post is the sole survivor.

Mr. Post came, with his family, to Kansas in 1878, settling north of Coffeyville, where he remained seven years. The farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he now lives, was bought later, but, for the last few years, he has rented his farm, not being able to attend to it himself. His family are all married and gone, except a widowed daughter, Mrs. Alice C. Murray, who is looking after their welfare. There were born to them, viz: Clark, of Fawn Creek township; Avery, deceased; Alice C., Mrs. George Murray; Carrie, deceased wife of George Murray; W. O. Post, now a resident of Ottawa, Kansas; and Sarah, who died in infancy. Mr. Post held, in his home, in Ohio, many positions of trust; those of County Commissioner, township trustee, constable and assessor of his township. In political matters, he was a Democrat until McKinley was nominated for the presidency, when he voted for him. In business, he sustains an enviable reputation, and honor and integrity are synonymous with his name.

Mrs. Alice C. Murray, daughter of William W. and Mary Jane Post, was born in Summit county, Ohio, and was married there, to George Murray, in 1873. In 1877, they moved, with their family, to Kansas, where Mr. Murry died, in 1883. He was born in Summit county, Ohio, July 20, 1849, and, at his death, left two children: Myrtle, wife of John Shaw; and Wesley, still with the home. He served, for some time, during the war, in Company "C," Third U. S. Cavalry, and was discharged on account of sickness.

C. W. CANNING—In this review we are brought face to face with a pioneer whose connection with Montgomery county dates from 1870, and whose career has marked a progressive movement from its early begin-

ning, and it gives us satisfaction to present a few facts concerning his origin and the chief events of his life.

Charles W. Canning was born a subject of the British Queen. Warwickshire, England, is his native place and his birth occurred May 30, 1843. He was a son of a farmer and his parents, John and Martha Canning, both died in England, the former at the age of seventy-eight and the latter at seventy-three years. Of their seven children, five are yet in the "old country" and C. W. is the youngest of them all. He acquired a liberal education and filled the position of druggist's clerk, before he was twenty-one. He left England, for the United States, in 1864, passing through Castle Garden and on to Montreal, Canada, where he remained three years. In 1867, he returned to the United States and stopped, temporarily, in Illinois, where he was employed, chiefly, at farm work. In 1870, he made his final journey toward the setting sun and established himself in Kansas. He entered a tract of land in Independence township, which he improved and yet owns, and which served as the nucleus of his, now, valuable estate of three hundred and sixty acres, within the proven gas and oil territory of the county. The captain gas well of the district was drilled on his farm, in the summer of 1902, and its product helps to supply the fuel which feeds the numerous industries of Independence.

Mr. Canning has gone about the business of life without flare of trumpets and in a quiet and unassuming manner. His success has come to him as a result of good judgment and shrewd business sense, and the public only knew of his accumulations as they came in sight and were officially labeled. He owns stock in both the Commercial and the Citizens' National Banks and a comfortable and modest home in Independence. He left the farm in 1895 and has, since, occupied himself with a few personal affairs, in addition to the supervision of his farm.

December 10, 1867, Mr. Canning married Dilina LaBarge, a Canadian lady and a daughter of Francis and Julia LaBarge, people of French lineage. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Canning has been a happy one and without issue. They live in each other's society and have a strong tie of common interest. Their home is hospitable, alike, to friend and stranger, and their general demeanor is that of persons wishing to do good. They have membership in no religious society and have no enthusiasm over political matters. Mr. Canning holds a membership in the Elks and thus is his whole fraternity connection summed up.

SHERBURN L. HIBBARD—Sherburn Hibbard has served Montgomery county seventeen years, continuously, as County Surveyor and, during that period, has held residence in Cherryvale. Mr. Hibbard is a New England man, having been born in New Hampshire, the date being

December 5, 1850. His parents were A. H. and Maria (Lang) Hibbard, both passing their entire lives in the same town. They were better-class farmers, and the father was a man of influence and position in the community, having served frequently in the township offices and, in the old days of "mustering," was a captain of the militia. His death occurred in 1870, aged sixty years, that of his wife in 1892, at seventy-three. They were both devoutly religious and members of the Congregational church. Of their five children, four are living: Louise, a teacher of long and successful experience, now a resident of California; Ella, Mrs. William Atkinson; Sherburn L., and Harry, who still resides in Woodville, New Hampshire.

Sherburn L. Hibbard was reared to farm life, passing his boyhood on the old New England farm, until seventeen. Opportunity then offering, to come west to Michigan, he left home, and, for two years, clerked in the store of Fisk Bros., at Lawrence. Not satisfied with the ordinary education he had been enabled to acquire at home, he then entered the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1872, taking a three years' course in civil engineering. He now returned to his New Hampshire home, where he was offered a position in the schools, and, for five years, engaged in the noble profession of teaching. It is truly said that no man, having had a taste of western life, is ever satisfied to go back east. However that may be, Mr. Hibbard again came west, passing three years in Illinois, engaged in looking after the farming interests of his brother-in-law, and doing some surveying.

In February of 1884, Mr. Hibbard became a citizen of Cherryvale. In the following year, he was elected to the position of County Surveyor, and such has been the character of his services to the county, as to have resulted in his continuance, in that office, to the present date.

Mr. Hibbard first entered the state of matrimony, in 1881, in his native state, Helen, daughter of J. J. and Mary Kimball being the lady's name. Her children, Hazen K. and Joseph P. are now in the east, the eldest at Dartmouth College, taking a course in electrical engineering, while Joseph is in the high school at Wells River, New Hampshire, in preparation for Dartmouth. The mother of these boys died, in 1887, at the early age of twenty-six years. The lady who now presides over Mr. Hibbard's home, was Miss Jennie Dixon prior to 1894, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Israel and Rosetta Dixon. Israel Dixon died, in 1899, in his seventy-sixth year, his wife now being an honored resident of Cherryvale. Two children have come to the home of Mr. Hibbard, since his second marriage: Helen L. and Genevieve.

Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard are prominent members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is one of the ruling elders. He is an ardent Republican in politics, and is held in great esteem by all parties.

WILLIAM N. SMITH—There came to Montgomery county, among the pioneers of the year 1870, one whose life has been interwoven with the interests of agriculture in the county and one who, although now inactive and a spectator of events herein, is still alive to whatever pertains to the material or other worthy interests of the county. In this connection, we refer to him whose name introduces this personal notice.

William N. Smith came to Kansas by "prairie express," as it were, driving all the way from the State of Missouri, and settling near Tyro, among a few neighbors who were, many of them, in as straightened circumstances as himself. His few personal effects were packed away in his wagon and his family of wife and two children, constituted his chief center of interest. His permanent settlement, near Tyro, occurred some two years subsequent to his first settlement in the state, which settlement occurred near Lafontain, in Wilson county, about the first of the year, 1871. Until 1884, he lived upon rented land, but, that year, purchased a tract in Fawn Creek township, which he improved and cultivated till his removal to Chautauqua county, in 1896, and located near Brownsville. Returning to Montgomery county, in two years, he took up his residence in Independence, where he has since maintained his home. He yet owns the farm near Brownsville and another, of two hundred acres, on Rock creek, in Montgomery county, making a total of five hundred and twenty acres of land.

Bucks county, Pennsylvania, was the native place of William N. Smith, and February 17, 1840, was the date of his birth. His father was John T. Smith and his granfather was an Irishman, who married an English lady and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and reared three sons and two daughters, and there died. The issue of this worthy couple were: James, who ran a canal boat in Pennsylvania in early life; John T., and Charlotte, who became the wife of Lewis Vandergrift and was a resident of Peoria, Illinois.

John T. Smith, our subject's father, was born in Bucks county, the "Keystone State," and was married there, in 1839, to Ann Bates. His wife was a native of the same state and was born in 1816. Their children were: William N., Elwood, deceased; Chas. C., of Marshall county, Illinois; Angeline, deceased; Arabella, wife of John Clift, of Fairbury, Illinois; Louis V., a grain merchant of Henry, Illinois; Brooks, who died at fourteen years; Lottie, who became the wife of Thomas Monier, of Henry, Illinois; and Jennie, who married Mr. Gregory, of Marshall county, Illinois.

William N. Smith was his father's oldest child. He was reared to industry and honesty, in his native state, and in Illinois, where his parents settled when he was a boy. His father's farm furnished scenes of his early activity and his life was somewhat monotonous and prosaic till



WM N. SMITH.

the approach of manhood's estate, when, on December 5, 1858, he married Ellen G. Bradley, in Mercer county, Missouri.

The father of Mrs. William N. Smith was Joseph Bradley and her mother was Almira Thompson, the father a native of Connecticut and the mother of Illinois. The Bradley children were: Ellen G. (Mrs. Smith); William, of Oklahoma; Clara, widow of Jacob Smith, of Enid Oklahoma; Frances, widow of William McCloud, of Pueblo, Colorado; Josephine, wife of L. D. Boatman, of Mercer county, Missouri; Gideon L., deceased; Louise M., deceased wife of Homer Brand; Mrs. Emma Lenhart, deceased; Almira, deceased, who married John Gaskill, and Joseph, of Oklahoma. The father of this family died in Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1876, at sixty-five years of age and his wife died here in 1880.

The Bradleys of this family emanated from Connecticut, where William, grandfather of Mrs. Smith, was born. His forefathers were English and he married Eleanor Burr. Almira Thompson, Mrs. Smith's mother, was a daughter of Elias Thompson, a major in the Revolutionary war, afterward a noted Indian fighter and a "forty-niner" to California, where he died and is buried.

March 11, 1841, Ellen G. (Bradley) Smith was born in Marshall county, Illinois. Her children, by her union with Mr. Smith, were: John, who was born in 1860, married Annie Wadsworth and was accidentally killed in 1885, leaving one child: William; Frank B. Smith, the second son, was born in 1862, February 25, and was married in 1885, to Elzetta Davidson. They have two children: Frances and Orrin J.

Mr. Smith's residence in Montgomery county has demonstrated his genuine citizenship. His loyalty and patriotism were demonstrated on the field of blood and carnage during the Civil war and his interest in civil affairs, by his connection with the politics of the county. As a soldier, he served in the Third Missouri Cavalry, enlisting at Princeton and serving three years and twenty-five days. He fought against the armies of Price and Shelby, and in the states of Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas, he experienced service, under command of Col. King. His regiment met and defeated the Confederate Gen. Marmaduke, at Springfield, Missouri.

When in active life, his connection with the politics of the county was somewhat spirited. As a Republican, he was elected justice of the peace and trustee of his township, and his party chose him as their candidate for Commissioner of the southern district and elected him, in 1888. While a member of the board, the court-house grounds were improved and beautified and the purchase of the county farm, took place.

He is a Mason and a prominent member of the local Grand Army organization.

CHARLES M. MERRIMAN—A young business man who has made much of opportunity, the past decade, is Charles M. Merriman, of Coffeyville, wholesale dealer in imported and domestic cigars, tobacco, mineral waters, etc., etc.

Mr. Merriman is a native of Ohio, born in Wyandotte county, October 10, 1852, the son of Seth and Anna M. (Keer) Merriman, both of whom were natives of the same county. These parents were of the well-to-do, thrifty, agricultural class, during life, first, in Ohio, thence in Logan county, Illinois, where they moved, in 1855, and, in 1872, to this, Montgomery county, where, in Parker township, they lived two years on a farm. They then removed to Joplin, Missouri, where the father passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1877, at fifty years. The mother returned to Kansas, and died in Coffeyville, in 1902, at seventy-three. The names of their seven children follow: Marilla, widow of William Vallett, of Coffeyville; Charles M., John M., of Pleasanton, Kansas; Grace L., Mrs. James Rankin, of Clarinda, Iowa; Agnes, Caroline and Emily May are deceased.

Charles M. Merriman had all the advantages which come to the gentle bred boy and was not slow to make use of them. After being well grounded in the district schools, he matriculated at the State Agricultural College of Illinois, at Champaign, where he spent several years. An experience which he had while in that institution, in connection with the great Chicago fire, made a deep impression on his young mind. The school was provided with an army officer, as an instructor, and our subject belonged to one of his companies. On account of the scarcity of guards, the Governor requested them to act, and, for several days, they were stationed in the burnt district, guarding property and distributing supplies to the destitute sufferers. After leaving school, Charles was, for a time, in the employ of his father, who, at that time, was postmaster at Bondville, during which period, he also engaged in buying grain and operated a general mercantile business. He came, with the family, to Kansas and was with his father until the latter's death. Until the date of his starting the present business, he engaged in the various occupations of farming, mail-carrier, harness-maker and clerk. In 1895, he began to deal in tobaccos, in a small way, and, by close attention to business, has built up a large and constantly increasing trade.

During the years of his residence in Coffeyville, Mr. Merriman has established a reputation for honest and upright dealing and holds the respect and esteem of the business public. In social life, he has taken a helpful interest, being a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, in which lodge he has filled all the chairs, and is connected with the Red Men and the Eagles. He is an earnest and devoted supporter of Republican principles and delights to aid his friends in their aspirations for office.

Miss Nannie E. Williams became the wife of our subject, January 9, 1885. She is a native of Indiana.

JOHN W. BROWN—One of the recent settlers among the ranks of the agriculturists of Montgomery county, is John W. Brown, who, since the spring of 1902, has lived on the Verdigris, four miles north of Coffeyville. He owns one of the best small farms in the county and, while he is a new-comer to this county, he is an old settler of the state, having removed here, from Illinois, in 1876, and settled in Cherokee county.

Mr. Brown was born in Decatur county, Indiana, August 30, 1850. His father, Nehemiah Brown, was born and married in Indiana, his wife being Mary A. Mefford, who was also a native of Indiana. After their marriage, the parents removed to Illinois and settled in Iroquois county. They resided there, as farmers, from 1854 to 1876, when they came to Kansas, and settled in Cherokee county. Here they resided until 1884, when they removed to Cowley county, where the father died at the age of sixty-six, his wife still surviving, at the age of seventy years. The two children were: John W. and Ezra; the latter now living in Oklahoma.

John W. Brown was brought up to regard labor as most honorable and received a rather limited education in the country schools. He continued to reside with his parents until after his majority, when he began his domestic life in Cherokee county, January 5, 1881, being then united in marriage with Hannah B., daughter of William and Emma (Easterling) Fortner.

Mrs. Brown is a native of Hendricks county, Indiana, born February 27, 1859. Her parents were both natives of the "Hoosier State," where they married, and ,with a young family, came to Kansas in 1874, settling in Cherokee county, where the father died at the age of forty-eight, his wife still surviving him, in Oklahoma, being at the present time, of the age of sixty-nine. Of their eleven children, nine are living: William Herbert, Mary E., Mrs. Robbins; Hannah B., Howard E., Melissa J., Mrs. Herington; Florence A., Mrs. Sesher; Ora, Mrs. Lockwood; Minnie, Mrs. Menor; and May Fortner.

After the marriage of our subject, he took up land in Cherokee county, but soon sold out and went on a "wild goose" chase to Kentucky. He, however, was not pleased with the "Blue Grass State," and, after a ten months' stay, returned to Kansas and settled in Cowley county, on a farm, where he continued to reside until his coming to Montgomery county.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, seven children were born: Earl Augustus, born February 22, 1882; William E., born October 17, 1883; Harry E., born November 25, 1888; Ivan C., born September 17, 1891; Lillie L., born October 25, 1893; Grace, born March 12, 1897; and Mary E., born July 4, 1900.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge. In politics, he generally votes for the man, rather than the party. His courteous conduct and evident spirit of fairness has made for himself many friends, during the short time of his sojourn in the county, and he and his family are regarded as a welcome addition to the society of the community in which they reside.

EDWIN BUSHNELL—Edwin Bushnell is one of the oldest settlers of Fawn Creek township. He is a native of Ohio, where he was born July 1, 1843. His father, William Bushnell, was a native of Herkimer county, New York, while his mother, Emily Clough, was a native of Pellham, and was of English descent. Mr. Bushnell's parents moved to Ohio when he was a small boy and he was reared and married there. By occupation, his father was a farmer, and the parents moved to Michigan, in 1851, and settled in Clinton county, his wife dying there at the age of forty-three years. Mr. Bushnell came to Kansas, in 1859, and settled in Franklin county, and, ten years later, he moved to Montgomery county, to make his home with his son, Edwin, and died here, in 1886, at the age of seventy-five years. Three of the seven children are living, viz: Wellington, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Edwin, our subject; Mary Hathaway, living in Ohio. Those deceased are: Susannah Thompson, Charles, Franklin E. and an infant.

Edwin Bushnell was eight years old when his parents moved to Michigan. His opportunities for an education were limited, those of the common district school being all that he could obtain. He lived with his parents till fifteen years of age, when, at the death of his mother, he went to live with the family of W. T. Davis and remained with them until twenty years of age. He enlisted, in 1863, in Company "I," Tenth Michigan Cavalry, and served till the close of the war. He never participated in any hard-fought battle, but was kept on the move all the time, marching through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. He was captured at Strawberry Plains by Joe Wheeler, who, not having any place to keep them nor anything to feed them, paroled the prisoners in two days. At the close of the war, he returned to Michigan, and worked by the month, for some time, when he started for Kansas and located in Franklin county, about 1866. He afterward came to Montgomery county and bought one hundred and forty-one acres of land and erected, on it, a small house. After many years of hard work and privation, with plenty of drouths and grasshoppers, he has, now, a farm of two hundred and twenty acres, five miles southwest of Coffeyville, all under the best cultivation. He has a nice home, all lighted and heated with natural gas, supplied from a gas well on his farm. His occupation is stock raising. He keeps all kind of stock-horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and fine wool goats.

Mr. Bushnell is a self-made man and is of sterling worth and of high moral character. His business transactions have been attended with a degree of success, which may be ascribed to his close application and industry. His wife, Rosa Miller, to whom he was married, October 5, 1876, was born in Marshall county, Indiana. She is a daughter of Allen K. and Martha (McCoy) Miller, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. The mother was of Scotch descent and her people came from the South to Ohio. Mr. Miller came to Kansas, in 1871, and settled in Montgomery county. He and his wife are living in Coffeyville, at eighty-five and seventy-three years, respectively. There were only two children: William and Mrs. Bushnell; William died in 1873.

Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell have four children: Roy, resides near Holly, Colorado; Will and Earl, in South Dakota; and Irene, at home.

S. A. SMITH—One of the pioneers of Montgomery county and a gentleman who had a large share in the growth and progress of the city of Independence, is S. A. Smith, stone and brick contractor, residing at 401 East Myrtle street. Mr. Smith came to Independence in 1871, and has held continuous residence here since. This period of over three decades has been passed in honest labor, the returns of which, by thrifty and careful management, have placed him in easy circumstances. He has always taken an active and helpful interest in the city's welfare, serving a number of terms in the council and, as a member of the school board, where the practical character of his knowledge was of much service in the prosecution of the public enterprises necessary in his municipality. Mr. Smith is a leading member of the I. O. O. F., in which organization he has passed through all the chairs, and, in the social and religious life of the community, he and his family are prominent factors. In addition to his business in town, he owns and operates a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, on Elk river, in the gas belt of this county.

Briefly referring to the family history of our subject, we note that he is of English descent, his father, Dr. William B. Smith, having been born in Nottinghamshire, on the day of the birth of Queen Victoria, May 24, 1819. He grew to manhood there, saw the queen crowned, in 1837, studied medicine, and came to this country in time to take part in the Mexican war. After the war, he settled in Louisa county, Iowa, married, and practiced his profession there until 1860, when he came to Kansas. He settled at Leavenworth and, for fourteen years, was one of the leading physicians of that city. He served one year in the army, during the Civil war, going out as captain of a company, and, later, being commissioned surgeon of the regiment. He died, at Leavenworth, in April of 1875. Harriet Key, his wife, was a native of Louisa county, Iowa. She was the daughter of George Key, whose family consisted of

seven sons and seven daughters, three of whom still survive. She died, in 1855, at the age of twenty-seven. Dr. Smith's family consisted of but three children, viz: Emily, who married Charles Allen and is now deceased; S. A., our subject, and Fannie, deceased wife of Mr. Edelblute.

S. A. Smith was born in Louisa county, Iowa, on the 22d of February, 1848. His education was secured in the common schools, after which he served an apprenticeship at his present trade. Completing the required period, he went to St. Louis, where he worked for several years. In 1870, he came out to Allen county and thence, the following year, to Montgomery county, Kansas. He married, in April of 1872, Mary, a daughter of Henry Dalley, whose children are: Harry, a bricklayer, of San Francisco, California; and Effie, Ernest and Amy, young people at home.

MARTIN ARMSTRONG—The subject of this review is one of the best known of the early settlers of Montgomery county, he having been a resident here since 1870. Thomas Armstrong, his father, was a native of Ohio, and the earlier members of the family are traceable back into the old "Keystone State."

Thomas Armstrong married Maria Bussard and died, in his native state, at the age of forty-nine years. The wife survived him many years and died at the age of seventy-eight. They were the parents of nine children: Martin, Edward B., Salem, who was accidentally killed; William, George, also killed in an accident; Duma, John, and Mary Catherine and Margaret Ann, twins.

Martin Armstrong was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, March 24, 1838, and was reared with scant opportunity for an education and inured to the toil of the farm. For a wife, he chose Susanna A. Fox, born in Pickaway county, March 29, 1840. She was the daughter of John and Sarah A. (Bussard) Fox, natives of Pennsylvania. To this marriage were born: Luena, Zelda, Susanna, Henry, Ezra, Eliza Jane, and Mary E.

The first westward move of Mr. Armstrong was made in 1863, when he went to Illinois, where he remained seven years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then came to Kansas, stopping in Linn county some eighteen months, thence to Montgomery county. The year 1872, marks the date of his settlement on the farm on which he now resides, at which time it was a bare one hundred and sixty, without a single improvement. The first house on the place was made of poles, but, in time, gave way to the comfortable residence now occupied by the family, and, one by one, the substantial improvements, now seen, were added. The farm has been the home of the family since its first settlement, except, for a short period, from 1900 to 1903, which was spent in the Indian Territory, chasing that Will o' the Wisp, the raising of stock, in which so many have

sunk their hard-earned dollars. There are four children of the Armstrong family, viz: Noah, Ren, Amanda and Frank. Noah married Dora Strobel, while Ren found a wife in Mabel Claybaugh, and both have homes of their own. Frank and Amanda are still residing at home. Mr. Armstrong cares little for public life, preferring to enjoy the quiet of his own home. Politically, he is independent, supporting the best men and measures, regardless of party.

W. A. CORMACK—Next in importance to the physician of the soul is the physician of the body. No one who has sat with tense nerves and bated breath, as the physician diagnosed the case of a smitten loved one, but will agree that the man who holds the issues of life and death in his hand, should be sober and sincere, of absolute honesty and thoroughly versed in his profession. Many times it is not so much a case of medicine, as of implicit confidence in the dispenser of the medicine. Among the many physicians of high character in Montgomery county, none is more deserving of the truths uttered above, than the gentleman whose name precedes this review, a general practitioner of medicine in Cherryvale for the past eighteen years.

Dr. Cormack came to Cherryvale from Carthage, Missouri, where he had lived for five years, prior to which he had practiced some nine years in Illinois. He is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and is a thorough student of his profession, keeping his knowledge of medical therapeutics up to date, by a close reading of the best medical journals of the day, and by association with his fellow practitioners in the different medical societies of the county and state.

The nativity of Dr. Cormack dates in Macoupin county, Illinois, October 1, 1839. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Cormack, both now deceased. The father died at fifty-two, while the mother lived to the extreme old age of ninety-four years. They were both devout and lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal church and much respected for their many noble qualities. Of the family of ten children which they reared, five sons are still living.

The domestic life of our subject was entered upon in 1876. Mrs. Cormack was a native of Illinois, her maiden name was Miss L. E. Randall. She was a daughter of Woodson B. and Cameron Randall. To Dr. and Mrs. Cormack have been born two children. The eldest, Zoe E., grew to lovely girlhood, but the flower faded ere it had reached its full beauty; she died at thirteen. Eva L., the second daughter, is yet a member of the home circle.

The Doctor and his family are active members of the Methodist church, while he affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, having passed through the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Though taking lit-

tle interest in politics, the Doctor is always pleased to aid, by his vote, the interests of the party of Lincoln and Garfield.

ALLISON C. DARROW—September 24, 1870, there settled in Fawn Creek township, Montgomery county, one whose history has been prominently connected with the farming interests of that locality since. He began life there, as many others did at that time, by taking up a claim, and his beginning was about as primitive as the record of any pioneer settler will reveal. But time and the energy of man has worked wonders in this portion of the west, the past third of a century, and A. C. Darrow has reaped a bountiful portion, as a reward for his share in the work of transformation.

Chautauqua county, New York, was the birthplace of Allison C. Darrow. April 16, 1839, were his natal day and year and his parents were Cornelius and Lucinda (Tillotson) Darrow, both native New York people. The parents had seven children and the mother died in her native state. The father migrated to Minnesota, in later life, and near Lansing lies buried. Their children, surviving, are three: James E., Catherine Augusta and Allison C.

The subject of this notice came to mature years on the farm and acquired a fair education in the country school. He went down into Virginia in September, 1861, and there, joined the Ninth New York Cavalry, Company "F," with which he served till the end of the Civil war. He was in the second Bull Run fight, was captured on the retreat and held in parole camp, three months, when he was exchanged and at once rejoined his regiment. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Fisher's Hill, Winchester and many smaller ones, and was shot through the arm, at the battle of Trevillion Station. He veteranized at the expiration of his first enlistment and was discharged at Buffalo, New York, July 17, 1865. He took up farming, on discarding his military uniform and remained in his native state till 1867, when he went to Michigan, where, in Ionia county, he was married, September 7, of that year. Directly after his marriage, he came west to Newton county, Missouri, from which point the young soldier-veteran brought his little family to Kansas.

"The Darrows in Montgomery county" would be an appropriate and interesting chapter of itself, if space permitted the details of their struggles, in their climb from financial obscurity to a high plain of financial independence. With an apology for its brevity, we offer the simple, but trite statement that "a long and strong pull" is explanatory of their success. As the dimensions of their estate have increased and its area has approached the acreage of a section of land, it has been kept well stocked with grades and the products of the farm, grains and cereals, have been



A. C. DARROW AND WIFE.

converted into cash largely through the marketed animals of the same. From his original quarter, patented from the government, to an estate of six hundred and forty acres, shows the growth of Mr. Darrow. From simple cabin to splendid farm house, and from a "Kansas stable" to modern and commodious barns, conveys the lesson of industry and presents an example to posterity, worthy of emulation.

Mr. Darrow married Elvira Woodin. She was a daughter of George and Sarah (Stewart) Woodin, native of New York and Maine, respectively. Mrs. Darrow was born in West Virginia, and is the mother of George N., agent of an Iowa railroad and doing station work; and Lucinda V., wife of C. L. Adams, of Wilson county, Kansas. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Darrow was married, October 15, 1899, to Mary E. Bolte, widow of Louis Bolte. Her parents were Frederick Brockelman and Mary Wineberg. Her father is dead, while the mother resides in Nebraska.

Born in a modest home, with respectable antecedents, and reared to industry and without luxury, giving the very essence of his vigorous life to the service of his country and, in the end, achieving distinction in one of the great industrial vocations of an agricultural country, presents a concise summary of events in the career of Allison C. Darrow.

SARAH J. HECKERT—Sarah J. Heckert, an old settler in Kansas, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st day of June, 1842. She was a daughter of John and Ruth Brandon, natives of the same Pennsylvania county. Her mother's maiden name was Ruth A. C. Beighle, a lady of German descent, two of her grandparents having come from the Fatherland. She is now eighty-three years old, and is living on the old homestead in Pennsylvania. John Brandon died at the age of seventy-two, having a family of ten children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Sarah J. Heckert, Martha E. Wright, Susan C. Brandon, William W., who served in Company "L," Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for four years; Jacob C., a soldier in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry; Washington D. and James E.

Mrs. Heckert, the subject of this sketch, was married, January 1, 1868, to Peter H. Heckert, a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Heckert was born April 11, 1835, and grew up on a farm in his native county. The schools of that region afforded him the opportunities of a common school education and, after he became of age, he went to Iowa to make his start in life. He had scarcely begun active participation in the affairs of the new state, when the war cloud burst over the country, and, yielding to the patriotic impulses with which he had been imbued in the old "Keystone State," he placed his name on the roll of heroes who gave their lives to their country. His enlistment was in the

year 1861, in Company "B," Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and in which organization he served faithfully for over four years. He carried the flag, through many a hard-fought battle, from Ft. Donelson down the Mississippi, and through the center of the Confederacy. Such was his conduct, on the field of battle, that he was promoted, through the different grades, until he was made captain of his company, which he commanded during the latter two years of his service. He escaped without wounds and, was not taken a prisoner, but returned, broken in health and finally died from the effects of his service.

Upon his return from the war, he left the "Keystone State," in 1866, and purchased a farm in Atchison county, Kansas, upon which he lived two years, and which he prepared for the reception of the bride he then brought from the home neighborhood in Pennsylvania, and who now survives him. In 1869, he sold this farm and moved west to Washington county, where he homesteaded and improved one hundred and sixty acres, and, in 1883, came to Montgomery county. Here he bought one hundred and sixty acres, five miles west, and two miles north of Coffeyville, and adjoining the hamlet of Dearing. He here erected a handsome residence and made many substantial improvements and continued to reside until his death, October 3, 1897.

Mr. Heckert was a gentleman of splendid capacities and of a kind, generous disposition, respected by all, and greatly loved by his family. The children of his household are: Mina F., who died at fifteen years of age; Matthew L., who, like his lamented father, entered the army and became a member of Company "E," Ninth U. S. Infantry, in which company he served three years in the Philippine Islands and in China, being promoted for gallant conduct, to quartermaster-sergeant; Washington L., the second son, was also a soldier of the Spanish-American war, enlisting in Company "E," Twelfth U. S. Infantry. These boys are "true chips off the old block," and do credit to their father's soldier memory; Letty Elmira, the eldest daughter, is at home; John W., married Miss Fannie Bates, and has two children: John T. and Henry Curtis; Clara S., married H. F. Messersmith, and died July 27, 1902, at the age of twenty-two years.

SEALY L. BROWN—The above will be recognized as the name of one of Montgomery's most enterprising citizens, and whose success in the poultry business has called favorable attention to the county from all over the United States. He is also favorably known as a breeder of a fine strain of Poland-China hogs, and, in both of these lines, he holds prizes from many of the best stock shows in the west.

Sealy L. Brown is of English descent and birth, that event occurring March 30, 1862, in Devonshire, England. His father was Sealy L. Brown, his mother, Mary Lavis, he being their only child. The father

died in England, December 25, 1865, at the age of seventy-five years. The mother, soon after, came to this country and settled in Chicago, where Sealy L. was reared until he had entered his 'teens. He spent four years in Canada, then returned to the Lake City and remained until 1878. Circumstances combined, at this time, to turn his thoughts toward the Great West, and, at sixteen, he started out to test the stories which had so charmed his ear. He stopped in Montgomery, and finding employment on a farm, resolved to here make his future home. Carefully husbanding his resources, he, in time, had saved sufficient to make the first payment on the present farm of one hundred and thirty acres. Home buiding has been a most pleasant and profitable pastime for Mr. Brown. He is one of those optimistic citizens who, like the great bard of his native heath, sees "good in everything." He loves to help his friends, and they delight to return it in kind. In business, he is most diligent. As stated above, he has, for years, given careful attention to hogs and poultry and has had most flattering success. At the Kansas City Convention Hall stock show, in 1902, he entered a cockerel which scored 94½ points, taking first prize among three hundred birds. This bird sold for more money than was ever before paid for a single cockerel. Within the past year, Mr. Brown has sold $1,167.50 worth of eggs from his yards, shipping them to all points in the United States.

Marriage, with Mr. Brown, was an event of January 30, 1884. Johanna Ragan, his wife, was born in Jackson county, Missouri, on the 29th of August, 1864, the daughter of Joseph W. Ragan, a native of Kentucky, and of Mary Edgington, of Iowa. Soon after marriage, the Ragans settled in Kansas City, the father, in his earlier life, being a teacher. In 1869, the family came down into the then "wilds" of Montgomery county, Kansas, and filed on a claim, two and a half miles east of Coffeyville, where, later, the town of Claymore was built, and where Mr. Ragan conducted the first hotel thrown open to the public in the county. He died at this place, in 1875, aged forty-five. His wife survived him several years, her age at death being fifty-one. Two of their six children are now living: Mrs. Brown and Emily C. Bouilly, of Coffeyville. Mrs. Brown was at that age, when the family settled in the county, when events are deeply impressed on the mind, and she, yet, holds in distinct memory, many of the thrilling occurrences of that early day. The country was full of thieving Indians and worse white men, who kept her father in a constant state of alertness, lest he should lose everything portable, in the way of stock and property. The security and peacefulness of the present is in marked contrast to those days of lawlessness.

To the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brown have come three bright children: Thomas L., Joseph A. and Edwin McKinley. The latter name is an index of the political faith of our subject, this boy being named after that noble martyr president, William McKinley. Mr. Brown has no political aspi-

rations of his own, but delights in furthering the interests of his friends. He has developed into a fine worker in the different conventions of his party, and is a member of the County Central Committee, and of the Congressional Committee, as well.

JAMES C. SLAYBAUGH—In 1879, there landed on the town site of Independence, a seventeen-year-old "Buckeye" boy, full of the hopes of young manhood and willing to dare and to do in the race of life. Without waiting for something to turn up, he immediately got his lever under that "something," turned it up and went to making clothes for the people. He did this with such success that, fifteen years ago, he was able to buy a nice farm and has since been living the independent life of a tiller of the soil.

That boy was the gentleman whose honored name initiates this review. He will be recognized by a large number of the best citizens of the county as a man whose integrity is unsullied and whose citizenship is of that high order which lifts the general level to the exalted plane found in Montgomery Co. Jas. C. Slaybaugh was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1862; the son of John F. and Margaret (Rodgers) Slaybaugh. The father was a worker in iron and also a farmer. He passed the earlier part of his life in Richland county, in the "Buckeye State," and moved, thence, to Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he died, February 15, 1902, his wife having passed away at an earlier date, at forty-three years of age. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are now living: David lives in Michigan; Nettie married Eugene Dahlam and lives in Jackson, Michigan; the third child was our subject; Isaac lives in Michigan; Frank enlisted in the Spanish war and has not since been heard from.

James secured a fair education and early discovered an independence of character which has become his distinguishing feature. In 1879, he left home and set out for the far west, resolved to test what hard work would do for a man in Kansas. When he landed in the state, he was without capital save a stout heart and a willing mind, two elements, however, which must necessarily predominate, whether one has financial backing or not. He at once apprenticed himself to a tailor in Independence and thoroughly learned that trade. He still works at it, at times, though he has, for a number of years, occupied himself, in large part, with farming. In 1888, he purchased a farm, four miles east of Independence, where he has since continued to reside. He has here a fine farm of eighty acres, under a good state of cultivation. Its value is enhanced by the fact that it is in the gas belt, and Mr. Slaybaugh has it leased for a number of years.

The married life of our subject has been one of much felicity, begin-



ISAAC LINDLEY AND ELIZABETH LINDLEY.

ning in 1895, the lady now his wife having been Miss Rose Linton. She is the daughter of W. H. and Susan (Bickett) Linton, a miller and stockman of Cherryvale, Kansas. The Lintons are also Ohio people. Mrs. Slaybaugh is one of a family of four living children: William J., Francis and Henry being the other members.

In political belief, Mr. Slaybaugh affiliates with the Republican party, though not given much to politics.

REV. ISAAC LINDLEY—The history of Kansas, as well as that of the nation, may not be written without prominent mention of the sect known as Quakers, or Friends. From the days of their public whipping in the streets of Boston, for the sake of their religion, to these piping times of peace, is a long stretch in time, but not greater than the change which has taken place in the hearts of Christendom concerning this pure-minded, holy-living people. While opposed to war, the Quaker was in honorable evidence in the strenuous days of the fifties, in Kansas, and when freedom's debt was paid and the floodgates of the eastern tide of emigration were thrown open, he was found in goodly numbers, in the advancing throng. Montgomery county, early, became the center of a Quaker community, whose splendid influence on the county's moral development cannot be estimated, and is still felt in ever-widening circles. The pastor of this denomination in Independence is the gentleman whom the biographer will sketch below, and whose name precedes this review.

Rev. Lindley was born in Parke county, Indiana, August 5, 1833, of southern Quaker stock; his father, David Lindley, being a native of North Carolina, and his mother, Nancy Stalcup, of Tennessee. The father was but sixteen years of age when his parents, actuated by a growing repugnance to the institution of slavery, removed to Orange county, Indiana. They, later, removed to Green county, where David and Nancy were married and resided until 1832, thence to Parke county, which remained their home to the time of their death. The wife died in 1852, at the age of forty-six, the husband in 1881, at seventy-six years. David Lindley was a strong Abolitionist, and was active in furthering the effectiveness of the "underground railroad," a branch of which passed but a few miles from his home. Their family consisted of eight children, three of whom are still living: George, a farmer of this county; Catherine, widow of Monroe Elmore and, later, widow of William Ray, the former a gallant soldier, who gave up his life at the battle of Peach Orchard.

Rev. Lindley was reared 'mid the refining influences of a good home, his primary education being carefully attended to in a Friends' school. Having advanced far enough to enter the school room as a teacher, he alternately taught and went to school, paying his own expenses at an

academy at Bloomingdale, Indiana. In 1859, he was elected Surveyor of Parke county, being, subsequently, reelected twice and appointed once. He then inherited a farm from his father and gave his attention to that until his coming to Kansas in 1881. Here he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres, in Independence township, which he cultivated for several years, when he removed to Independence and assumed the pastorate of the Friends' church, a work which he has continued since.

Rev. Lindley is an earnest worker in the Master's vineyard, and his labors have not been without fruitage. He has passed several years in the service, having begun in 1873, to speak for his Master. Mrs. Lindley has also been an excellent worker, and is superintendent of evangelistic and pastoral work of the Elk River Conference. Prior to March 1, 1860, the date of her marriage to Rev. Lindley, she was Elizabeth Woody, daughter of James and Margaret Woody, of Indiana. These parents were also southern Quakers from North Carolina, coming to Indiana in 1829, where the father was a blacksmith and farmer. They continued to reside in the state until their demise, which occurred, father, November 30, 1893, and the mother, September 2, 1897. They reared a family of ten children, as follows: Jehu H., of Kingman, Indiana; John W., farmer of Montgomery county; Mary A., deceased wife of Thomas Hadley; Brice, who died in young manhood; Levi, of Kingman, Indiana; Elizabeth, Sarah, Mrs. George M. Lindley, of Parke county, Indiana; Hannah, Mrs. Hiram Lindley, of Parke county, Indiana; Lot L., of Berkley, California; and Jane, deceased in childhood.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lindley have been born eleven children, as follows: Ruth J., Mrs. C. E. Morgan, whose children are mentioned herein; Patrick H., referred to on another page in this volume; Hannah C., whose first husband was W. Adkinson and who is now Mrs. William Baker, has children: Laura, Nettie, Byron and Opha; David J., married Flora Robertson and has children: Lessie E. and Fay J.; Mary S., Mrs. A. E. Harvey, with children: Iola B., Hazel, deceased, James A., Isaac L., Martha E. and Ruth G.; Levi G., who married Eva Neel, has a child, Ralph; Barnabas Hobbs, married Ida Mason and has one child, Rex; Elwood S., married Millie Parkhurst, with children: Carl and Osee B.; Howard M., a base ball player, of Leavenworth, Kansas; William F., a teacher; and Hattie J., high school student. All of these children live within the confines of the county and are upright and useful citizens. Rev. and Mrs. Lindley are passing, serenely, along the latter part of life's journey, happy in the esteem of a large circle of friends, and blessed by the love of their children and grandchildren. Their influence is as an ever widening wavelet, whose onward journey shall not cease until it laps the shores of eternity.

ALBERT J. BROADDBENT—It is fitting and appropriate to present in this article the career of one who has been an active factor in the rural development of Montgomery county and whose efforts, intelligently directed, have been liberally and substantially rewarded, one who has been twice an early settler in the same state and whose financial achievements have come to him as a reward for persistent and determined effort. In this connection, we refer to Albert J. Broadbent, of Jefferson, the subject of this review.

Coming to the "Sunflower State" from Wisconsin, in 1866, he settled with his parents, in Neosho county, where, three miles north of Erie, their homestead lies, still in possession of the Broadbent estate and occupied by the mother of our subject. For nine years he aided in the improvement of this homestead and then, when twenty years old, he separated from the old home, came to Montgomery county, and began his useful and honorable career.

Albert J. Broadbent was born in LaCross county, Wisconsin, January 28, 1855. His parents, Andrew and Elizabeth (Turner) Broadbent, were English people, from near the city of Manchester, and both came to the United States on the same vessel, in 1843, when yet children. Albert J. Broadbent's great-grandfather, Hilton, was apprenticed, in early life, to learn the machinist's trade. In those days apprentices were forced to carry out the terms of their contract and any one endeavoring to leave the country to evade it, was subject to arrest and punishment. Young Hilton became dissatisfied, decided to emigrate and went aboard a vessel in the harbor, bound for the United States. Officers came aboard in search of him, but, in disguise, he eluded his pursuers, boarded another ship and made his way back to Ireland. In after years, he was pardoned of the offense, returned to England and there died.

Andrew Broadbent was born in 1825. He married in the State of Wisconsin and wore himself out on his farm in Neosho county, Kansas. He was one of the prominent men of the community, was a successful business man and left a good estate at his death, at the age of seventy-three. He was the father of ten children, as follows: John, J. Frank, Thomas A., Roderick, Albert J., Miranda, wife of George Wheeler; M. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Purviance, of Neosho county; Clara, now Mrs. E. M. Wheeler; Julia, who married John Hooker, and Fred D.

Albert J. Broadbent was united in marriage, December 31, 1879, at nine o'clock p. m., with Cornelia L. Kinne, a daughter of Levi L. and Arvilla Kinne. Mrs. Broadbent was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1859, and, in 1867, her parents moved out to Iowa, where the father soon died. The mother enjoys the comforts of the home of her daughter, Mrs. Broadbent. From a small tract of eighty acres, Mr. Broadbent has added to his landed dominion, until he owns two hundred and twenty acres, beautified with handsome new residence, large roomy barn and at-

tractive landscape and lawn. Everything is in perfect order around the premises and the convenience of natural gas, add to the domestic comforts of the household. On his farm, Mr. Broadbent keeps a quantity of stock to consume his surplus grain and a few registered animals for the improvement of his grades. His farm adjoins the town site of the village of Jefferson, whose name was taken in his honor—A. Jefferson Broadbent being his full name.

Two children have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent, namely: Arthur C., a student in Baker University, and Milan W., still with the domestic circle. Mr. Broadbent has filled the office of trustee of Fawn Creek township and is now its justice of the peace. He is a Republican and a Workman, of the Independence Lodge.

ANDREW HAWKINS—Retired from the activities of a long and useful career and taking a well-earned rest from the harder labors of his youth and early manhood, is this worthy gentleman, Andrew Hawkins, who resides at 1204 Beach street, Coffeyville.

It was March 2, 1831, in Clark county, Ohio, that the birth of Mr. Hawkins occurred, he being the son of John and Jane (Pinneo) Hawkins, the father being a native of Yorkshire, England, the mother of Vermont.

At thirty years of age, John Hawkins came to the United States, the year being 1817. He was a blacksmith and followed that trade, in connection with farming, in Clark county, Ohio. Here he became quite well-to-do, being the possessor of a valuable four hundred-acre farm, where he died, in May of 1869. His wife outlived him a number of years, dying at the age of seventy-five years, in October of 1881. The mother was a member of the Baptist church and was the parent of ten children, the two surviving being: our subject and Rachael J. Craig, a resident of Clark county, Ohio.

Andrew Hawkins received a good education, having attended Wurtemburg College of Springfield, Ohio, for a season. In 1883, he left home and made the trip overland to California, where he engaged in mining, for a period of five years. He afterward went over into Nevada, and, later, to Montana, where he succeeded quite well in the mining business. In 1869, he returned to the states and located in Iroquois county, Illinois, which was his home until he came to Labette county, Kansas, in 1871. Here he purchased government land near the state line, and over the line in the Cherokee Strip, all of which he still owns, aggregating some four hundred and sixteen acres. Since his location in the county, he has operated extensively in stock. He resided in the lower part of the county until 1888 and then moved in to Coffeyville, where he is extensively interested in real estate, owning some seventeen acres within the

corporate limits. Though not as actively engaged as formerly, Mr. Hawkins still looks after his farm property, resolved to "wear out" rather than "rust out." The years of his residence in this county have been marked by usefulness as a citizen.

The home life of Mr. Hawkins was initiated on February 8, 1874, when he was joined in marriage with Mary L. Geyer. Mrs. Hawkins is a native of Iowa, a daughter of A. and Rebecca Jane (Tarr) Geyer, both parents natives of Ohio. They lived in Ohio for a time and then removed to Indiana, some time in the fifties, later to Iowa and, in 1870, located in Montgomery county, Kansas. The occupation of the father was farming and he passed his life in that peaceful avocation, his death occurring August 26, 1876, at the age of fifty years. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, as is also his wife, who is now a resident of Coffeyville, and aged seventy-eight years. Mrs. Hawkins is a member of a family of six children: William R., Mrs. Martha A. Fuller, Elizabeth A. Shultz, Isaac L. and Mrs. Ella Blackwell. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins there have been born five children: Jennie S., who married Clair Wilson and resides on a farm in this county with her daughter, Mary Olive; Joe R. is a clerk in Coffeyville; Andrew resides on the farm; Oliver and George are school children.

Mrs. Hawkins is a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Hawkins has never joined any of the secret orders and in political belief, favors the Republican party. He is a most genial and companionable gentleman, and his observant nature has been such as to gain much valuable knowledge in the line of his travels throughout the western country. His mind is well stored with many interesting anecdotes, scenes and incidents relating to his journey. Possessed of excellent judgment and untiring energy, he has prospered in his business affairs and has the good will and regard of all those with whom he has been associated. Mrs. Hawkins, though of late years an invalid, is of obvious gentleness and refinement, and both she and her husband are held in uniform esteem in the best circles of Coffeyville.

JOHN S. ORR—One of the leading citizens of Montgomery county and a gentleman prominent in both civil and religious matters, is the honored bearer of the name which precedes this sketch, a man whom to know is to revere for his many noble attributes of character. Mr. Orr has been a resident of the county but a few years, but in that time he has become a permanent citizen. He lives in a handsome new cottage on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, one mile east of the village of Havana, where he is successfully engaged in stock raising and general farming.

John S. Orr is a native of Missouri, where he was born, in Davis

county, March 29, 1860, the son of John H. and Dorcas (Koger) Orr, the latter now an inmate of the son's home, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. The father was a native of Kentucky, but who, early in life, went over into Indiana, where he came to man's estate, being given a good education in the schools of Terre Haute. He was a teacher in the schools of that place, for a period, in his young manhood and then went to Davis county, Missouri, where, in 1858, he was married to the lady mentioned above. They continued their residence in that county until 1866. To them were born eleven children, all of whom are living but one. Their names follow: Martha A., wife of Gideon Gilreath; Hannah J., Mrs. S. W. Prewett; Mary D., wife of James Koger; Margaret, now Mrs. Lee Sharp; Catherine M., wife of William Gilreath; Lettie, wife of Charles A. Burke; Thomas, Robert and Hattie, wife of W. H. Freeman.

John S. Orr was the eldest of this large family. He was reared in Davis and Jackson counties, Missouri, and given a good common school education. At the age of eighteen, he left home and came to Montgomery county, Kansas, securing work on a farm, near Independence. He remained a citizen of the county until after his marriage, February 7, 1889, when he removed to the Territory and spent the succeeding twelve years there, engaged in stock raising, making it a most profitable business. In 1901, he came back to Montgomery county and has remained here since.

The maiden name of Mrs. Orr was Alfa Brown. She was the daughter of Perry and Elizabeth Brown and was born in Jackson county, Missouri, on the 1st of January, 1870. Her parents came to Kansas in 1872 and settled in Montgomery county. There were eight children in the family.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Orr, was born, Elsie May, a beautiful little daughter, now five years old.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Orr are active in religious affairs, having been members of the Christian church many years, and given liberally in time and money to the support of that organization. At different periods, Mr. Orr has served in the offices of deacon and elder. In political affiliation, he is a supporter of the party of Jefferson and takes an active interest in advancing its principles. He is now serving his second term as township clerk. Fraternally, he is an active member of the Modern Woodmen and the A. H. T. A.

ADAM B. FEIL—Of the substantial farmers who have made a success of their occupation in Montgomery county, none is more worthy of special commendation than Adam Feil, a stockman residing on a four hundred and eighty acre tract, near the state line, five miles southeast of Coffeyville. Mr. Feil has been in the county since 1878 and has accumulated a valuable property in that time, by hard work and careful

management. He stands deservedly high in the estimation of his neighbors, and is a citizen whose presence within the county's bounds adds strength.

Adam Feil is a German, born and bred. The date of his birth was the 26th of December, 1839, the place Baden, Germany. He was reared on a farm in the Fatherland, receiving a fair education, and, like all German youths, gave three of the best years of his life to the service of his country in the army. At the age of twenty-five he began to think of establishing himself in a home, and thus found his thoughts turned toward the great republic where homes were to be had for the asking. He landed in St. Louis in 1864 and soon went to Moniteau county, Missouri, where he worked at farm labor and rented land until 1870. He spent the following eight years in Marshall county, Kansas, and in Texas, from which state he returned, in 1878, and located on one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm. Up to this period, Mr. Feil had not made much headway, for, although he had brought $500 with him from the old country, his losses had about equalled his gains. From the date of his settlement in Montgomery, however, matters began to "pick up" with him, and he has steadily kept on the up-grade. His farm is considered one of the best stock farms in the county, he having placed many valuable improvements on it and brought it to a high state of cultivation.

As intimated above, Mr. Feil's citizenship has been of a high order, the respect in which he is held being attested by the fact that he has served a number of terms on the school board and in various positions of trust. In matters of political moment, he acts with the Populist party, contenting himself with helping such of his friends as aspire to office.

Mr. Feil was in no haste to enter the married state, being what might be regarded as a confirmed bachelor when he met the lady whose presence in his home now makes life worth the living. The marriage was consummated in 1880, in Montgomery county. Mrs. Feil was Miss Winnie Morgan, who came to Kansas from her native State of Indiana, in 1871. To the marriage have been born five children: John and Susie (twins) died in infancy; those living are: Bernhardt, Minnie and Gustavus.

Rich in the qualities which go to make up a solid character, and well-to-do in the material things of this life, Mr. Feil has every reason to congratulate himself on having achieved a success which is all the more gratifying since it is the result of his own unaided efforts.

GEORGE BURGHART.—On a splendid farm of two hundred acres, four miles northeast of Coffeyville, lives George Burghart, who has, since 1875, been prominently identified with the development of Montgomery county. He came to the county in straightened circumstances

and by thrift and economy, has become the owner of one of the best farm properties in his section.

Mr. Burghart is a native of the "Buckeye State," born near Cleveland, on the 21st of April, 1843. He was of German descent, the son of Lawrence and Catherine (Myers) Burghart, both of whom were natives of Germany. The parents came to America as children and were married, in Ohio, in 1845. They moved out to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where the father abandoned his trade of jeweler and took up farming. He died in that state, at the age of eighty-three, his wife having passed away many years previous. Only three of their eight children are now living: Daniel, Henry and George.

George Burghart was but two years old when the family moved to Wisconsin. Here, he was reared to farm life and received but an ordinary education. He was busily engaged on the home farm when the tocsin of war resounded through the land. He was not of military age until 1862, in which year he enlisted as a private in Company "K," Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served in this regiment for one year and was then discharged on account of disability. The period of his service was one of great activity and he saw some of the severest battles of the war; at Perryville and Stone River, and in many smaller skirmishes in the middle west.

After the war, Mr. Burghart continued farm life and, in 1869, was married to Mary E., daughter of Isaac A. and Elizabeth (Richard) Simpson. Mrs. Burghart was born in Danville, Illinois, on the 18th of May, 1849. Her father was a native of Chambersville, Indiana, and her mother of Jonesboro, Tennessee. They were married in Danville, where the father still resides, at the advanced age of eighty, his wife having died many years before. Their eight children were: John S., of Hoopeston, Illinois; Benjamin I., of Hot Springs, Arkansas; Mrs. Jane McCorkle, of Chicago; Mrs. Anna Walton, of Los Angeles, California; Lillie B. Simpson, of same place; and Mrs. Sue Stadler, of Nevada, Missouri.

After six years of hard, grinding labor, in an attempt to get a home in Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Burghart turned their faces toward the "Sunflower State." The journey was made overland, in 1875, with an outfit which was composed of a horse, a mule and a wagon, all of "uncertian" age. The company consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Burghart and their three children. Mr. Burghart had traded for a "paper" farm while in Illinois, and when he arrived in Kansas, found it to be a worthless piece of land, thus losing what money he had advanced. Undiscouraged, however, they rented a farm in Montgomery county, on which they resided for five years, a period attended with the greatest hardships; but by persistent effort and the exercise of strictest economy they, at last, succeeded in making the first payment on their present farm.

This farm was virgin priarie and it was many years before the comfortable home in which they now reside was built. Every fence and tree and building on it indicates the labor which they have expended, and shows what persistent and consistent effort will do in southern Kansas. To the original forty acres, another one hundred and sixty has been added and many substantial improvements have been placed on the farm.

The past has been one of severe labor for Mr. Burghart and his family, but they can rest secure in the possession of sufficient property to carry them comfortably through their declining years. His family consists of six children: Lula J., wife of Theodore Jordon, of Parsons; Gordon S., who lives in Oklahoma; Lillie, wife of Ed. Brown, of Coffeyville; Gwynne, Loyal and Nina are children at home.

While giving his undivided attention to the improvement of his farm, Mr. Burghart has taken a citizen's interest in the institutions of society about him, and has always given his influence to the betterment of local conditions, in matters of education and religion. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and both he and his family are among the county's best citizens.

LUCIUS T. BARBOUR—May the days never come when the glorious deeds of the boys in blue, during the sixties, shall be less potent in the teaching of patriotism to the youth of our country. Their fame is deathless—their honor should be lasting, and when the last one shall respond to "taps," a grateful nation should cherish their memory in marble shaft and "storied urn."

One of the most respected of the old soldier element, in Montgomery county, is the gentleman whose name precedes this paragraph. He is one of the oldest settlers of the county, and, during his residence here, has made for himself and family, a warm place in the hearts of a wide acquaintance.

The family of which Mr. Barbour is a descendent, settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in the person of Thomas Barbour, early in the seventeenth century. Dr. Barbour, one of his posterity, settled in Limesburg, Connecticut, and became the progenitor of the branch of the family of which our subject is a member. A distinguishing characteristic of the family, is its productiveness and extreme longevity, a small family of children rarely being found in the list.

Lucius T. Barbour was born in Ft. Wayne, Allen county, Indiana, September 2, 1841. He is a son of Myram S. Barbour, a native of New York, and Jane Sutenfield, who was noted as being the first white child born in Ft. Wayne. Myram Barbour was a pioneer school teacher in that town, and taught school for a number of years, following 1835. He

was a prominent factor in the growth of that city, and went to California, at the time of the gold excitement of 1849, but returned and lived out his last years in Ft. Wayne, dying at the extreme age of ninety-three years. He was a strong supporter of the government during the days of the Civil war, and did much to encourage loyal sentiment in his community. The Sutenfields were also pioneers of that portion of Indiana, Mrs. Barbour's father having built the first house in Ft. Wayne. The latter was prominent in the military life of that section, and was commander of the Fort at that point, for a number of years, under General Wayne.

Mr. Barbour was reared in Ft. Wayne, receiving a good primary education, and was in the midst of a collegiate course at Antioch College, Low Springs, Ohio, when the war cloud burst with such fury as to carry all patriotic young men into the service. The Barbour blood was not such as to withstand the temptations of an army experience, especially when an undivided country was at stake. Our subject made several attempts to enlist, running away from school several times, but each time being balked in his efforts, by his father. However, in 1862, he succeeded in enlisting in Company "H," Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He had not long to wait for the smell of powder, for, in five hours after he took the oath, he was under fire, in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky. Here, he was severely wounded in the left leg, the wounding bullet being in his possession, as a memento of that incident. After a period in the hospital, he rejoined his regiment, and, during the years that followed, participated in seventeen hard-fought battles of the war. He was wounded, again, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, receiving a ball through his jaw, losing the left side of the upper jaw, and five of his teeth. This wound was more serious than the former one, and he returned home, on an extended furlough. Besides being wounded twice, Mr. Barbour was captured by the enemy, on the 22d day of July, 1863. He was sent to Andersonville prison, later being transferred to Florence, and, again, to Charleston, South Carolina, spending, in all, nine months and twenty days in the foul prison pens of the South. At the time of his exchange, he had become so emaciated, that he weighed but seventy-two pounds, and was so weak that he could not stand alone.

Mr. Barbour was with the regiment in that greatest spectacle of the age, the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., where he received his discharge, in June of 1865. He had given four years of earnest and loyal service to secure the perpetuity of the Republic, founded by our fathers, and returned home with the consciousness of duty well and faithfully done.

It was several years before Mr. Barbour was able to engage actively in the battle of life, but, after a time, he engaged in the drug business in Warsaw. In 1885, he came out to the "Soldier State," first settling

in Lawrence, where he engaged in the grocery business. After a period, he accepted a position in the Santa Fe railway shops at Topeka, and, in 1887, came to Montgomery county. Here, he purchased a farm of three hundred and sixty-five acres, upon which he has since resided. It is situated seven miles northwest of Coffeyville, in Fawn Creek township. From the comfortable farm house to the substantial buildings for his stock, and to the well-kept fields, there is that air of thrift and enterprise, which bespeaks the master hand of the intelligent agriculturist. He makes a specialty of thoroughbred Hereford stock, and, also, gives much attention to the raising of registered trotting horses, some of which, in past years, have made very good records on the track. There is a good gas well on the farm, and his house and barns are all furnished with light and heat from this medium. Mr. Barbour takes an intelligent and patriotic interest in the affairs of local government, and has served as trustee of Fawn Creek township. In politics, he is a staunch Republican.

Marriage was contracted by our subject on the 14th of October, 1881, his wife's maiden name having been Alice Hoover, by whom there were born four children: Edna, Harry, Jesse and McKinley. By a former marriage, to Peter Hoover, Mrs. Barbour had three children: Charles, Clara, and Myron, deceased. (Mr. Barbour passed away, April 22, 1903.)

JOHN W. WALKER—One of the old-time settlers of the county and one who is honorably associated with its history, is the subject of this notice. He was born in Ohio, March 8, 1845, and is a son of William Walker, a native Scotchman, who left home when a boy and went aboard a ship, as a sailor. He remained in this capacity for ten years, during which time he sailed all over the world, landing in America about 1835. Here, he was employed at steamboating on the Mississippi river, and was one of the crew on the boat sent up the Arkansas river, by the Government, to pay off the Indians at Fort Gibson.

William Walker married Martha Work and came to Missouri, in 1868, and settled near Joplin, where he died, in 1891, at the age of eighty-one years, his wife dying, in 1886, at sixty-four years old. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living.

The subject of this sketch is the oldest of his father's family. He was reared in Ohio, on a farm, and lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. His education was received in the common schools and he graduated, in penmanship and bookkeeping, from Duff's Business College, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He came to Missouri, in 1868, and settled in Jasper county, where he remained two years. In 1868, he married Mary Rothanbargar, a native of Missouri, and, in the same year, moved to Kansas and located in Old Parker, where he spent

a year in the grocery business. He then bought a claim, and furnished the money to prove up on the one where he now resides. This he improved until it is one of the fine farms of his neighborhood, with substantial buildings, among which are a large barn with stone basement. There is also a large cellar, built by Mr. Walker himself. He is engaged in fruit farming and hog raising, for the market. He has one hundred and fifty acres on Onion creek, six miles west of Coffeyville, devoted largely to alfalfa and kindred products of the farm.

Mr. Walker was a resident of this county before the treaty was made with the Indians and saw plenty of them in camp on his farm.

After the death of his wife, in 1884, he spent the time, till 1892, in Texas and Oklahoma. After four years more, spent in his old home in Missouri, where he went to settle his father's estate, he returned, in 1896, to his Kansas home. There were five children in the family, viz: William, who died in 1902, at thirty-two years of age; Laura, who died at six months old; Albert and Clara, still at home; Benjamin, who was, upon the death of his mother, adopted and reared by J. R. Jones.

In politics, Mr. Walker is a Democrat, but prefers to support the man, regardless of politics. He has served several terms in minor offices, having been clerk of the township for some time. He is an industrious and honored citizen.

BRIDGET MEAGHER—For the past thirty years the lady whose name appears above, has been an honored resident of Montgomery county, together with her husband and children; his death having occurred on the home farm, on the 15th of March, 1888. She is the widow of Thomas Meagher, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, where he was born, in 1815. Mr. Meagher was a gentleman who possessed, in a happy degree, the sturdy characteristics of his race and was mourned by a large circle of friends, at his death. He was a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and, in political belief, was a Democrat. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, he volunteered for service, and was a member of the body guard of General Taylor, during his campaign in Mexico.

Mrs. Meagher was, also, of Irish extraction, having been born in County Tipperary, in the year 1824. She was a daughter of Patrick McCormick and removed, with her parents, to the United States, in 1841, and located in New York City, where they lived for the succeeding four years. Mrs. Meagher was joined in marriage, February 2, 1852, with Thomas Meagher, in Iowa. They lived there until 1873, when they settled in Montgomery county. To Mrs. Meagher were born: Kate—January 5, 1853—who married William Mackle, hotel proprietor, in Caney, Kansas; she is the mother of eight children, five of whom are living



JUDGE DANIEL CLINE.

as follows: Thomas J., James W., Edward, Lulu and Annie. Elizabeth, the second, was born October 24, 1876, and is the wife of Patrick Kelley, and lives near Caney. Her children are: James, Annie, Agnes, Maggie, Katie, William, Frank and John. Frank, the third child, is a farmer of Rutland township and is married to Carry Garr and has three children: Dora, Nora and Olive. James is the fourth child, lives in Oklahoma, and his wife is Nellie Ashland. Thomas, the fifth child, resides in Los Angeles, California. Daniel, the youngest son, resides with his mother on the home farm. These children were all born in Clinton county, Iowa, where the family resided, prior to their coming to Kansas.

DANIEL CLINE—Daniel Cline is one of the old guard of pioneer farmers who came to Montgomery county in the early day, braved the hardships incident to life at that period, reared a large family, served his township and county in offices of both trust and profit, and now lives in a comfortable home in Independence, enjoying the fruits of his hard labor and careful management.

He was born in Carroll county, Indiana, February 22, 1835, the son of Jacob and Mary (Shirar) Cline. The parents were both born in Germany, the father in 1806, the mother in 1795. Jacob Cline came to this country, in early youth, and settled in Carroll county, Indiana, where he passed his life, engaged in the saw-mill business and in tilling the soil. He was of a family of six children: Michael, Leonard, George, Daniel, John and Phoebe.

Daniel Cline was reared on the farm and remained at home until his marriage, in November of 1857. The first event of importance, after this, was the breaking out of the Civil war, which found him ready to do and die for his country. June 18, 1862, he enlisted, as a private, in Company "A," of the Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This company formed a part of Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry and went through the war in that position, participating in the battles and marches accredited to that celebrated corps. Mr. Cline served, faithfully, during three years of the war and then retired to the walks of peace, conscious of having done his full duty. He continued to reside in Indiana, until 1868, and then joined the tide of emigration, westward bound, for the new State of Kansas. He first located in Douglas county, but, the following year, came on to Montgomery, where he settled on a farm, seven miles southwest of Independence. This farm he continued to cultivate, with success, until his retirement and subsequent removal to the city, in 1890.

Mr. Cline always took a keen interest in public affairs and was selected, at different times, to fill offices of public trust. In 1873 and 1874,

he was elected township trustee; in 1875, treasurer; again, trustee, in 1876, and treasurer, in 1877. He then continued to administer this office, until his election, as justice of the peace, in 1882, which he held two years. In 1890, he was honored with election to the office of Probate Judge of the county, and, again, in 1892, serving four years in the office.

Fraternally, Mr. Cline is a member of the I. O. O. F. and, also, has a membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

The maiden name of the wife of Daniel Cline was Sarah J. Boyer. She was born, April, 3, 1836, near Fredrick, Maryland. In girlhood, she removed, with her family, to Burlington, Carroll county, Indiana, where she, later, married Mr. Cline, as stated above.

Mr. and Mrs. Cline reared the following family: Rosanna, married W. F. McConnell, blacksmith and farmer, of Bolton, Montgomery county; children: J. W., Edna, Taylor and Lessie; Isaac Newton, deceased at eighteen months; Elizabeth J., wife of William T. Hockett. She is now deceased, leaving three children: Mary, Clyde and Wardie. Mahala Margaret, married Henry Sanders; four children: Lillie, Fred, Edgar and Ernie; Mary Caroline, wife of S. H. Conner, a farmer, seven miles southwest of Independence; children: Olie, Nellie, Esther, Leslie and Daniel. Rebecca A., wife of Isaac D. Oberholtzer, of Independence; children: Edith, Ralph, Harold and Paul; Ida Belle, wife of Philip Near, a plumber of Erie, Kansas; one child: Elsie. By her first marriage, to A. W. Betts, there were the following children: Roy, Carl, deceased, and Fern; Charles Thomas died at the age of sixteen years; Olive May, wife of M. L. Finley, an employee of the glass works in Independence, has one child, Cline.

GEORGE H. DUCKWORTH—A gentleman who has thoroughly identified himself with Coffeyville and has been responsible for much of the spirit of restless energy which characterizes the business element there, is George H. Duckworth, since 1888, engaged in the real estate business, at that point.

Mr. Duckworth is of Kentucky birth, Bath county the place, and January 2, 1834, the time. He is a son of John and Catherine (Moore) Duckworth, who were well-to-do farmers in the "Blue Grass State," living unostentatious, but useful lives, and passing to their rest with the love and respect of family and friends. They were deeply devout and active members of the Methodist church, and their home was always open to the men of God, who took upon themselves the hard life of the itinerant minister. The father lived to be sixty years of age, dying in 1848, the mother surviving him twelve years, her age, at death, being fifty-seven. Their three living children are: George H., James J., a retired farmer, of North Salem, Indiana; and Juelda, widow of Jacob

Buchannon, residing in Sharpesville, Indiana. Those deceased, are: Presley Sanford, Mrs. Ann Eliza Adair, Mrs. Susan Claypool, Sarah and William W. The latter was a corporal in the Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, and was killed, instantly, at the battle of Stone River, at twenty years of age.

George Duckworth received his early training in a Christian home and amid rural scenes, securing a primary training in the district schools. A boy of independent spirit, he began life for himself, as a farm laborer, at the age of sixteen, and, later, took up carpentry. About the date of his majority, he engaged in the grocery business, in North Salem, Indiana. For this, in time, was substituted a general stock business, dealing largely in mules and horses. He came to Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1888, and has since been engaged, chiefly, in the real estate business.

Mr. Duckworth married, December 24, 1864. His wife was Eudotia Page, a native of the "Hoosier State," and a daughter of Chesley and Martha H. Page. Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth have no children of their own, but have, as an inmate of their home, Miss Cloret Jones, whom they reared, an only daughter. She is a student of the high school and of great promise, showing unusual gifts in the line of vocal and instrumental music.

The family of Mrs. Duckworth was from old Virginia, her father and mother being natives of Lee county. They married, in that county, about the year 1824, and, soon after, went out to the, then, new State of Indiana. Here, they entered land, in Hendricks county, where they died. Mr. Page was born January 2, 1801, and died December 22, 1862. The wife was born November 7, 1804, and died September 1, 1885. They were prominent and active members of the Methodist church and their lives were passed in accord with the teachings of the Master, whom they loved to serve. Their nine children were: Sarah R., Mrs. Riley Benefiel, now deceased; Elizabeth, Mrs. Lyman Herrington, of Coffeyville; Peter M., deceased; David, who died in infancy; Eppie J., deceased wife of Samuel Hypes; Mary M., wife of Andrew J. Page, of Hendricks county, Indiana; Eliza, deceased; Mrs. Duckworth and Emily A., Mrs. John Buchannon, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth follow the early teaching and example of their parents, and are active and worthy members of the Methodist church. Indeed, the whole connection is devoutly Methodistic and have been, since the rise of that noble sect. In a fraternal way, Mr. Duckworth affiliates with the I. O. O. F., and in politics, exercises his judgment in the selection of men and principles, regardless of party name.

VAN C. HAMILTON—It is gratifying to note the success of the young men of the county, who have resisted the wiles of city life and

are giving their attention to the cultivation of the soil. No occupation, in life, is more honorable, and none other will so certainly bring financial returns for intelligent and persistent effort. The success of V. C. Hamilton is all the more gratifying, because he has his individual efforts to thank, having started at the very bottom of the financial ladder, and having acquired one of the prettiest rural homes in the south part of the county, two miles from the village of Tyro, and situated back from the road, amid a beautiful native oak grove.

Born in Randolph county, Illinois, February 1, 1866, Mr. Hamilton was brought to Crawford county, Kansas, by his parents, William Baker and Eleanor (VanSickle) Hamilton, at four years of age. His mother died in 1875, and Mr. Hamilton was, thenceforth, an inmate of the home of A. D. Nance. His father left Crawford and settled in Doniphan county, Kansas, but died at Joplin, Missouri, March 31, 1901, at the age of sixty-seven years.

William B. Hamilton was a man of fine impulses and of intense patriotism, having served four full years during the war of the Rebellion. His early service was as a private soldier in an Illinois regiment, and comprised active work in the field. He contracted a severe case of measles, however, which put an end to work of such a character, but with sight badly impaired, he did duty in the hospitals during the remainder of the struggle. He was the father of nine children, those who grew up being: Nettie, Dora, George and Van C.

Our subject came to the state with his parents, in 1869, and was reared to man's estate in Crawford county, receiving but a limited education. In 1883, he came to Montgomery county and began life for himself, as a farmer. Upon his marriage, three years later, he removed to the Indian Territory, where he went into the stock business, which he followed, successfully, for the next thirteen years. Having laid by enough to buy a farm, he came back to Montgomery county and purchased his present location, two miles west of Tyro. He has, here, a fine body of four hundred and eighty acres, supplied with all the necessary paraphernalia for the conduct of a modern stock farm. Since his coming into possession, he has added a number of substantial improvements and is rapidly bringing the farm up to a high state of cultivation. If one thing more than another is responsible for the success he is making, it is his penchant for work. He buys up and feeds stock, and no weather is too inclement for him to be in the saddle, if there is business in the air. He is a man of iron constitution and takes a delight in the active outdoor labor of the farm. He gives promise of becoming one of Montgomery's most affluent citizens.

On the 10th of November, 1886, Mr. Hamilton was joined in marriage with Mollie, a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Franklin) Anderson. Mrs. Hamilton was born in Crawford county, Kansas, Febru-

ary 10, 1867. Her parents came to the state from Iowa, in 1860, and died young, the father at forty-two, and the mother at twenty-eight years. The father served the full period of the war, as First Lieutenant of Company "C," Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. There were four children born to the parents, those now living being: Jennie, who married A. C. Ward; William, and Mrs. Hamilton. To Mrs. Hamilton has been born a son, Claude, his birth occurring September 24, 1887.

BENJAMIN F. RITTER—Benjamin F. Ritter was born in Stark county, Ohio, on the 10th day of September, 1837. His father was Henry Ritter, a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, who went to Ohio in 1812 and, in 1852, went to Indiana, at which time Indians were plentiful in Ohio. He settled in Allen county, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he died, in 1871, at seventy-four years of age. His wife died at the age of sixty-six. There were eight children in this family, of whom only two are living, viz: Benjamin F. and Adeline McDowell, the latter a resident of Texas.

Mr. Ritter was only fifteen years old when his father moved to Indiana. Here, he received a common school education and remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. On the 22d of August, 1861, when twenty-four years old, he enlisted in Company "D," Thirtieth Indiana Infantry. He served till the 9th of September, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability, caused by sunstroke. He was in the battle of Shiloh and several smaller engagements. After his discharge, he returned home and married, January 1, 1863, Mary E. Pettyjohn. Mr. Ritter lived in Allen county and followed the occupation of a farmer until 1885, when he came to Kansas and bought the farm where he now resides. He owns one hundred and twenty acres, which he has improved and on which stands a substantial stone residence. Mrs. Mary E. Ritter died at the age of fifty-two years, on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1894, leaving eight children: John, Charles, George, Henry, Frank, Ella, Jessie J. and Deborah. Mr. Ritter was married, the second time, to Alice Parker, in 1899.

Mr. Ritter has taken some interest in politics and has served as trustee of the township. He is a man of honesty, of great integrity, and has all the qualities that go to make him a desirable resident of the county.

O. EVANS—Well and widely known and respected, among the farmers and stockraisers of Montgomery county, is O. Evans, the subject of this article.

Mr. Evans is a son of Samuel Evans, a native of Virginia, but who moved to Indiana when a boy. After some years, he met and mar-

ried Miss Hannah Michael, also a Virginian, and who was, also, brought to Indiana, as a child.

Samuel Evans was a farmer. He moved from Indiana to Mercer county, Missouri, in the fall of 1857, living there until his death, at sixty-five years of age. He was survived by his wife, Hannah (who died at the age of seventy-seven), and seven children, viz: John Evans, now in Idaho; Catherine Huff, deceased; William Evans, in Idaho; Dudley W., of Kirksville, Missouri; O. Evans, our subject; Mary Holt, living near Hermitage, South Missouri; Daniel Evans, youngest child, now living in Kansas with his brother, the stockraiser.

Our subject was born on April 15, 1843, in Decatur county, Indiana, where he lived until he was fifteen years old, receiving very little education, save that which he got from the great book of nature. At this time, his parents moved into Missouri, taking their children with them. Our subject lived at home with his parents until he was twenty-six years old, when he was married, on April 8, 1869, to Sarilda Pickett, who was born in Mercer county, Missouri, in 1848. When Mr. Evans married, he went into debt for eighty acres of land, which he improved, and by hard work, thrift and the help of his young wife, cleared the same of debt, and on which they lived until 1881. He then sold out and moved to Idaho, thinking to do yet better for his increasing family. Idaho, not being to the liking of the man of the prairie, in one year, he, again, moved to Kansas, where they purchased four hundred acres of land in Fawn Creek township. This land Mr. Evans improved and lived upon for a number of years. In addition to farming, he now raised fine stock. In 1895, he bought more land, three hundred and thirty-six acres on Onion creek, three miles west of Coffeyville, where he is now living.

That perseverance and industry count for much, is readily seen in the life and accumulated wealth of Mr. Evans, who, by these qualities, combined with a shrewd capacity for business, has made a very substantial fortune, part of which consists of a valuable farm of eight hundred and ninety-six acres, in the gas and oil belt of Parker township, besides he owns one hundred and fifty-six acres in Chautauqua county, Kansas.

It is well known that his unswerving honesty and genial personality have contributed not a little toward making Mr. Evans' business life a success, but he, himself, attributes it to his strict attention to all business matters and never allowing trivialities to interfere with the more important affairs of life.

During his business career, Mr. Evans has handled very large numbers of cattle, but he is now contemplating a retirement from business, and so is, gradually, reducing the number of cattle until, now, he has only one hundred and fifty head. He has, also, retired from farming and now rents most of the numerous acres he owns.

Mr. Evans' lot in life has been similar to that of most farmers, much work and little play, but still unlike many farmers, it has yielded a grand profit and he can, now, take a well earned rest.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans have had ten children born to them: Nathaniel P., a graduate of the State Normal at Emporia, but who died in 1902, aged thirty-two; Hannah Hatchen, of Tyro; Ida, a graduate of the Emporia normal school and now teaching in the State of Washington; William O., farmer, near Tyro; Sarah S. Dunbar, deceased; Nellie, now attending the State Normal (class of 1904); Abbie, Birkley, Edna and Oliver still at home.

Politically, Mr. Evans is a Democrat, and takes an interest in the politics of the county, of which he is so prominent a resident, but, in his home politics, it is the man, not the party, which rules his vote.

FRANK CARL—In the spring of 1869, a young German boy found himself settled on the prairies, nine miles northeast of where Coffeyville is now located. This young man, Frank Carl, was thousands of miles away from his native country and without friends or acquaintances. He was born in Germany, October 15, 1832. His parents died when he was a small child and he was taken by his relatives, who brought him to years of maturity. When he was about twenty-four years of age, he learned of the country across the sea, and, gathering together his all, he set sail for America, where he landed, in 1856.

For a short time, he worked in New Jersey, on a farm, and then went to Cincinnati, near where he followed the same work for five years. He was married, in 1858, to Mary Eich, a native of Germany. In 1861, they moved to Illinois and settled in Woodford county. When the great war came on, he enlisted, in August of 1861, in Company "K," Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry. He served three years and was in many hard-fought battles, receiving a painful wound at the battle of Chickamauga. In 1864, after three long years of hard service, he was discharged and returned home to Illinois, where, for some time, he was engaged in the saw-mill business.

In 1869, Mr. Carl moved his family to Kansas and settled on a claim, nine miles northeast of Coffeyville, where he has since remained. His farm consists of four hundred and eighty acres of the best land in the county, and, on it, has been erected a good residence, a large barn and good substantial out buildings. The place is well shaded with native trees, which Mr. Carl himself planted. At the beginning of his residence in this state, the place was wild, being over-run with Indians, and it was hard to get provisions and other needed articles from Humboldt, as all these had to be hauled by wagon. After overcoming all obstacles - grass-hoppers, chinch bugs, etc. he finally reached a position where he

could rest, and turn the farm over to his sons. Until later years, Mr. Carl has handled large herds of stock, but dropped this industry, also, with his retirement from the farm.

Mrs. Carl died, in 1888, at the age of fifty years, leaving six children: William, Matthias, Joseph, Clara, wife of Herbert Dixon; Annie, deceased; and Ella, at home and the house-keeper for her father and brothers; Annie was the wife of Jacob Staats and lived in Coffeyville until she died, leaving one child, Carl Staats.

J. C. PICKERING—Coffeyville is essentially a home town. Few lines of business but are represented and well patronized, within its limits. This is the secret of her prosperity and is worthy of emulation by other municipalities in the county. One of the lines which is of interest to all, is that engaged in by the gentleman whose name appears above, he being a member of the marble and granite firm of Sellers & Pickering. This firm was organized in 1891, and has established a large trade in all kinds of marble and stone work. Both members of the firm are skilled workmen and turn out a product which is not surpassed in style and finish.

Pickering is an honored English name, Thomas, the father of our subject, having been born and reared in Northampton, England. He was educated for the ministry of the Church of England, but circumstances changed the trend of his thought, and, with his young wife, who was Elizabeth Leek, he crossed the seas, to the gold fields of Australia. Here, he did quite well, but was not willing to sacrifice the conveniences of civilization, though that sacrifice might, more rapidly, bring wealth. He, therefore, embarked for the States and, about 1870, settled in Miami county, Kansas, where he engaged in farming until the date of his death, in 1881. The mother survived him some eight years, dying on board the steamship Zelandia, while returning from a visit to her old home, in Australia. Her age was sixty-two, while that of Mr. Pickering was fifty-eight years. There were four children: Harry, a farmer of Fontana, Kansas; F. G., a banker at Mt. Vernon, Washington; J. C., and Lillie E., Mrs, Albert Folks, of Fontana, Kansas.

J. C. Pickering was born in England, in 1865, and came to the United States, alone, at the age of fifteen years. He was reared and educated in England, and, on arriving at the age of eighteen, took service with a marble-cutter in Paola, Kansas, D. O. Sellers, and, in 1891, he went into business for himself, in Coffeyville, as above related.

The home life of Mr. Pickering was initiated, on Christmas day of 1890, when he was joined in marriage with Mattie E. Scothorne. Mrs. Pickering is an Ohio lady, a daughter of F. A. and Josephine Scothorne, who removed to Paola, in 1880. To Mr. Pickering's home have come



F. N. BENDER.

three bright children: Benjamin E., Alene E. and Josephine E. Mrs. Pickering holds membership in the Congregational church, while he is a Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of which he is Past Chancellor, having filled all the chairs subordinate to that one. Mr. Pickering, also, holds membership in the Elks, and, in political matters, votes with the Republican party.

F. N. BENDER—Well and most favorably known to the building trades of Independence and esteemed as a citizen, we present F. N. Bender's life work, in brief, as a factor in the internal development of the county seat. Comparatively young in years, but old and trained in experience in the craft, his efforts have accomplished much, as a more detiled account of his career would reveal.

He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, of parents, Tobias and Elizabeth (Sinclair) Bender, the father a retired cabinet-maker, of Kansas City, and a leading member of the M. E. church. Tobias Bender was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1830, and began his wanderings toward the setting sun, before the era of railways, some time in the 40's. His trip carried him down the Ohio river, up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, to Peoria, where he settled and resided till about 1856, when he moved to Fulton county, Illinois. In 1882, he came to Kansas and resided on a farm, near Independence, till 1897, when he removed to the city which is now his home. His wife was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1836, and is a devoted mother and Christian lady. She is the mother of ten children, four of whom yet survive, as follows: Mary, wife of Robert Swartz, of Kansas City, Kansas; F. N., of this article; Jacob S., of Kansas City, a plate-glass worker and an inventor of some note; Edward, in the same business with Jacob, in Kansas City.

The birth of F. N. Bender occurred August 11, 1860. His education was acquired in the Illinois public schools and, at the youthful age of thirteen, began to learn his trade. He continued it, zealously, till he had acquired a wide knowledge of carpenter and cabinet work and then became a journeyman carpenter. He took up planing mill work, in 1886, in Kansas City, where he went that year, remaining some ten years. As a builder in Independence, he has filled contracts on some of the good structures of the city, dwellings and business houses, and his work has shown him to be master of the trade he follows.

July 3, 1884, Mr. Bender married Emma Belle Mills, a daughter of Elisha and Margaret (Burns) Mills, native, respectively, of New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. Mills was a hotel man in Davenport and Buffalo, Iowa, and, from 1873 to 1883, in Independence, Kansas. He was born October 24, 1818, and died December 4, 1901, in Independence. His first wife was Miss Parker, who bore him six children, of which number three

yet live, viz: Mark, of Colorado; George, of Renwick, Iowa; and Charles, of Ida Falls, Idaho. Three of the seven children, born of his second marriage, survive Mr. Mills, namely: Mrs. Bender, Lyle L., of Salt Lake, Utah, and Ernest, of Independence, Kansas. Mrs. Bender's mother was first married to Thomas Walker and has four children living by that union, as follows: Thomas, of Joplin, Missiouri; David, of Coffeyville, Kansas; Josephine, widow of John S. James, of Davenport, Iowa; and Laura, widow of C. W. Middleton, resides in Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Bender's children are Clyde M., deceased at ten years; Hazel Urma, Lila Marie, Oscar N. and Harry.

Mr. Bender has passed all the chairs in local Oddfellowship. He is a member of the Woodmen, Red Men and Elks. He was elected a member of the Board of Education of Independence, in 1902, and is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Bender is a musician of some note and is a member of the Independence Concert Band, of which he is president, and is an alto player.

JOSEPH R. JONES.—Joseph R. Jones was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, October 5, 1838, and is a son of Joseph Jones, born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1802. His mother's maiden name was Mary Cass, a native of Kentucky, but who moved to Indiana, at an early day, and, in 1839, moved to Illinois and settled in Vermillion county, where her husband died, in 1868, at the age of sixty-six years. She died in 1876, at the age of sixty-five years. There were nine children in this Jones family, as follows: James W. and Eliza Jane, deceased; Robert A., living in Chicago; Caroline, who died at fifty-four years of age; Marinemna, who died in 1863; Joseph R., our subject; Mary, wife of W. H. Harris, of Denver; Sarah and Lewis C., deceased.

Joseph R. Jones was reared in Vermillion county, Illinois, where he was educated in the district schools. In 1872, he came to Kansas and bought three hundred and twenty acres of land, one and one-half miles west of Coffeyville. At first, he occupied a small house on the farm, until he could build a home. He soon launched into the cattle business, in connection with farming, continuing each year to increase his stock, always feeding a large number through the winter. The farm, lying on Onion creek, furnishes plenty of good bottom land for cultivation. To the perseverance of its owner, is due the high state of cultivation which this land has reached, and the many improvements which make it so desirable a home.

In 1880, Mr. Jones was married, in the month of May, to Emma M. Davis. His wife is a native of Boone county, Kentucky, where she was born on the 4th day of September, 1855. Her father, John E. Davis, was a native of Kentucky, and married, in Indiana, Martha O. Paul, a

native of that state. They came to Kansas in 1869, and settled in Coffeyville, where Mr. Davis's death occurred, March 21, 1902, at the age of sixty-nine. His wife still survives him, and is a resident of Coffeyville.

To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born nine children: Emma M., Laura E., Amanda M., deceased; Charles J., of Coffeyville; Myrtle L., of Wichita; John H., of Coffeyville; Mattie O., deceased; Maud O. and Holden P., of Coffeyville.

Mr. Jones came to Kansas with only a small sum of money, but by hard work and close application to business, he has acquired a competency sufficient to enable him to live a retired life. His home is a large and commodious one, located in the best part of the city of Coffeyville. He and his wife, after many years of hard work, left the farm and moved to this home, October 18, 1893. He owns a number of valuable residences in the city, which he rents, besides several lots still vacant, in good locations, in the city.

Mr. Jones is, politically, a Democrat, but he has never given much time to politics.

ROBERT N. SELBY—One of the live and progressive men of Coffeyville is Robert N. Selby, vice-president of the Coffeyville Mercantile Company, and treasurer and manager of the Coffeyville Implement and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Selby came to the city with his parents, in 1871, a nine-year-old boy, and has passed the greater portion of his life within its bounds. He is a son of George W. and Esther (Randall) Selby, and was born in Knox county, Illinois, October 19, 1865. George W. Selby was a native of Kentucky, which state he left in the early 40's and located in Illinois. Here, he married and continued to reside, until 1871, when he removed his family to Kansas, taking up a claim in Montgomery county. In 1874, he came to Coffeyville and, for a number of years, was one of her well-known and enterprising citizens. He was, for a time, connected with the mercantile interests of the city, and, later, became "mine host" of the Eldridge hotel, where he died, October 10, 1889, aged fifty years. He was a man of substantial qualities and, at several different times during his residence here, was honored by election to such offices as justice of the peace and mayor of the city. The wife and mother survived him some years, passing away, March 29, 1903. They were devout members of the Presbyterian church. Their family consisted of but three children: Dora L., who married Jacob Guthrie and resides in Coffeyville; Robert N., and Bessie, who married Frank M. Stillwell, and died in Selma, Alabama, in October of 1888.

Robert N. Selby is a product of the Coffeyville schools, in education.

After he left school, he entered the employ of Reed Bros., as a clerk, and, subsequently, went on the road, as traveling salesman, for the T. Green Grocery Company, of Kansas City. After fourteen years of service with this firm, he became connected with a Chicago brokerage house, Reed, Murdock & Co., with whom he continued until the date of his return to Coffeyville, in 1898, he being one of the organizers of the Coffeyville Mercantile Company, wholesale grocers. He was active in building up this institution, for five years, and is still connected with it, though the greater portion of his time is given to a new venture, organized March 1, 1903—the Coffeyville Implement and Manufacturing Company. This company was organized for the purpose of placing on the market, a plow, invented by E. B. Winters. The officers of the company are: H. A. Brewster, president; W. P. Brown, vice-president; E. E. Wilson, secretary; R. N. Selby, treasurer and manager; and E. B. Winters, superintendent of the factory. The concern employs some twelve or fifteen operatives and has purchased five acres, near town, on which it will, in the near future, erect a large plant.

Mr. Selby is also largely interested in the grain and hay business, in the Territory, owning five elevators and warehouses, on different lines of railroad, and it will thus be seen that Coffeyville has, in him, a live, energetic and helpful citizen, and one whose influence is wide-spread for good. He and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian church, and are prominent in the different movements, set on foot for the amelioration of the ills of the body politic, both local and general. The I. O. O. F. meets the views of Mr. Selby, as to the fraternal principle, while the Republican platform suits him in matters of politics.

Marriage was an event of April 2, 1897, with Mr. Selby. Miss Eleanor McClintock, whom he led to the altar, is a native Kansas girl, born in 1873, a daughter of John and Annette McClintock, both now deceased. To their home have come two daughters: Bessie A. and Esther.

HENRY W. DUCKETT—Henry W. Duckett, a contractor and builder of Coffeyville, and one of the worthy and enterprising citizens of that live town, is a native of Butler county, Ohio. His birth occurred December 15, 1839, his parents being Caleb M. and Ruth (Stull) Duckett. The Duckett family came up into Ohio from Kentucky and are of Irish extraction; the Stulls are of Pennsylvania-Dutch lineage.

Caleb Duckett was a carpenter, by occupation, and a good and loyal citizen. After he had given two of his sons to his country he, in 1863, himself, enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry. At the battle of Nashville, he was taken prisoner and was never again seen by friends. The family made every effort to trace his whereabouts, and our subject was especially active in the search, but no information could be obtained,

however, more than that he had been an inmate of a Confederate prison at Cahaba, Alabama, and it is believed, he died at that place. Wherever his burial place, the gratitude of a reunited country gathers, as a halo, over his unknown grave. His wife survived him many years, dying in June of 1887, at the age of sixty-eight years. The children born to her were: Mrs. Mary Hole, of Montgomery county, Indiana; Henry W., Mrs. Martha Wilson, Mrs. Mahala J. Hutzler; Amos L., of Portland, Indiana, who enlisted in 1862, in Company "H," One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; Mrs. Nancy Horner, of Jay county, Indiana, is the youngest and is deceased. The husbands of Martha and Nancy were, also, gallant defenders of the flag.

The education of our subject was secured in the district schools of Indiana, where the family had removed, in his early boyhood. He learned the trade of his father and was engaged at it when the tocsin of war sounded its dread alarm. He had been nurtured in a patriotic home and, when the second call was made, enlisted in Company "B," Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. A good deal of his service was rendered in the use of tools. His first enlistment expired in December of 1863, and he immediately reenlisted and served to the close of the war. His service was, for the most part, in the southwest. He was present at the siege of Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, and in numerous actions west of the river, and was in one of the very last brushes of the enemy, at Brownsville, Texas, neither side being aware of Lee's surrender. Mr. Duckett came out of the service unscathed, and was sick, during the four years, but a short period. He was sent to the Louisville hospital and, after partially recovering, asked release, that he might rejoin his regiment. Being refused, he wrote out his own pass, bluffed the steamboat people, and reached his regiment at Helena, Arkansas, an incident which shows the patriotism which actuated him, in the discharge of his military duty. He was discharged in February of 1866.

On the 30th of June, 1866, Mr. Duckett was happily joined in marriage with Priscilla A. Evilsizer. Mrs. Duckett is a native of Champaign county, Ohio, and a daughter of Leonard and Frances (Dye) Evilsizer. Leonard Evilsizer came up into Ohio from North Carolina, when a boy of thirteen, became a farmer and, after marriage, moved to Jay county, Indiana, where he died, in 1884. His wife outlived him two years. They were devout members of the Methodist church. Their children were: Minor, deceased, served three years in Company "E," Eighty-ninth Indiana; Priscilla, Margaret A., deceased wife of John Mason; Lewis M., of Portland, Indiana; Mrs. Mary Holmes, of Lenepah, Indian Territory; Albert W., of Chicago; Kipher, who died at four years; James, and two unnamed, died in infancy; Sarah M., the youngest child living, is the wife of D. C. Vincent, of Brazil, Indiana.

Mr. Duckett followed his trade in Indiana, until the spring of 1887, when he came to Coffeyville. Here, he has figured prominently, as a builder, monuments of his handiwork being seen in many residences, and several public buildings. He has taken an active interest in affairs, having served as a member of the school board several terms. He is an honored member of the Grand Army and a staunch friend of organized labor, being a member of the Carpenter's Union. His interest in politics is simply that of the good citizen, voting, on election day, the Republican ticket. Both he and his good wife are much esteemed in the city of their adoption, and where they expect to pass the remainder of their days.

JOHN GASKILL—In the year 1871, a date which marks the year of his majority, John Gaskill, one of the leading farmers of Caney township, came to Montgomery county, in company with his parents. Mr. Gaskill immediately filed on a claim, and he has, since, been one of the sturdy yeoman of the country. He now resides on a farm of three hundred and thirty acres, two miles from the town of Tyro, where he engages in stock raising, giving some attention to raising the Wilkes stock of horses. Of these animals, Mr. Gaskill is a great lover and delights in driving the finest horse in his stable.

Mr. Gaskill came to the county, from the Atlantic coast, the family having been residents of the far eastern State of New Jersey, where he was born, in Burlington county, on the 20th of March, 1850. When he was five years old, the family moved to Michigan, spent five years, and then spent one year in Missouri, when they went to Iowa. They resided there, until the date of our subject's settlement in Montgomery county. He received an elementary education in the country schools. For the first few years, he found it close figuring to meet his payments on his claim, and, at the same time, extend needed help to the support of his father and his family. It was through such trials and tribulations that Mr. Gaskill passed, during the earlier periods of his existence in the county, but it had the effect of teaching him the value of money, and the necessity of making the dollar go as far as possible. He, however, emerged from this extreme and has, for a number of years, been looked upon as one of the successful farmers of the county. His farm is one of the most highly improved in the township, its improvements being of a most substantial character. His barn is a model of size and excellent arrangement for stock, being built against the bluff, and in such a manner as to thoroughly protect his animals from the cold, sweeping winds of winter. Besides this barn, there are well-built granaries, and other out buildings for stock, while his residence is of the most commodious and comfortable character.

In choosing a partner for his life's journey, Mr. Gaskill selected



D. M. ADDINGTON, WIFE AND DAUCHTER.

Miss Myra Bradley, a native of Missouri. The marriage was an event of New Year's day, 1882. Mrs. Gaskill came to Kansas, with her parents, Joseph and Myra Bradley, in 1870. Mrs. Gaskill died at the early age of thirty, February 9, 1889, leaving three children, viz: Charles W., Perry L. and Bertha. In 1890, Mr. Gaskill married Mrs. Jane Overpeck, a native of Rockville, Parke county, Indiana, where she was born, June 10, 1859. She was the widow of Charles A. Overpeck, who died March 30, 1881, leaving a son, Harvey. The following year, she came to Kansas, and resided near Tyro, until the date of her marriage. By their last marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill have two children: Lytle and Carl.

The years which have passed since Mr. Gaskill came to Montgomery county, have been years of busy toil, but however busy with his own affairs, he has never refused to devote what time seemed necessary to the advancement of the welfare of his particular community. Much of the splendid reputation which Caney township has in the county, as to school and educational facilities, is due to the constant and earnest efforts of our subject in this line. He has served as clerk of his township and is a member of the Odd Fellow's Lodge of Tyro. In matters of politics, he takes but a voting interest, the Populist ticket receiving his suffrage. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian church, he having been a valuable member of the church board since 1895.

As he looks out upon his broad acres, and fine thoroughbred stock, Mr. Gaskill does so with the knowledge that it is all the result of his individual effort and his determination, his close application to the business in hand, that of building a home. He is highly regarded by his acquaintances, and is most worthy of representation in a volume devoted to the best citizens of the county.

D. M. ADDINGTON—The biographer presents here one of the substantial citizens of Independence, proprietor of the north side planing mill, and general contractor in wood. Mr. Addington has been identified with the interests of Montgomery county since 1879, though not continuously, having left the county, at different periods, for short intervals.

The Addington family is of English Quaker extraction, coming to South Carolina in early Colonial days, where they were thrifty planters and large slaveholders, as was the custom of that section and time. Grandfather William A. Addington became dissatisfied with the conditions in South Carolina and, freeing all the slaves the law would permit, came up to Indiana, bringing with him the remaining sixteen. This was in the year 1804. He settled in a new country, between Richmond and Newport, and there carved out a farm from the virgin forest. He was a man of fine character and did much to initiate correct living in that early day, in that section.

Our subject's father, Joshua, was a young man of twenty, when the family came to Indiana. He learned the trade of miller, an occupation which he followed much of his life. He married Rebecca Morgan, a native of Virginia, and settled two miles north of Richmond. Remaining here until 1840, he, with his father and several others, laid out the town of Ridgeville, where he continued to live until his death, engaged in the milling business.

In many respects, he was a remarkable man. His energy was something phenomenal, though it was of the kind needed in those pioneer days. He was an ardent believer in the Quaker faith and gave, liberally, of his means and time, to establish it in Indiana, building the first Friends church in the state, at the point where he first settled, known for long years, as "Chester Friends Church." In political faith, he was a Whig. He died, in 1848, at the rather early age of fifty-six, his father dying but two years before, but having lived to the age of seventy. His wife was a woman of like mould of character, and was a fitting helpmeet, in those formative days of society, when sternness of morals was an absolute necessity. She died, in 1851, at the age of fifty-six years. They were the parents of the following children: William, who died at two years; Jonathan, who died in 1864; Elizabeth, Mrs. J. R. West, of Davis county, Iowa; Maria, Mrs. Charles Wilmot, who died in 1880; Nancy, widow of Benjamin Anderson, living at Eureka, Kansas; Minerva J., widow of William Alexander, of Winchester, Indiana; D. M., our subject; Lorena, deceased, was the wife of the late Milton Caty.

D. M. Addington was born in Wayne county, Indiana, July 9, 1835. The crude state of society in that early day and section, prevented him from receiving much in the way of book education, but, with the advantages of an excellent Christian home, he came to years of responsibility with training sufficient to fight the battles of life. His brother, Jonathan, being a blacksmith, he took up that trade and followed it, in Lagro and on the Wabash canal, until 1851, when his eyes became affected, by reason of so much night work. He did outdoor work, for a time, until he recovered the use of his sight, and then learned the trade of mill-wright, which he followed, for seven years. Again, he changed his occupation, this time learning the trade of carpenter. He now removed to Richmond and did contract work, during the period of the war, his eyes preventing his being accepted in the service, although he volunteered three different times. He, however, did splendid service at home, in holding in check the Copperhead element of that section, which was quite strong in localities. He became the leader of a band of loyal spirits who made it their especial business to ferret out the Rebel sympathizers and either make them take the oath, or move on to some more congenial clime.

After the war, our subject removed to a farm, near Bunker Hill,

Indiana, where he continued to reside, until the date of his coming to Kansas. In 1879, he had the misfortune to lose all his farm buildings, by fire, together with much valuable stock.

Soon after his arrival in Montgomery county, Mr. Addington settled on a farm in Rutland township, where he remained until 1882. He then moved into Independence and, for four years,, followed contracting. In 1886, he went to Wichita, but, on the bursting of the boom, a year later, went to Kansas City. For a period of nine years, he did an extensive contract business there, and, in 1897, returned to Independence, where he has since been a resident.

With his characteristic energy, Mr. Addington has forged to the front in Independence, and, for several years, has been the leading contracting carpenter in the city. His handiwork is seen on all sides, in the many artistic store-fronts, and in many of the better class residences and public buildings, whose stately proportions reflect credit, alike, on builder and city.

The family life of our subject began in Richmond, Indiana, on the 26th of June, 1859, the date of his marriage, to Miss Eliza J. Thompson, a native of that city. She became the mother of: William, now in his father's employ, married Ella Hosmer, and had six children: Edith, Walter, Mabel, David, Martha, deceased; and Minerva, died in infancy. The mother of William died in December, 1863, at twenty-one years of age, and, two years later, on the 3d of September, our subject was joined in marriage to Martha McBroom. This lady proved a faithful helpmeet to our subject, for thirty-six years, her death occurring February 20, 1901. She was a woman of many beautiful traits of character, a home-maker and a home-lover, whose children rise up to call her blessed. Their names are: James A., stone-cutter of the city, married Elizabeth Dison, and their children are: Theodore and Gertie; Oliver, a painter, of Kansas City; Francis M., foreman of his father's mill, married Nellie Powers; Elmer E., a well-driller, of Bartlesville, Indian Territory; Mary P., Mrs. W. A. Logan, of Kansas City.

Mr. Addington is a firm supporter of the principles of the party of Lincoln and Roosevelt. In fraternal affiliation, he, very early, chose one of the best, the I. O. O. F., and has been prominent in the work of that order for many years. He has filled all the chairs of the order and its higher adjunct, the Encampment, and has served, as delegate, in the Grand Lodge, a number of times.

GEORGE P. DALBY—George P. Dalby, although a young man, is an old settler of Montgomery county, and of Caney township. He was born in Edwards county, Illinois, on the 14th of September, 1859. He is the youngest child of the late David and Lucy Dalby, and lived in Illi-

nois, till eleven years of age, and attended the district school. In August, 1870, his father removed, with his family, to Kansas, stopping at Independence until they could find a location. After looking around for some time, Mr. Dalby, Sr., bought a claim, on which was a small store, twenty-two miles southwest of Independence, which was owned by Myres & Coloo, and called Havana. This store was located in a beautiful valley, with rich land, and Mr. Dalby was infatuated with the country and, especially, this particular spot. He, then, brought his family, and occupied the rough native lumber store building, and made his farm one of the finest in the county.

The old store building still stands, in the same spot where it was built, and does duty as a cow stable. From this store, Havana derived its name; the town being laid out, one and one-half miles southeast of where Havana now stands.

George P. Dalby was reared on the farm he is now living on, and has only been absent from the old homestead for a short time, which was directly after his marriage, when he lived on three hundred and forty acres of his own. Upon the death of his mother, he returned to the old home, to take care of his father, and look after the farm.

His marriage, to Miss Lucy Betts, occurred March 30, 1890. Mrs. Dalby is a native of Ohio, and was born March 4, 1872. Her parents, Thomas and Ann Betts, are also natives of Ohio, where the mother died, in 1874, leaving Mrs. Dalby, an only child. Mr. Betts came to Kansas, in 1874, and settled in Rice county, where he now resides. He was married, second, to Mattie Huffman. To this union were born two children: Clarence and Clara.

Mr. Dalby has contracted with the Dalby heirs for the old homestead, one of the finest tracts of land in the county. Two hundred acres are cultivated, and he keeps from sixty to eighty head of stock on the farm. He is noted for neatness and tidiness, as a farmer, everything being kept in order—hedges trimmed along the high-way, fences up, and the grounds cleared up and well tilled. Mr. Dalby's start in life was small, but his capital has now, owing to his own personal effort, and strict attention to business, run up into the four-figure column. Two children constitute the issue of Mr. and Mrs. Dalby, viz: Fannie, eleven, and Floy, four years of age. Mr. Dalby is a member of the Odd Fellow Lodge of Havana, No. 343, and, politically, he is a Democrat.

ROBERT B. KNOCK—A leading resident of Caney township and a man who has had a prominent part in the development of the northern portion thereof, is Robert B. Knock, farmer and stock man, living one an a half miles northeast of Havana. His residence in the township covers a period of thirty-three years, and he has, here, reared a large

and respected family, whose individual members occupy responsible and honored places in different walks of life, while he and his good wife have exerted a most healthful influence in establishing the high moral tone which pervades their immediate community.

The grandparents of Mr. Knock were Delaware people. They reared a large family and passed their lives in their native state. One of the sons, Daniel C. Knock, born in 1810, left home at the age of sixteen, and came out to the, then, far western State of Ohio, where, in 1831, he took unto himself a wife, in the person of Phoebe Easley. This lady was a native of the "Buckeye State," born on the 29th of June, 1811. The year following their marriage, they came out to Illinois, where they were pioneer settlers of Fulton county, and where they continued to reside, on the same farm, for fifty-five years. They were better-class farmers, most highly respected, and lived to see their large family of children, esteemed members of society. In this family, there were thirteen children, as follows: John F., who died at thirty-three; William A., of Rocky Ford, Colorado; Sarah A., who died in infancy; Mary J., deceased wife of Joseph Price; Daniel E., of Peoria, Illinois; Elizabeth, Mrs. John Russell; Rachel E., wife of William Branson, of Fulton county, Illinois; Robert B., the subject of this review; Jasper N., of Independence; Edith E., Mrs. Dilworth; Russell, of Wyanoka, Oklahoma; Juan F., of Iowa; Phoebe J., wife of J. A. Hooper, of Fulton county, Illinois. The father of this family lived to the ripe old age of seventy-five years, dying in 1885, and the mother outlived him many years, death claiming her, August 14, 1900, being the progenitor of two hundred and seventy-nine children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Robert B. Knock, the gentleman whose honored name initiates this review, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, December 22, 1844. A mere boy, at the breaking out of the Civil war, he, yet, manfully shouldered a musket and went forth to do battle for the honor of the flag. Company "G," Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enrolled him, on the 1st day of October, 1861, as a private. He served his full enlistment of three years, returning home almost a physical wreck, resulting from a severe attack of measles. He was with Grant at Forts Henry and Donelson, thence to Shiloh and Corinth. He followed Bragg to Chattanooga and, later, to Atlanta, participating in most of the hard battles of that memorable campaign. His time expiring before that campaign had been fought to a finish, he was compelled to return home, being totally blind and badly broken in health. He recovered the use of one eye, after nearly four years, but has, ever since, been, periodically, troubled with loss of sight.

Mr. Knock has always followed a farmer's life. In August of 1870, he and his newly-wedded wife settled on a claim in the vicinity of where they now reside, and, in 1878, sold out and bought their present farm. Here, they are spending the evening of life in comparative plenty, sur-

rounded by loving children and loyal friends, who are proud to do them honor. Mr. Knock has held all the township offices, and has been justice of the peace, for a number of years. He is at present Noble Grand of the Odd Fellows lodge at Havana.

Mr. and Mrs. Knock were married on the 14th of June, 1867. She was a daughter of J. H. and Elizabeth (Swaney) Hussey, both Delaware people. (This is the same family of Husseys which were distinguished, as the inventors of the Hussey reaping machine.) The date of Mrs. Knock's birth was January 11, 1850. Her children are, as follows: Marian L., Mrs. Charles Haas, of Danville, Illinois; John F., of Eureka Springs; Phoebe J., died at sixteen years; Minnie E., wife of Charles Campbell, of Havana; Virginia R., Mrs. F. L. Rickey, of Caney, Kansas; Olive G., Mrs. Perry M. White, of Havana; Franklin E., of Farry, Oklahoma; Irwin B., Daniel E., Ethel and Julia D., all at home.

JOSHUA HOLLIDAY—Joshua Holliday has been the efficient weigh-master of the city of Coffeyville since the Dalton raid, and a citizen of the city for the past three decades. He was born in Yorkshire, England, February 22, 1833, one of sixteen children of Joseph and Alice Holliday. The parents died in England, the father at eighty-six, the mother at seventy-eight years.

At the tender age of seven years, Mr. Holliday was employed in one of the neighboring coal mines, and remained there, engaged in various branches of the work, until his twenty-fourth year. He then studied civil engineering under his brother, Josiah, and, in May of 1867, he boarded a vessel bound for America, and, after a tempestuous voyage of forty-five days—during which the vessel lost her sails—landed at Quebec. After a short stay in this city, he visited various of the lake towns in the employ of the Grand Trunk railroad. About the time of President Lincoln's election, Mr. Holliday went to St. Louis, where he was foreman, for a time, of what are now known as the Frisco shops. He then worked in several different towns in Missouri and, about 1864, crossed the "plains" to the Rocky mountains, where he spent a year in the employ of mining companies as an engineer.

Returning to Missouri, Mr. Holliday began his first experience in farming for himself, in Saline county, where he rented a quarter section and put in a crop. After a visit home to old England, he continued his farming operations near Marshall, and, in 1872, sold out and came to Coffeyville. Thus it appears that he has seen much of the world in travel and has added much to his store-house of general information, which has induced the cosmopolitan character of manner, which adds charm to his conversation. The Coffeyville of today has little resemblance to that which greeted Mr. Holliday on that first visit, and he is proud of the fact

that he has been "part and parcel" of the splendid development which has since been made. Mr. Holliday superintended the placing of the first steam engine in the town, in the flouring mill of Blaine, Burns & McConnell Brothers. He worked in various capacities until 1875, when he took charge of a switch engine for the L. L. & G. railroad, a position which he held continuously for sixteen years and six months. He was running this engine at the time of the noted Dalton raid and was the first man to enter the town after the destruction of the "gang." In 1892, Mr. Holliday was appointed weigh-master of the city, a position which he has since administered.

Marriage was contracted by our subject, September 17, 1856, when he was joined to Harriet Ingham, a native of England. Elizabeth A., the only child of this marriage, became Mrs. Watson, and died soon after her marriage. Her mother, and our subject's wife, died in 1864, at the age of thirty-three years. The second marriage of Mr. Holliday occurred in 1877, on the 24th of March, the lady's name having been Sarah Stubley, now presiding over his home. Mrs. Holliday is a native of Yorkshire, England, and is the mother of six children, as follows: Mary A., wife of William P. Graham, a contractor in Wyoming; Willie and Johnnie, who died in boyhood; Esther, Mrs. Amos Hutson, of Coffeyville; Rufus, married Lottie L. Bryan, and now lives in Independence, a pharmacist, and Charlie, who died in infancy. The mother of this family is the daughter of William and Mary Stubley, both now deceased. After the death of his first wife, Mrs. Stubley again married, and moved to America, and settled in Newberg, N. Y., where he died about 1895.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Holliday are active members of the Christian church, of which Mr. Holliday has been in official connection, in former years. He is a worthy member of the Sons and Daughters of Justice. They have passed a long and honorable life, and are now secure in the love and affection of their children and the many staunch friends they have gathered about them.

FRANK B. SEWELL—There came to the county, in 1869, a gentleman and his family who have had much to do with its marvelous development and whose connection with its official and non-official life has at all times been most circumspect and honorable. The name preceeding this sketch represents the youngest member of the family at that time, he having been but six months of age. The parents were Jo. H. and Margaret (Hall) Sewell, still honored residents of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Sewell are both from old and prominent southern families. Mr. Sewell was born in Mobile, Alabama, and at eight years of age removed with his parents to Tennessee. Here he grew to manhood and married. Mrs. Sewell's maiden name was Margart Hall. She was

born in 1835, in Lewisburg, Tenn., and was the daughter of a prominent physician of that town, Dr. Hugh A. Hall, a native of North Carolina, and a graduate in medicine of Louisville Medical College. Late in life he removed to Eagleville, of the same state, where he died in 1854. A brother of Mrs. Sewell's, H. C. Hall, was a member of the town company which laid out Independence.

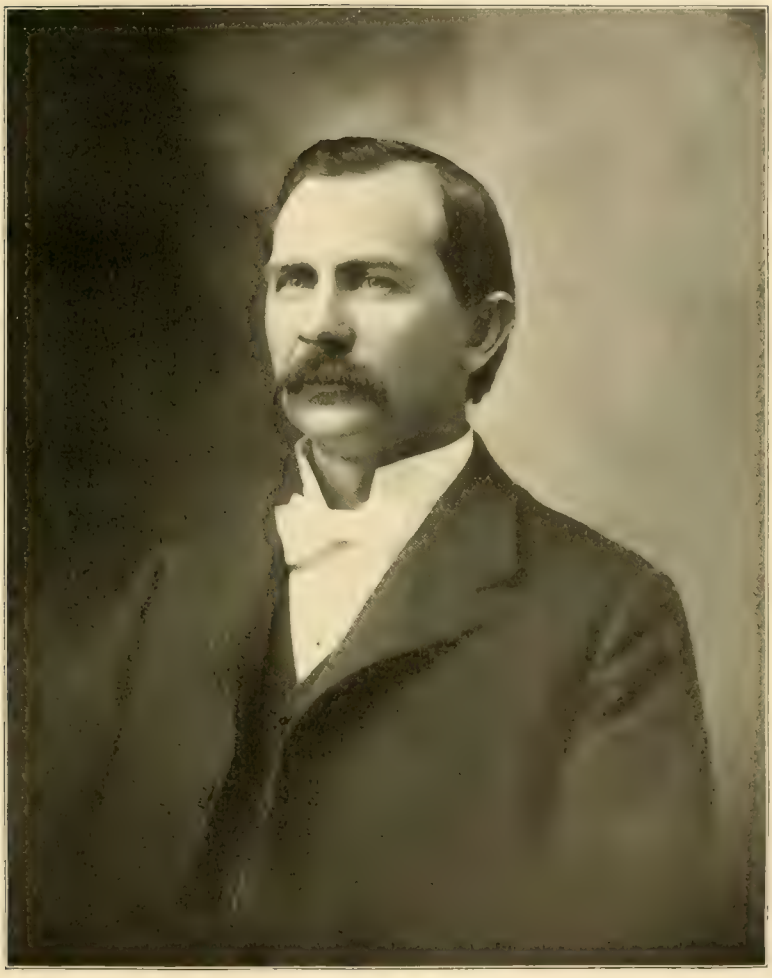
At the breaking out of the war, the training and education of Mr. Sewell having been received amid the influences of southern institutions, the path of duty led plainly into the army of the Confederacy. He became a volunteer in the First Tennessee, enlisting at Nashville, in 1861, and serving to the close of the war. He participated in a number of the sanguinary conflicts of the middle west, notably, Perryville, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. At Perryville, he was wounded in the left arm, and, at Chickamauga, received a grievous wound in the lower jaw. Prior to his entering the army, Mr. Sewell had been engaged in the newspaper business, as editor of the Lewisburg Gazette. At present, he is employed in the Tribune office, at Independence. He published the first paper in Montgomery county, Kansas—"The Westralia Vidette."

Frank Sewell was born in Tennessee, in 1869, and, in October of that year, was brought to this county. His education was secured in the district schools and his life, so far, has been devoted to farming. In 1888, he was joined in marriage to Phoebe, daughter of P. V. Hockett, president of the Commercial National Bank of Independence. Mrs. Sewell is a native of Parke county, Indiana, where she was born, in 1871. She came to the county, with her parents, when a girl of eleven. Mr. and Mrs. Sewell are the parents of five children: Fern Lucile, aged thirteen; Jo H., Jr., eleven; Gilbert F., nine; Margaret, five; and Della Marie, two years.

The farm which Mr. Sewell cultivates, is located three miles east of Independence. It consists of seventy acres and he has owned it since 1892, putting on all the substantial improvements.

In the social life of the community, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell are important and helpful factors. They are staunch members and supporters of the Presbyterian church and are always found in the front, when any good cause is being advocated. Mr. Sewell votes the Democratic ticket, but is too much absorbed in the work of his farm to care for political office.

HARRY HENCKE—The gentleman whose name initiates this record is widely known as a commercial man, and as a broker and manufacturer's agent, has made his headquarters in Independence since 1879, and his residence here, since 1888. He was born in the northern part of Germany, May 27, 1858, and, at the age of eighteen, and with a liberal edu



HARRY JIENCKE.

cation, he sailed from Hamburg, for New York. He passed through Castle Garden, with other Centennial emigrants, in April, 1876, and came west, to Chicago, where he was employed, for some time, in various mills of the city. He became identified with the confectionery business there, and, later on, went on the road, as a salesman, with a line of confectionery goods. In 1879, he came to Kansas City and, there, engaged with a firm, in the same business, and traveled for it, till 1892, when he formed the business connection which he now sustains.

In addition to his regular business, Mr. Jiencke has, recently, become identified with promoting the interests of the Montgomery county mineral belt, by actively encouraging eastern capital to begin development work for gas and oil in the county. Other sections of the mineral belt have, by his aid, felt the touch of the developer's hand, and, in this, he has profited the state, as well as contributed to his own welfare. His faith in his county is strong, his industry unflagging, and his energy unbounded. It requires the excitement, incident to the road, to awaken all his enthusiasm and bring out all his strong qualities, and the results of his efforts, in whatever direction, will be discernible in southeastern Kansas in after years.

June 30, 1886, Mr. Jiencke married Miss Dick Kaschner, of Neodesha. She is a daughter of Adolph and Charlotte Kaschner, formerly from Illinois, and among the early settlers of Neodesha, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Jiencke have no children. He is Colonel of the Second Regiment Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias of Kansas, and holds a membership in the Commercial Travelers' Association of Independence. He has one of the attractive homes of the city on North Pennsylvania avenue, and the popularity of his household is universally acknowledged.

LEWIS H. VORE—One of the oldest settlers of Caney township, and the founder of the thrifty village of Havana, is the gentleman whose name is here presented, Lewis H. Vore, for thirty-two years one of the solid yeomanry of this county. He has, for a number of years, done much of the sale-crying of his section, and is, also, an undertaker.

Lewis H. Vore is a son of Jesse Vore, a native of the "Keystone State," where he was born, in 1805. Catherine Musser, his wife, was, also, a native of that state, and was born in 1810. His occupation was that of a merchant tailor, in his younger days, but, later, he moved to Ohio, and took up farming. Here, he lived from 1859 to 1889, the date of his death, at eighty-four years of age, his wife having died at the age of seventy-six. Of their eleven children, seven survive, viz: Rebecca, Mrs. D. Hoterman; Matilda, wife of D. Musser; Absalom, a resident of Ohio; Lewis H., our subject; Catherine, Mrs. F. W. Fealick, of Havana;

Mary E., Mrs. T. R. Pittman, of Havana; and Alice, wife of Joseph Moore, of Havana.

The birth of Mr. Vore occurred, in Center county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of March, 1843. He was a sixteen-year-old boy when the family removed to Ohio, where he was, at once, apprenticed at the carpenter's trade. This trade has been his support, for the most part, during his career, though he added farming and the duties of an auctioneer, later.

When the war broke out, Mr. Vore enlisted in the service of the construction department of the army, and, thus, showed his patriotism, during the trying years of that great ordeal. He helped construct some of the pontoon bridges for the army, and was, frequently, placed in most dangerous positions. After the war, he continued working at the carpenter's trade, in Ohio, until 1871, when he came to Kansas, remaining, the first summer, in Fort Scott. In the fall of the following year, he bought the claim upon which he now resides, adjoining the village of Havana, and on eighty acres of which the village was, later, planted. Here, he has continued to reside and has been instrumental in much of the growth, which has come to this part of the county. His connection with the undertaking and auctioneering business, came about in a way that illustrates that "necessity knows no law." He was the only carpenter in the vicinity, when the first death occurred, and was asked to furnish the coffin, which he, at first, refused to do, but, later, consented, and has, since, served the community in an undertaker's capacity. In the matter of auctioneering, in an early day, he was appointed administrator of an estate, and, for the sale of the property, he was unable to secure an auctioneer. He sold the property, himself, and, thus initiated himself into the mysteries of a business which he has followed, with great success, since.

Mr. Vore owns a nice farm of one hundred and seven acres, which is what remains of the first claim he bought. When he settled in the county, nature was in its wildest mood, and the country was full of Indians. The next year after he came, on the 11th of June, he was joined in marriage with Mary F., a daughter of James and Catherine Moore. Mrs. Vore was born in the "Buckeye State," in the year 1849, and has borne children, as follows: Catherine and Irwin, deceased at six months; Cora, Mrs. L. M. Prather; Amanda, who died at two years; Della B. and Esther B., both residing at home.

The citizenship of Mr. Vore has been of the best character. He has held the office of trustee of the township, at different times, and has always given his cordial support to secure the best educational and religious facilities for the community. He is a member of the U. B. church. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and, socially, has been a member, for the past twenty years, of the I. O. O. F., and is ,also,

a member of the A. H. T.A. He and his family are esteemed residents of the township, and are most worthy of representation in a volume which is devoted to mention of the prominent residents of the county.

SAMUEL H. WADE—Samuel H. Wade, a prominent farmer and resident of Cherokee township, was born in Somerset, England, on the 28th of January, 1857. His father, Samuel Wade, and mother, Sarah (Butcher) Wade, emigrated to America in 1857, and settled in Michigan, where they resided till 1861, and, then, moved to Illinois, and located at Clinton, where the mother died, at the age of forty-nine, the father yet living in Clinton, aged eighty years.

There were six children in this family, viz: Edward, Ellen, Samuel H., John, Annie and Mattie. Samuel H. Wade, our subject, was the third child of the family, and was but eight months old when his parents came over the sea. He was reared on a farm in Illinois, where he acquired only a common school education. When Mr. Wade's mother died, he went to live with his uncle, William Haberfield, where he remained until he was married. The uncle and aunt having grown old, Mr. Wade has built a neat little cottage on his own land, and sent for them, that they may remain with him, the rest of their days, where proper attention can be bestowed. On March 1, 1883, he came to Kansas and located on the farm on which he now lives. He was married, December 19, 1883, to Rosa Potter, a native of Illinois, who came to Kansas in 1882. Mrs. Wade is the daughter of Sylvanus and Nancy Potter, who live on a neighboring farm.

When Mr. Wade came to Kansas, he had only a small amount of money with which to buy land, and he invested it in a farm, six miles northwest of Coffeyville, where he now resides. His farm now comprises four hundred acres of land, on which he has built a two-story residence, and good comfortable farm buildings. The farm is well improved and well cultivated. All his property has been acquired, by his own efforts, since coming to Kansas.

Politically, Mr. Wade is a Populist. He has, ably, filled the office of township clerk, three times, is treasurer of the township, and has served thirteen years on the school board.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade have four children: Grace R., Stephen S., Bessie, deceased, and Emery Paul. Mr. Wade is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Coffeyville Camp, and a member of No. 86, A. H. T. A.

WILLIAM C. SEWELL—An old settler and a man honorably associated with the history of this county, is William C. Sewell, a native of

Tennessee, born June 11, 1854. His father, Joseph G. Sewell, a blacksmith and farmer, married Catherine Mayberry, a Tennessee lady, and came to Kansas in 1871, and settled onOnion creek, Independence township, where he bought and improved a claim to a well-cultivated farm. In December, 1882, at the age of fifty-three years, the father died, but the mother still survives, and is now sixty-eight years old. Of this marriage, there were four children, three of whom are living, namely: John B., Andrew C. and William C.

William C. Sewell came to Kansas, with his parents, in 1871, when he was seventeen years old. His education was received in the common schools of his native state, and his marriage occurred in May, 1876, his wife being Elizabeth James, a native of Ohio county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Joseph L. James, mentioned, liberally, in this work.

Mr. Sewell began life, as a farmer, on rented land, but, after two years, he bought an untamed farm of eighty acres and lived on that, for a short time, when he sold it and became a renter, again, for five years. He bought another eighty-acre tract, the farm where he now resides, five miles northeast of Tyro. This farm he has improved and made one of the finest homes in his township, adding more land, at various times, until he now owns four hundred acres. On this farm, is a handsome residence, built on a high elevation, from which a good view of Independence, fifteen miles away, and all the country round, can be had. He, also, has good out-buildings and a large barn, lighted with natural gas. Gas is used in the house for fuel and lights and for a torch in the front yard.

It was by resistless energy and unity of purpose, that Mr. Sewell has attained this gratifying prosperity. He is township treasurer and has served, as such, several terms, at various times. In politics, he is a Populist.

In Mr. and Mrs. Sewell's family are nine children: Gentry L., Anna B., Walter A., Stella, Harry, Paul and James. Three of the children are dead: Adolphus, who died at eleven years; Lydia at nine years, and Franklin at ten months. Gentry, the eldest, married Eunice Ellingsworth, but the other children are single and at home.

JOHN C. FIELDS—One of the self-made men of the county is John C. Fields, an extensive stock raiser, residing on a farm of six hundred and fifty acres, one mile south of the rural village of Tyro. He belongs to that respected band of men who settled in the county at an early day, and whose individual character is stamped upon the society of the county. He settled upon his present farm, in 1870, having come to the county a year prior to that date.

Noting a few facts in the career of Mr. Fields, it appears that he is a native of the "Keystone State," where he was born on the 11th day of

October, 1848. His parents were John and Johanna (Wallace) Fields, well-to-do and respected farmers of that state, where the father died, at forty-three years of age, his wife living until 1863, and dying at the age of fifty-four. There was but one child born of their marriage, the father having died when our subject was but one month old.

John C. Fields received a common school education and, at the age of twenty-one, came to Kansas, stopping, first, in Brown county, from where, in the fall of that same year, 1869, he came to Montgomery county. Here, he camped about, in different portions of the county, during the winter, seeking the right place to locate a claim. He, finally, settled on the location he now owns and filed upon it in 1870. Here, he has held a continuous residence to this date, and has added a great number of fine improvements and, at different times, added to its area, until he owns a body of six hundred and fifty acres.

Mr. Fields landed in the county, a very poor man, having little money and less property. His splendid success is due to his energy and intelligent grasp of the subject of agriculture, he being, in its various branches, a master workman. He is one of the best judges of fine stock in southern Kansas, and has engaged, for a number of years, most extensively, in their raising. He is a lover of good horses, and, while he never trains for the track, has raised, on his farm, some speedy animals which he delights to drive to his own turn-out, and is never happier than when "drawing the ribbons" over a pair of his best horses.

In 1875, Mr. Fields took to himself a wife, in the person of Rachel Ellis, a daughter of Christopher T. Ellis, of Montgomery county, Tennessee, where the father was born on the 26th day of January, 1828. The latter married Mary Uttley, whose birth occurred October 21, 1835. These parents came to Kansas the same year in which Mr. Fields settled on his farm, and took a claim, one-half mile south of Tyro, where they now reside. Of the family, Rachel D. is the wife of Mr. Fields; Lucinda F. is Mrs. Albert May, of Nowata, Indian Territory; Lydia V. married Thomas E. Dunbar and lives in Fawn Creek township; Mary W. is Mrs. John Messersmith and resides in Fawn Creek; James A. is the youngest child and lives in Oklahoma.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fields have been born five children, as follows: Theodore C., Perry A., Elfa, John and Frankie, all of whom are yet at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fields know what it is to endure the hardships of pioneer life, and it was only by frugality and industry, in those early days, that they have come to a position of comfort in their latter days.

Mr. Fields has always been foremost in any attempt made by his community to better conditions, in the matter of educational facilities, and in securing the best local government. He has, at times, served in the different unpaid offices of the township, and has always evinced a personal interest in those about him. In matters of political concern,

he is favorable to Democratic principles, and supports that ticket by his vote. In social life, he is known as a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, and gives his influence to the furtherance and spread of the principles of fraternity.

JOSEPH RICHARD HALL—The pioneer tailor and early settler of Coffeyville, mentioned in the introduction to this review, has passed thirty-one years within the limits of the county's metropolis and has maintained himself in active business here, almost continuously since. His life has been modest and unassuming and the simple details of his every-day business have marked, largely, the events of his career.

He was born near Fruisburg, Chautauqua county, New York, January 14, 1841, and was reared in Catarraugus county, till 1851, when his father immigrated to the State of Iowa, in Linn county, in which state our subject reached mature years. His father was Joseph Hall and his mother, Elsie Akin, a daughter of Phoebe (Kronkite) Akin. Joseph Hall was one of five sons, viz: David and Solomon, who died at Rochester and Newcastle, Pennsylvania, respectively; John, who died at Rochester, Pennsylvania; Richard, who died near New Brighton, Pennsylvania; and Joseph, who passed away at Onaville, New York, in 1863, at fifty-six years of age.

Joseph Hall, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, and became a carpenter and mill-wright and plied his trade in both the east and west. His wife, who died in 1848, left him: James A., of Palo, Iowa; Joseph Richard, of Coffeyville, Kansas; John A, of Miami, Florida. Elsie and Joseph D. died in infancy. For his second wife, he married Betsy Palmer, who passed away the mother of: Mary, wife of William Aldridge, of Cleveland, Ohio; Prusia, who married Benjamin Brown, of Onaville, New York, and Frank A., of Jamestown, New York.

At the age of twelve years, Joseph R. Hall had the misfortune to lose his left leg, having it mashed between a tree and a log, while working in the timber. This accident did not sap him of his energy or his courage and he went about his work of their Catarraugus county farm with remarkable convenience to himself. He was about thirteen years old when he was taken to Iowa and, in Marion, that state, he was put to the tailor's trade. He worked with William Kingon three years and for John B. West, for a time. He was employed with William Dumont, in Cedar Rapids, and, in Lyons, he hired to a government contractor. From this point, he went to Chicago and, soon after, to Newcastle, Pennsylvania. Here and at Warren, Ohio, he spent some months. At Sharon, Pennsylvania, he was in the service of Goldstein & Bohaws for three years. Returning toward the west, he worked in Chicago, for his old employer, for a time, and, thence, to Marion, Iowa, where he first en-



JOS. R. HALL.

gaged in business on his own account. In the month of December, 1872, he came to Coffeyville and located his first shop at the northwest corner of the plaza, for which ground he paid $325. He purchased what was known as the Eby corner, paying $700 for it, and, subsequently, erected upon the site, a three-story brick building. This building burned in January, 1895, and he became the owner of the lot on the south and erected a two-story brick over both lots, a part of the upper floor of which he occupies as a place of business. He, also, built a modern and commodious residence at 211 West Eleventh street, in which his happy family is installed.

On the 28th of March, 1872, Mr. Hall married, at Marshalltown, Iowa, Mattie E. Compton, a daughter, and only child, of S. R. Compton. Mr. Compton married Sarah Inks, who resides and makes her home with her daughter in Coffeyville. Mr. Compton was a native of Ohio, was once a merchant in Indiana, and served in Sherman's army in the Civil war. Compton R. Hall is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Hall. He was born near Coffeyville, was educated in the Coffeyville high school, and is a graduate of a Kansas City school of typewriting and stenography. Gabrielle, wife of Harry J. Bomar, completes the family of Mr. Hall. Richard J. Gladstone Bomar is the only grandchild.

In politics, Mr. Hall is a Republican, with Prohibition proclivities. He is an active member of the Methodist church and is class leader, trustee and one of the stewards of the congregation.

JOHN E. WAGNER—As an illustration of what the American youth of energy and resolute purpose can do, John E. Wagner, farmer and stockraiser of Fawn Creek township, furnishes an excellent example. Beginning life at the tender age of thirteen, with his natural powers as his capital, he is now one of the solid and full-handed men of his township, and a strong moral force in the community. There is no secret to his success. Every American boy can do the same thing, in the course of a short life, if he so wills. But it takes stick-to-it-iveness and consistent and persistent effort.

Henry Wagner and Hannah Martin were man and maid, in their native State of Pennsylvania, in the early part of the nineteenth century. They plighted troth, and, a few years later, with their small family, joined the increasing stream of emigration toward the northwest. The year 1845 found them pioneers of Louisa county, Iowa, where they built them a home and passed the remainder of their days. Their six children were: Jesse, now of Fredonia, Iowa; Solomon, of Joplin, Missouri; John E., the subject of this article, and three who are deceased.

The parents of this family possessed all the sterling qualities of the pioneer class, and reared their family to regard labor as honorable and

honesty as a virtue. Their years numbered eighty and seventy, respectively.

John E. Wagner was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of March, 1840. Amid the harsh conditions of life, found in the homes of the agricultural class of limited means, he was, early, taught the value and dignity of labor and the need of economy. With a very primitive education, he, at thirteen, left home and apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade. After a five-year period, he began journey work, and continued, for a number of years, with success, working at his trade, in Hancock county, Illinois. He remained in Illinois until 1870, when, having by thrift, accumulated some $800, he came, with his family, to Montgomery county. He purchased the claim on which he now resides, and has put in three decades in improving and beautifying it. The board shack, after while, gave way to a substantial residence, which he had the ill-luck to lose by fire, but which was replaced by the present commodious modern house. Pole stables, in like manner, were supplanted by comfortable barns for his stock; orchard and shade trees, planted by his hand, soon yielded their fruit and spread their generous branches for shade. And now, in the evening of a life spent in honest toil, this yeoman and his loved helpmeet sit under their own vine and fig tree, as it were, and enjoy what is theirs, by the only right which ought to govern —that of honest labor and an honest recompense.

Mr. and Mrs. Wagner were married, in 1861, in Hancock county, Illinois. Mary E. Brent was her maiden name, and she was the daughter of John J. and Mary E. (Avis) Brent, natives of Maryland and New Jersey, respectively. Mrs. Wagner's birth occurred in Hancock county, Illinois, April 25, 1848. Her father died at forty-two, the mother reaching the good old age of seventy-three. Their three living children are: Albert, of Galesburg; Maria, Mrs. Allen, of Missouri, and Mrs. Wagner. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wagner were born: Albert J., Jay F., Mollie, Mrs. Ira Moore; Minnie, wife of James Myres; William H., County Attorney of Russell county; Goldie, wife of Arthur Smith, of Parker township, this county.

JOHN E. McCLOUD—John E. McCloud, an old soldier and farmer of Montgomery county, was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, October 4, 1844. His father, George McCloud, a native of Virginia, married Miss Eunice Bray, a native of Pennsylvania, and moved to Indiana, in an early day. He died in Hendricks county, by accidental drowning, at the age of ninety-two. His wife died many years before, when only thirty-five years of age. Their family consisted of nine children: Robert, Bashabee, William, Henry, John A. and Nancy, all living. Those dead are: Elizabeth, Sally and George.

Our subject was born and reared on a farm in his native state, where he attended the country school, until the opening of the Civil war. At the age of sixteen, he answered the call of his country for volunteers, and enlisted, in July, 1861, in Company "A," Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in many hard-fought battles, among them being Ft. Donelson, Perryville, Wildcat, Resaca, Peachtree Creek and Kennesaw Mountain. He marched with Sherman to the sea, and participated in the last battle, at Columbus, South Carolina. He was one of the soldiers who were left to pass in the Grand Review, at Washington, D. C., afterward being sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was discharged, August 25, 1865, after four years of hard service.

Mr. McCloud was married, December 25, 1865, to Elizabeth Barker, a native of Hendricks county, Indiana. She was born June 16, 1845. Her father, Samuel Barker, was a native of North Carolina, and her mother, Dorothy Rushton, a native of Indiana.

Samuel Barker came to Kansas in 1880, and settled in Phillips county, where he died, his wife having died in Indiana. The family consisted of nine children: Jesse C., Elizabeth, William, Ellen, Ellsworth, Emma, John W., James, and one who died in infancy. Mr. McCloud came to Kansas in 1874, and located in Osborn county, where he lived one year. In 1891, after twenty years' residence in Marshall county, he came to Montgomery county, locating east of Coffeyville. One year later, he came to his present farm of fifty acres. Here, he made a nice home for himself and family, all the improvements on the farm being due to his untiring efforts.

To Mr. and Mrs. McCloud have been born sixteen children, fourteen of whom are living: Eunice Moore, Ada McKelip and Ida Bartley, twins; Martha Reedy, Rosa White, Lulu Fransue, Mary Noble, William, Maggie, Grant, who died in the Philippines, a member of the Fortieth U. S. Regulars in the Spanish-American war; Adelia Noble, George, Addie, Sally, Edith, deceased, and John. Mr. McCloud is a Republican in politics.

PRENTICE SMYTH—The leading merchant of the rural village of Jefferson, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1851. His father, Henry Smyth, was born, of Irish parentage, in the "Keystone State," September 20, 1822. He married Margaret J. Wimer, also a native of Pennsylvania, born August 4, 1831. They lived in the "Keystone State" until 1866, when they came out to Crawford county, Missouri. In 1881, they settled in Fawn Creek township, Montgomery county, Kansas, where the father now resides, at the age of eighty-one years, the mother having died, December 11, 1895, at the age of sixty-four. They reared nine children, all of whom are now living, viz: Pren-

tice, the subject of this sketch; Zillah A., Mrs. Ringeisen; Elzena, John H., Sarah, Mrs. Demaree; Hannah, Mrs. Cory; William S., Gilbert, and Mrs. Ida Fisher.

Prentice Smyth, whose honored name heads this review, was the eldest son of this family. He was a lad of fourteen years when they removed to Missouri, and he had received a fair education in the schools of his native state. After coming to Missouri, he added sufficient knowledge to enable him to enter the school room, as a teacher, which constituted the first work he engaged in for himself. He taught two years, successfully, and, in 1882, came to Kansas and engaged in farming. He first rented land, but, by careful economy, was enabled, in a few years, to accumulate sufficient to purchase a farm of eighty acres, near the town of Jefferson. He continued, actively, in the work of the farm, until September of 1896, when he started a general mercantile business in the village. By close attention to business and judicious management, he has succeeded, admirably, he having, at this time, a fine country trade. In connection with his mercantile business, he is, also, the owner of a nice hotel property in the village, and has other property interests.

Marriage was solelmnized by Mr. Smyth, as an event quite late in life, he having lived in bachelorhood until the 17th of April, 1901. The lady who became his wife was Laura B. Lashley, daughter of Henry and Tabitha Lashley, all of whom are natives of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Smyth having been born in Bedford county, November 3, 1866.

Mr. Smyth is a man of intelligence and good judgment, and is regarded as one of the solid men of his part of the county. He has, for a number of years, been active in participation in political affairs, being a strong supporter of Republican principles. He was one of the original McKinley men in the state, and was greatly pleased when the convention, at St. Louis, named him as the head of the Republican ticket. Under his administration, Mr. Smyth served, as postmaster, in the village of Jefferson. The death of McKinley was deeply felt by our subject, who regarded it as a distinct public calamity, scarcely to be retrieved. The esteem in which Mr. Smyth and his good wife are held in the community of Jefferson, is most uniform and just.

JAMES F. PATTERSON—There is no county in Kansas whose agricultural population is of a higher character than that of Montgomery county. The county became the Mecca, immediately after the war, of a large number of the "Boys in Blue," who had given four years of their life to the perpetuation of the institutions formed by our fathers. Their experience in the war had made them excellent judges of human nature, and had impressed them with the value of republican institutions. To be a good citizen, it is necessary to love one's country and be ready to

"do and die" for it, and, for that reason, the soldier boys of 1861-65 made excellent material out of which to form a state. Montgomery county was peculiarly fortunate in securing a large body of these soldier-citizens.

In 1870, there came to the county, the gentleman mentioned in the introduction to this sketch. He was born in Marshall county, West Virginia, in 1847, and was a son of James Patterson, who was the son of John. They settled in Marshall county, from Maryland, at a very early date, and have many descendants there. Our subject's mother was Sarah, daughter of Michael Crow. James Patterson was born on Wheeling creek, in Pennsylvania, and was a noted Indian fighter of that section, and an intimate friend of Lewis Wetzel, famed in history as one of the most courageous frontiersmen in that section of the state.

Michael Crow was an avowed enemy of the Red Man. This enmity resulted from the cruel massacre of two beautiful daughters by them, during his temporary absence from home, and he was, ever afterward, bitter and unsparing in his efforts to avenge the death of his daughters. A portion of the land which he preempted from the government, is still in the possession of the Crow family.

James F. Patterson was reared at Moundville, West Virginia, where he received his primary education, and, later, attended school in Guernsey county, Ohio. His father died when he was about fifteen years of age, upon which event he returned to his home and, for a number of years, worked on the home farm. In the year 1869, he came west, to Kansas, and spent a short period at Topeka. In March of 1870, he came to Montgomery county, where he located on the quarter section which now constitutes his farm and which he paid a squatter $60 to quitclaim. He has resided here all the intervening years and is regarded with high favor by all of the early residents of the county, as well as a large circle of friends and neighbors of later years.

In the year 1882, Mr. Patterson was, happily, joined in marriage with Matilda, daughter of Jonas and Martha (Phillips) Groves, of Noble county, Ohio, where her parents were leading citizens and farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living, as follows: Lewis, Elizabeth May, Isabelle, Frank, Raymond, George E., and Charles. Mr. Patterson is a man of sterling worth and high character and he and his family are regarded with great favor by those who are fortunate with their acquaintance. In political matters, he favors the Populist party, but previous to its birth, he affiliated with the Democratic party. In matters of religion, he is a member of the Lutheran church.

THOMAS A. STEVENS, M. D.—Materia medica is a field which has attracted some of the brightest minds in the history of the race. And

well it may. The problem of "life and death" is one whose solution is of vast importance. The "snapping of the silver thread" is fraught with such tremendous consequences to the individual, that he is feign to draw back from taking the final step, as long as possible. And second only in importance, is the boon of health, to secure which, once lost, fortunes are as feathers in the balance. The physician thus has a field of endeavor boundless as life itself, and whose grave responsibilities challenge his most thoughtful consideration. To this profession, belongs the gentleman mentioned above, and whose success, in his chosen field, has been of the highest order.

Dr. Stevens is a native of Indiana, having been born in the village of Corydon, on the 14th of March, 1856. He comes of a family which is distinguished in the medical world, his father, Dr. Joseph D. Stevens, having been a successful practitioner for the past forty-five years, located at the present time, at Peru, Kansas. He, also, is a native of the "Hoosier State," where he married Margaret A. Johnson, of Vicennes. He located in that classic old town, for the practice of his profession, and remained there till 1875. In that year, he came to Kansas, and, selecting Peru as an available point, has been prominently and helpfully identified with its municipal life since that time. The parents reared a family of seven children, the mother dying in1876, at the age of thirty-seven years. Of this family, Joseph C. was educated to the medical profession and now practices in the Cherokee Nation. Edward M., another son, lives in Peru, with his father and four sisters.

Thomas A. Stevens was the eldest son of this family. His education was that of an ordinary village boy, to which was added the refining influence of a cultured home, and within whose sacred precincts the entire period of adolesence was passed. He preceded the family removal to Kansas, by, a year, arriving at Independence in 1874. He soon went to Sedan, where he taught school, the following three years. Deciding on the medical profession, for his life work, he took courses at the St. Louis medical school and, also, at the Kansas City Medical College. He received his degree from this latter institution, in 1892, and began the practice, immediately, at Caney, where he has since resided.

Dr. Stevens is a man of varied activities and has been a powerful factor in the development of Caney and the surrounding territory. He has been connected with many of its best enterprises, his latest venture being the establishment of the Caney Sanitarium and Hospital, an institution which bids fair to eclipse anything, in its line, in southern Kansas.

Dr. Stevens has honored himself and the city, by serving two terms —1899-1900—in the office of mayor, and, for the last seven years, has been on the board of education. In political belief, he supports the Democratic party, and is, at present, the clerk of the township, in which he resides.



T. A. STEVENS, M. D

In medical circles, Dr. Stevens holds high rank. He keeps in close touch with his profession, in his own locality, and is a deep student of medical jurisprudence, in its constantly advancing progress. In 1899, he took post-graduate work at the New York Polyclinic, giving especial attention to surgery. He is a valued member of all the different associations of the fraternity, in the state and county, is vice-president of the Caney Valley Medical Society, and holds appointments from the following old line life-insurance companies: New York Life, Mutual of New York, Home Life of New York, Washington Life of New York, Bankers' Life of Lincoln, Phœnix, Mutual Life of Hartford, Equitable Life, Northwestern Life of Milwaukee. Dr. Stevens is, also, secretary and was one of the organizers of the American Association of Life Insurance Examining Surgeons, a member of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and holds local appointments as surgeon of the A. T. & S. Fe R. R. and K. O. C. & Sw, Ry. As a delegate to the American Medical Association at St. Paul, in 1901, and at Saratoga, in 1902, he efficiently represented the great west in those bodies.

In May, of 1880, Miss Luella Sams came to preside over the home of Dr. Stevens. Mrs. Stevens is a native of Illinois, the daughter of Wylie and Lucy Sams, and came to Kansas, with her parents, in girlhood. A family of seven children make the home circle one of cheer and contentment. Orto V. is manager of the Truskett Lumber Company of Caney. The other children are: Nora K., Mabel C., Maud A., Frances, Lita and Thomas A.

Possessing the noble attributes of a noble manhood, in a high degree, cultured and broadminded, jealous of the good name of his city and its progress, contributing liberally of his time and means to every movement which looks to the uplift of society, Dr. Thomas Stevens has an assured place in the hearts of the people to whom he is giving the best years of his life.

CHARLES SCHAKE—On an elevation, over-looking the country west of Coffeyville, stands the beautiful rural home of Charles Schake. This is one of the finest residence properties within the precincts of Fawn Creek township, and its existence is due to the thrift and enterprise of the gentleman here named, a self made man, in the best and truest sense of that term.

In looking for the birth-place of Mr. Schake, one needs to cross the ocean, to Hessen Cassel, Germany, where, on April 7, 1837, he was born. He is a son of Jacob and Mary Schake, who lived out their lives in the Fatherland, both dying at the age of seventy-two years.

At the early age of fourteen, Charles Schake was thrown upon his own resources, and, being a boy of resolute purpose and independent

spirit, he immediately resolved to emigrate to the great Republic, across the sea. He landed at New York, in 1852, and from thence, went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where, in the next three years, he learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1857, he came out to Leavenworth, Kansas, and engaged in government work. Again, he made a western move, this time, to Colorado, where he spent a year, in a vain search for gold. He prosecuted the search in Montana, but, in 1864, returned to civilization. He stopped in Nebraska City, where he was proprietor of a grocery store, for a period, and where he married Pauline Schmohl. This lady was a native of Germany and came to Nebraska, in girlhood, with her parents. The date of the marriage was March 21, 1866. Soon after this event, Mr. and Mrs. Schake sold their store and came to Montgomery county, where they filed on a claim, eight miles west and one mile north of Coffeyville. This claim was virgin prairie, and the splendid farm which now greets the eye of the traveler, is due entirely to the patient, persistent and intelligent labor of this worthy couple. It is not too much to say that no more handsome farm property can be found in the county, the high elevation making it one of the most desirable resident points in all the country round.

On the 2d day of March, 1891, death entered Mr. Schake's family and carried off the wife and mother. Mrs. Schake was fifty-six years of age, at her death, and was the mother of eight children, namely: Louise, wife of James McCowan; Edith, Mrs. Speck; Otto, Polly, Mrs. Burns; Alfred, Walter, Freda, Bohle and Ethel.

Mr. Schake has taken an active interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his community, having been, at different times, a member of the school board, and has been helpful in many other ways, in securing to the township, the best educational and religious surroundings. In political belief, he cleaves to the principles of Democracy.

PHILLIP H. CASS— One of the young attorneys of the Montgomery county bar, is Phillip H. Cass, a graduate of the law department of the University of Georgetown, D. C. He has been practicing before the courts of southern Kansas and the Territory, since 1899, and has met with deserved success.

Phillip H. Cass comes from an old pioneer family of Sangamon county, Illinois, having been born there, June 24, 1869. His grandfather, A. B. Cass, settled in that county, in 1828, from Kentucky, and took part in the Black Hawk Indian war. He was personally acquainted with several men in this campaign, who rose to national prominence, in after years—Lincoln, Jeff. Davis, Dr. Beaumont and Alexis St. Martin. He passed a long and useful life in that state, dying in 1897, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He was a man of wide knowledge and possessed,

in a marked degree, the characteristics of those noble pioneers who reclaimed the great middle west from its savage state. He was the father of eleven children, nine of whom reached maturity, as follows: Lewis, of Buffalo; Elizabeth, Mrs. Finfrock, of Waynesville, Illinois; Mrs. Lucy Gillett, of Beatrice, Nebraska; Mrs. Mary Edwards, now deceased; Mrs. Pauline Shreve, deceased; Hardin, deceased; W. Scott, of Buffalo Heart, Illinois; Marion and Harry, of the same place. Of this family, Hardin was born in Sangamon county, September 16, 1846, and died, in Coffeyville, Kansas, March 21, 1895. He married Harriet N. Landis, a native of Indiana, and now an honored resident of Decatur, Illinois. To them were born: Phillip H., Louis B., of St. Louis, Missouri, and Mabel, wife of Frank Skinner, of Coffeyville.

Hardin Cass was a prominent fruit farmer of Sangamon county, Illinois, and was a man of correct and industrious habits, though a rather short life. He was too young to take part in the Civil war, save for a brief period at the close, when he served, as a private, in Company "I," of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry.

Phillip H. Cass grew to manhood, surrounded with the elevating influences of a Christian country home. The foundation of his later education was laid in the excellent common schools of Illinois and Kansas. He added a literary and business course at Beatrice, Normal College and, in 1893, entered the War Department at Washington, as record clerk. He remained in this service some six years, during which he employed his spare time in studying law in the Georgetown University, and from which he was graduated in 1896. In 1899, at the close of the Spanish-American war, he came to Coffeyville and opened a law office. The success which has attended his efforts, thus far, augurs well for his future. The efforts of Mr. Cass have shown him to be a capable, safe and conservative counsellor at law.

Mr. Cass married, October 4, 1899, at Washington, D. C., Miss Florence P. Chase, a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of Mrs. Adele Chase, of the Capitol City. One child has come to bless their home, Phillip H., Jr.

Mr. Cass has identified himself with the life of Coffeyville in a helpful way. He is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife holds membership with the Unitarians. In fraternal life, Mr. Cass is an honored member of the Masonic Lodge, and his political views are embodied in the platforms of the Republican party.

ANDREW J. DICKERSON—Andrew J. Dickerson was born in Boone county, Indiana, November 14, 1842. His father, Fleming Dickerson, was a native of Virginia, and is still living in Indiana, at the mature age of ninety-three years. He married Jane R. Gwin, a native of Indi-

ana, and of Irish descent; both of her parents having emigrated from Ireland. She died, in 1849, at the age of forty-six. To them were born seven children, all of whom are living, as follows: Elijah, Henry J., Andrew J., Susan Woods, Mary Smith, Jane McCormick, and Sarah Reynolds. For his second wife, Fleming Dickerson married Polly Clark. To this marriage were born five children: Charles, Virginia, John, Ella and William.

Andrew Dickerson spent his boyhood days in Indiana on a farm, where he received a common school education. In the fall of 1863, he enlisted in Company "G," Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in many skirmishes and battles, including those of Pulaski, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and he passed through these without being captured or wounded. At the close of the war, he was mustered out, at Camp Stanley, Texas, and returned home.

On the 11th day of January, 1862, Mr. Dickerson was married to Sarah Acton, a native of Indiana, where she was born, on August 7, 1846. She was a daughter of James and Sarepta Acton. Her father, at the age of eighty-six years, is now living in Indiana, while the mother died at seventy-five years of age. Their children number ten, the seven living being: Mahala Acton, Margaret Dickerson, Bazil, Barton, Simon, James and Thomas.

Andrew J. Dickerson came to Kansas in 1885 and settled near Coffeyville. He lived here until 1897, when he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, six miles west of the city, where he resides at present. They have five children: Dora Abstine, Olive Harbison, Flora Armstrong, Simon and Otis. Mr. Dickerson is a member of the G. A. R. and has always had a citizen's interest in Democratic politics.

BEALE A. ROBINSON—, V. S.—A worthy citizen of Independence whose professional career has been of vast good to the animal industry of the surrounding country, is the veterinary surgeon, Dr. B. A. Robinson. His residence in the county has been comparatively brief, but the efficiency of his work has guaranteed his permanence, as a citizen, and it is mete to note, briefly, a few facts connected with his origin and his life work.

May 29, 1877, Beale A. Robinson was born in Union county, Ohio, of parents, Guido and Laura (Andrews) Robinson. The father was born in Delaware county, Ohio, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Taylor) Robinson, of London, England. The grandfather was an artist, painter and geologist, and had children: Edwin, Alfred, Reuben, Mary, Ferris, Arthur, Edward and Guido. The wife of the last named was a daughter of William and Effie Andrews, of New England.

Dr. Robinson is one of five chilrden, as follows: Gerard, of Ohio;

Beale, our subject; Ellis, of Ostrando, Ohio; Grace, wife of —— Mackan, of Ostrando, Ohio, and Inez. During his boyhood and youth, Beale A. worked on the farm and contributed, in his natural way, to the domestic establishment. He attended country school and the Dover high school, and when nineteen years old, took up teaching school. For two years, he was a country teacher, in Union county, Ohio, and, at twenty-one years of age, came to Kansas, on a bicycle, in company with his brothers. He stopped at Parsons, several months, and, deciding to study veterinary surgery, entered the well-known college of that profession, in Ontario, Canada, from which he graduated, in the spring of 1900. He returned to Parsons, Kansas, and was in the practice there and at Beloit, Kansas, until his advent to Independence, in September of 1901. Here, he is associated with Dr. E. R. Sruve, a student of the same college with himself, and the firm constitutes one of the strong ones in veterinary surgery and practice in the state.

JOHN R. BLAIR—John R. Blair, who was, until early in 1903, a merchant of Havana, and a young man of splendid executive talents, but now a resident of one of the Territories of the southwest, came to Kansas with his parents in 1866, and, three years later, to Montgomery county, where his residence was maintained 'till his removal west. His birth occurred in Wappelo county, Iowa, on the 3rd of March, 1862, he being a son of John C. and Damaris I. (Briggs) Blair. His parents were of the sturdy yeomanry of the country and both natives of Fountain county, Indiana. After their marriage, they resided in Indiana until the date of their removal to the birthplace of John R., in 1856. They moved down into Kansas on the date stated above, and settled east of Galesburg, Neosho county, and, in 1869, filed on a claim near Havana. They were thrifty and industrious citizens, the right kind of pioneer material, and used their influence at all times in building well the foundations of Montgomery society. The mother passed away in 1886, aged fifty-five years, the father reaching the ripe old age of three score and ten, dying November 27, 1901. Four of their seven children are living: James W., John R., Louisa M., now Mrs. Jones, and Daniel W. G. Blair.

The training of our subject was that of the Kansas pioneer farm, with somewhat limited school facilities. But such as they were, John R. made the most of them and managed to have sufficient education at eighteen years to qualify him for work in the school-room. He taught successfully for two years, and then coming to Havana began his career as a business man, as a clerk in the general store of Lockwood & Son. Four years of faithful service here, and he and his father went into the real estate business. After two years our subject started in the grocery

business, in connection with which he served Uncle Sam as postmaster under the administration of President Harrison.

Mr. Blair had always been an active worker for the success of the Republican ticket, and this fact, together with his excellent standing with the business men of the county, was instrumental in his being selected as a candidate for county treasurer. He took the oath of office in 1895, and two years later his conduct of the office was endorsed by re-election. His incumbency of four years in the county's treasure-house was marked by efficiency and faithfulness, and he returned to private life with the best wishes of his constituents.

Under the firm name of the Havana Mercantile Company, Mr. Blair —his wife also being interested—now began business again, on a much larger scale than formerly. His success was most marked, the firm occupying a large two-story brick, filled with a splendid stock of general merchandise, and did the greater part of the business in their line in this part of the county. Mr. Blair owns two residence properties, one in Independence and the other in Havana.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Blair was consummated on the 13th of October, 1889, her maiden name having been Lou M. Pettet. She is a daughter of George and Nancy (Greer) Pettet, of Independence, and both she and her parents are natives of the "Hoosier State," coming to Kansas in 1868. To Mrs. Blair have been born two children: Treva G., born July 14, 1890, and Lua E., born August 5, 1892.

Secure in the possession of the good wishes of a large portion of the population of the county, with an honorable public record and a successful business career, with conjugal happiness, a fair portion of this world's goods, and above all, a splendid optimistic disposition, always seeing the bright side of life, the career of John R. Blair in his new home is not hard to prognosticate.

CYRUS M. BURTON—Prominent among the worthy agriculturists of Montgomery county is C. M. Burton, one of the very earliest settlers of the county, where he located on a quarter section, in Louisburg township, in the year 1869. Later, he was away from the county for a time but after a short absence returned to the same township, where he has since resided.

Mr. Burton is one of the old soldier element attracted hither by the smiling prairies of Kansas after the hardships of the struggle of the 60's. His nativity dates in the "Buckeye State," where, in Harrison county, he was born in the year 1834. His parents were Lee S. and Hanna (Stone) Burton. Lee S. Burton was a son of Thomas Burton, who emigrated from England to Maryland in the early part of the last century, and settled near Ellicott's Mills, and, in 1815, removed to Jefferson

county, Ohio. On the mother's side, Grandfather Stone came from Pennsylvania and became a pioneer of Ohio. Grandfather Burton, later in life, located in Harrison county, Ohio, where he reared five children, two, only, of whom are living: Samuel and Hannah, who reside in Boone county, Iowa. Grandfather Burton died on the old homestead, at the age of seventy-five years, his wife having died during the Civil war.

Our subject was the eldest of the family, the second child being Caroline; Thomas, John and Israel served in the Civil war; Benjamin B., Lura Jane, Elizabeth and Neal. Cyrus M. Burton was reared in Harrison county, Ohio, and resided on his father's farm, until his enlistment, in 1864, as a private in Company "A," One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His regiment became a part of the Army of the Potomac and he was engaged in the following battles: Cedar Creek, Quaker Gap and Winchester, and he was mustered out, in October of 1864. After his return home, he cultivated his father's farm for a year and, in 1869, came to Montgomery county, Kansas, where he settled a claim in West Cherry township. He cultivated this claim until 1883, when he sold it and removed to Chautauqua county, where he purchased a two hundred and eighty acre farm, in company with his brother, and engaged in the cattle business. They continued this business for several years and then sold out and returned to Montgomery county, where our subject purchased his present farm, in Louisburg township. It consists of one hundred and sixty acres and is devoted to general farming purposes.

Mr. Burton was happily married to Mary J., a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Harmon) Handley, all residents of Harrison county, Ohio. Mrs. Burton's father was a farmer of that county and reared a family of nine children, of which she was the eldest. The names of the other members were: Nancy, John A., Phoebe, Samuel (deceased), Patience, Reason (deceased), Albert and Marshall. The father died in November of 1864, in his forty-fifth year, the mother living to the age of sixty-six, and passing away, in Kansas, April 3, 1888. The father of the family was a gallant soldier of the Civil war, second lieutenant in Company "G," of the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton are the parents of eleven children: Alice, born January 5, 1862, married William McCabe and resides at Coffeyville, with their four children: Ida, Amy, Owen L. and Claud; Minnie, born January 4, 1863, is the wife of Harrison Truitt and lives in Chautauqua, county, Kansas, with three children: May, Leona and Benjamin H.; Samuel Lee, born December 12, 1864, died in November of 1865; Carrie, born September 13, 1866, is Mrs. William A. Meadows, of Chautauqua county, Kansas, with seven children: Mattie, Guy, Siras, Alice, Viras, Ethel and Alvis; William A., born August 23, 1868, is a Chautauqua county farmer, married Lettie Cunningham, and has three children:

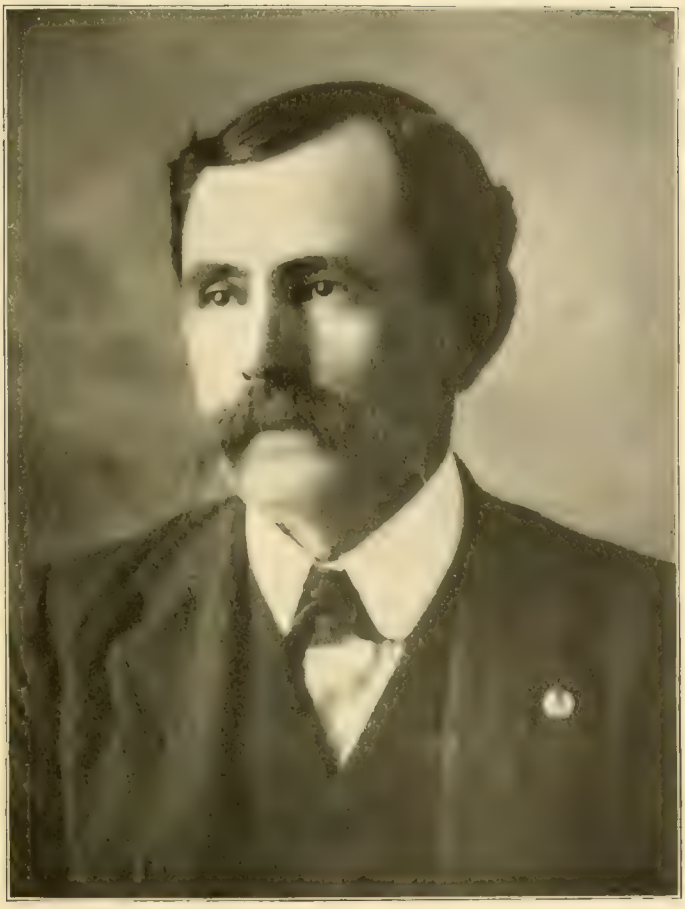
Avis, Alvin and Gladys; Jessie Luella, born April 24, 1873, resides at home; Thomas B., born July 28, 1875, lives at Costello, is a farmer and married Bessie Frizell, and has one child: Goldie; Nannie M., born January 29, 1878, resides in Elk City; Cornelia, born February 8, and died April 20, 1879; Cyrus, born November 25, 1880, married Maud Harrison, and resides on the home farm; and Joseph P., born November 10, 1883, resides at home.

Mr. Burton has always been a leading member of the community in which he resides and has evinced interest in the institutions which go to make up this law-abiding community. He is an ardent Republican, in politics, and he and his family are active members of the Christian church.

JOHN W. BARLOW—For a number of years, the iron work, incident to the commercial life of Caney, has been done almost exclusively by this "hardy son of toil," and whose merry anvil has rung out a cheery song of prosperity, since he first tapped its flinty face, within the city limits. Nor has this prosperity been the result of brawn, entirely; brain has counted in the story; intelligent management, and painstaking effort to please, has united, with a skilled hand, to make its owner one of the leading citizens of his city.

John W. Barlow was born in Neosho, Missouri, on the 28th of August, 1857. His father's name was Matthew J. Barlow, a native of the State of Tennessee. He settled in Missouri, when a young man, where he learned the blacksmithing trade, a vocation which he followed during his entire life. In Missouri, he met and married Elizabeth Alexander, also a native of Tennessee, and, after a number of years' residence there, removed to Kansas, in the spring of 1863. He settled in Neosho Falls, but, in June of the same year, answered the call of his country and went to the front, as a member of Company "M," Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. He served, in this regiment, to the close of the war, his discharge dating July 11, 1865. He resumed work at the forge and lived, for several years, at Neosho Falls. He then passed short periods in Altoona, Fredonia and New Albany, where he died in 1885, at the age of fifty-six years. The wife still survives him and now resides in Oklahoma Territory, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The family of these parents consisted of three children, two daughters besides our subject, Mary and Laura, both living.

John W. passed his childhood, for the most part, in Woodson county, Kansas, and was inured to the hardships and privations of the early settlers in that time. He learned the blacksmith trade, in his father's shop, and early became one of his most expert hands. He remained with his father until his death, and, after a short trial of conducting the shop



JOHN W. BARLOW.

alone, sold out and went to Fredonia, where he worked, as a journeyman, for the following two years. In 1891, he came to Caney and, beginning at the very bottom of the ladder, has gradually forged to the front, until he owns a large shop and nice residence property, all the result of his own efforts. . Mr. Barlow takes a keen interest in the welfare of his adopted city, and his executive ability, so successful in the management of his own affairs, has won for him the honor of representation in the city council, where his work has been of the greatest practical value. He has served a unmber of terms and has occupied the honored position of chairman, and is now, mayor of the city. He is, also, the present efficient township treasurer. He affiliates with the Odd Fellows, New Albany Lodge, and is also a popular member of the M. W. of A.

In the year 1882, Mr. Barlow was happily joined in marriage with Mary J. Lee, daughter of Randolph and Mary Lee. This was an Indiana family, who came to Kansas in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are the parents of eight children, as follows: Claud, Lulu, Grover, Burl, Elizabeth, Furn, Pauline and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are members of the M. E. church.

HERMAN J. SCHIERLMAN—Among the younger men who have, by their industry and economy, placed themselvs in the front rank of the agriculturists of the county, is this Tuetonic citizen, who embodies the solid virtues of that old and honored people. His parents brought him to Kansas when he was four years of age, so that he is a product of Montgomery's institutions.

In the year 1873, in the Fatherland, there was born to Theodore and Kate (Keiser) Schierlman, a son, Herman J. In 1877, the parents, moved by the reports that came back to them, of the fertility and cheapness of the land in the great republic, across the sea, left the land of their nativity, came to the United States, and settled, for a short period, in Chicago, thence to Iowa, and, in 1881, purchased a farm, one mile south and east of Liberty, in Montgomery county, Kansas. Here, Herman was reared to farm life, receiving a fair education in the district schools, and developing the sturdiness and independence of character, which are his chief characteristics. He purchased the farm on which he now resides, a splendid tract of one hundred and sixty acres, eight miles from the county-seat town of Independence, and devotes it to general farming and stock raising. The intelligent methods used by our subject, and the persistence with which he "sticks to it," bid fair to make him, in the near future, one of the well-to-do men of the county. He leaves to others the admistration of the different local offices, contenting himself in helping to elect the best men, regardless of party, though, in state and national

affairs, he generally supports the Democratic ticket. In religious matters, he is a devout communicant of the Catholic church.

The maiden name of the wife of our subject was Mary Ann Mahar. She is a daughter of J. and Mary (Fanning) Mahar. She was, first, joined in marriage to Thomas McKimm, who died May 1, 1896, and her marriage to Mr. Schierlman took place, later, and she has borne him two sturdy sons: Herman and James.

Mrs. Schierlman came of a large family, she being one of fifteen children, seven living, as follows: William, who lives in Ireland; John, residing in Kansas; Patrick, in New Zealand; Bridget, in Ireland; James, in St. Louis; Mrs. Schierlman was the sixth child; and Maggie, who married John Hanna, living in Drum Creek township.

This union of the Teutonic and Celtic races, is a most happy one, and their many friends delight to partake of their open-handed hospitality in the comfortable home where they reside.

JOHN HYSUNG—The gentleman whom the biographer is here permitted to review, has cultivated a farm just outside the corporation of Coffeyville, since 1880, having previously been one of the "Hoosier State's" honest yeomanry. Mr. Hysung's farm of thirty acres, lying against the city, is a remnant of the once-large farm and will, no doubt, at no distant date, become a part of the city itself. In addition to this tract, Mr. Hysung owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Labette county, which fact still entitles him to consideration in agricultural circles.

The parents of our subject, Frederick and Mary (Mann) Hysung, were natives of the "Keystone State," and passed their lives in the cultivation of a Bedford county farm. They were well to do, owning several good farms, on one of which was a grist-mill, which the father operated. In addition to these two occupations, he was a blacksmith of no mean order, showing that he led a very busy life. Both the parents were worthy and devout members of the German Reform church. The father died of heart failure, in 1855, aged sixty-five, the mother's demise taking place ten years later, at the age of seventy-four. There were four children: John, Hannah, who died single, aged fifty years; Mary, of Poland, Indiana, and Jacob. The latter was a lieutenant in Company "C," Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, with the Army of the Potomac, took part in twenty-three engagements, he receiving a serious wound, at the battle of Seven Pines. He now resides at Santa Cross, California.

John Hysung was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1829. His occupation has been that of a farmer, though he spent some twelve years in his father's mill. He had married, previous to the breaking out of the war, and, with a wife and family, together with a widowed

mother, dependent upon him, he felt it his duty to remain at home, during that struggle. But Jacob, however, went to the front, while John assisted in raising a company in his home township, and, during the continuance of the war, failed not in giving the government proper and loyal support. In 1863, he moved out to Vigo county, Indiana, where he farmed, until the date of his settlement in Montgomery county, in 1880. Here, he has lived the life of a good and quiet citizen, unruffled by any exciting event.

Mr. Hysung buried the wife of his youth, in 1893. Her name was Elizabeth Devore, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Dunlap) Devore. She was a woman of superior make-up and a kind mother to her two sons: Cornelius F., who resides in Kansas City, in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., and James S., a clerk in Bakersfield, California. The present wife of our subject was the widow of Charles Brown, one of the victims of the Dalton raid. She is an Ohioan, and a daughter of Alfred and Urania (Conant) Morley, her Christian name being Emily L. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts, where they married, and then came to Ohio, where, at Kirtland, they passed the remainder of their lives. The father was a carriage maker, his age, at death, having been seventy-seven years. The wife died many years earlier, at forty-four. The children were: Watson, of Dayton (Ohio) Soldiers' Home; George H., deceased; Charles T., of Painesville, Ohio; Emily L., Lewis A., of Onoway, Iowa; Howard C., of Youngstown, Ohio; Elizabeth Whiting, of Whiting, Iowa. All the sons of this family enlisted in defense of "Old Glory," their service aggregating a period of seventeen years. Mrs. Hysung was, prior to her first marriage, a successful teacher, having taught, some ten years, in the States of Ohio, Iowa, Michigan and Indiana.

Mr. Hysung and his wife are of excellent standing in the community where they have residence, and enjoy the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

MATT. GRIFFIN—One of the leading farmers of Parker township, and none more prominently and honorably associated with the history of his county, is Matt. Griffin, who was born in Adair county, Missouri, on the 27th of January, 1857. His father, Lafayette Griffin, was a native of South Carolina, where he was married to Catherine Griffin, a native of the same state. They moved to Adair county, in an early day, where they engaged in farming. The father was, accidentally, drowned there, in 1861, when only forty-seven years of age. His wife survives him, a resident of Independence, Kansas, with her daughter. She came to Montgomery county, in 1869, and is one of the old settlers of the county, having gone through all the hardships of a new country, with the burden of a large family to rear. Her family consists of six children: Keturah,

Frank, Matt, Mary, William and Jefferson.

Matt. Griffin was the third child, and second son. He was only twelve years of age when his mother moved to Kansas, and he and his older brother had to do the work of the farm. The children made the most of the opportunities offered by the district school and some education was acquired.

Mr. Griffin lived with his mother, till his marriage, 1879, to Cordelia Addie, a native of Ohio. His wife's father and mother, William and Elizabeth Addie, were both natives of Ohio. They came to Kansas in 1868, and located two miles north of Humboldt, where Mr. Addie died, in 1869, at thirty-eight years of age. In 1870, the family moved to Montgomery county, where they lived for a number of years. Mrs. Addie died in Denver, Colorado, in 1900, at the age of sixty-four. There were only three children in the family: Callie, Delila and Mary.

Matt. Griffin chose for his occupation, the trade of a baker, and worked at the business, for a number of years, at Independence, Kansas. After acquiring a sufficient sum of money, he sold out his business and rented a farm on the river, where he lived till 1901, when he bought and improved one hundred and sixty acres of land, five miles north and one mile west of Coffeyville. Four years passed before he moved to this farm and built a handsome residence and large barn. Many improvements are being made, and the farm is being fenced with tight-wire fencing, and the place is approaching one of the best farms in the township. It is adapted for both the raising of hogs and cattle, but he gives the most of his attention to the former. There are about one hundred acres of fine wheat and corn land, and to the north of his house, is a large oak grove, which makes a fine windbreak for the house and barns, so that the stock is well protected in winter.

Mr. Griffin started in life with very little capital, but his business transactions have been attended with much success, which may be ascribed not only to his close application and untiring industry, but, also, to the helpful and untiring co-operation of his wife. To them prosperity has come in the last fourteen or fifteen years, and they feel, now, that they have reached the place where they can enjoy, without so much hard labor, the fruits of their industry. Only one child has come to them, Maudie, now a young lady in her 'teens.

WILLIAM C. DICKEY Seven miles west and a half mile north of the city of Coffeyville, is the beautiful rural home of the gentleman whose name appears above. He is one of the oldest settlers in Montgomery county, his residence dating from the year 1869. He first settled in Liberty township, but Fawn Creek township has been his home for many years.

The place of birth of Mr. Dickey was in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, the time being the 11th of September, 1841. He is a son of William and Eliza (Smith) Dickey, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of New York. After their marriage, they emigrated, in 1856, to Lee county, Iowa, where they lived five years, then moved to Linn county, Kansas, and, there, farmed, during the period of the war. Then, in 1866, they moved over into Bates county, Missouri, and, in 1869, settled with their family, in Montgomery county, Kansas. The father purchased a farm near Independence and continued to reside at that point, until his death, in 1871, at the advanced age of eighty years. The wife died, near Mound City, Kansas, at the age of fifty-six years. To them were born seven children, the four now living, being: Sarah, Mrs. Brown, of Pennsylvania; Harriet, Mrs. Root, of Linn county, Kansas; Adaline, Mrs. Smith, of this county, and William C., the esteemed subject of this review.

William C. Dickey was reared to the hard manual labor of the farm, his education being secured in the country schools, during the few short winter months. He remained an inmate of the home and participated in the different moves of the family, until their arrival in this county. He had already entered upon his first business venture, while the family lived in Bates county, operating a grocery store, across the line, in Vernon county, during the three years of their residence in that place. After his arrival in Montgomery county, he took up a claim near Independence, for which he secured a deed, and then sold out and purchased another farm, one mile west, where he lived three years. He then went to Rutland township, where he bought a farm, near Havana, and, there, continued to reside for the ensuing eleven years. Again, he disposed of his farm, and, after a short period in Independence, purchased the present farm of eighty acres, in Fawn Creek township. Here, he is engaged in general farming and has one of the best pieces of land in the county, furnished with everything in the line of buildings and machinery, necessary to the handling of stock and the caring for the products of the farm.

In the matter of citizenship, Mr. Dickey stands deservedly high, having always sustained a splendid reputation for honesty and integrity of character. He has given much attention to the securing of the best educational facilities for his nighborhood, and is found ready, at all times, to engage in any movement which looks to the advancement of the people.

On the 17th day of August, in 1862, Mr. Dickey heeded the call of his country and went forth to do battle for the flag. His enlistement was in Company "K," Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. In this regiment he served a period of three years, participating in a number of the hard-fought battles of the west and many of the smaller skirmishes. He was

fortunate in returning with good health and without wounds. His discharge dated on the 30th of June, 1865.

The domestic life of Mr. Dickey began on the 3d of December, 1872, when he married, in Montgomery county, Agnes Chamberlain. Mrs. Dickey was born near Galena, Illinois, March 30, 1847. Her father, William Chamberlain, was a native of Vermont, and married Clymena Owen, a native of Pennsylvania. They came, with their family, to Montgomery county, in 1869, and settled near Independence, where they passed the remainder of their days. His age was seventy, at death, the wife living to the age of seventy-six. Five of their nine children still survive: Agnes, Mrs. Dickey; William, Emily, Mrs. Bolton; George and Oscar, all of whom live in this county. To the marriage of our subject and his wife, seven children have been born: Charles and William H. reside in St. Joseph, Missouri; Franklin lives at home; Emma, who married Guy T. Brown; Leonard, who lives at home; Nellie and George are deceased.

In matters of political moment, Mr. Dickey votes for the man or the principle, rather than for a particular party. Socially, he is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Both he and his family are much esteemed in the community in which they reside.

D. W. CATHERS—D. W. Cathers, a retired cigar manufacturer of Cherryvale, Kansas, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, January 17, 1861. His father, George W. Cathers, now retired, followed the trade of cooper, and was a soldier, for three years and three months, in the Civil war. The father was born in April, 1833, came to Kansas from Illinois in the early 90's, and is the father of ten children, seven of whom are living: Phoebe, Mrs. P. K. Smith, of Coffeyville; D. W., Eliza, Mrs. E. J. Standard, of Canton, Illinois; Charles, who died at two years; Lura B., Mrs. E. J. Glover; Tillie M., deceased; Charles P., of Cherryvale; Allen, deceased; Fred E., of Fort Scott, and Viola E., of the class of 1903, high school, Cherryvale.

D. W. Cathers was educated in Canton, Illinois. After finishing school, he learned the business of making cigars, and followed that business for over thirty years. He had a factory in Illinois and remained there until he came to Kansas, in 1887, at one time, acting as traveling salesman for his business. In 1901, the trusts interfered so with his business, that he closed it, and became a farmer, oil and stock man, owning two hundred and forty acres of good oil lands in Montgomery and Wilson counties. He was a member of the council when it voted to authorize the prospecting for gas, the first in the gas belt to do this.

Mr. Cathers married Kate Morning, a native of Dakota and a daughter of James and Caroline (Hudson) Morning, the mother a native of New Jersey, and the father of Illinois. Their home is in Salt Lake, Utah,



JOSEPH F. KING.

though, for sixteen years, they were residents of Labette county, Kansas, moving west in 1890. Mrs. Cathers is one of eight children, viz: Samuel A., of Salt Lake; William J., of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Mrs. Kate E. Cathers, James I., of Vinita, Indian Territory; Rev. Theodore, a minister of the First Presbyterian church of Madison, Nebraska; Delbert, of Parsons, Kansas; Arthur, a teacher, and Rose E., of Salt Lake, Utah.

Mrs. D. W. Cathers has two children living: Leatha and Edna; Arthur E. is deceased. She and the oldest daughter are members of the Presbyterian church of Cherryvale. Mr.Cathers is a member of the A.F.& A.M., I. O. O. F., Woodmen and A. O. U. W. He has great faith in the resources of Montgomery county and is thoroughly westernized. He is among the most worthy and well-to-do citizens, is enterprising and believes in progress. His home is one of the handsome places in the city.

JOSEPH F. KING—The "old soldier!" How shall we repay him, how measure the value of his services to his country? Shall it be in paltry dollars and cents? Far be it from us, the beneficiaries of their loyalty, to think that the mere pittance received as a pension, discharges the obligation owed to them! Let us, in the few brief years they are to be here, pour forth upon them, in addition, the benedictions of a grateful posterity. Stand with uncovered heads, as each year their lessening ranks file by, resolved that the glorious country which they saved with their blood, shall continue its benign mission of uplifting humanity to a higher plane of excellence. The biographer is always proud to record the few brief facts that tell of duty done in the dark days of the Rebellion, and, in Joseph F. King, of Caney township, is a subject which furnishes the necessary material.

Mr. King landed on Kansas soil in 1857, and was, thus, in the thick of the fervid battle for supremacy, then going on between the forces of the Free-State patriots and the Border-Ruffians. When the war cloud actually burst, he was one of the first to enlist, first, in the Home Guards, and then, in a company commanded by Capt. J. B. Forman, which became part of the Tenth Kansas Infantry. After a year's service in this organization, he received honorable discharge, and, immediately, returning to his old home in Indiana, reenlisted in Company "A," of the Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In this company he served during the remainder of the war, participating in many of the hard fought battles and long wearisome marches of the Army of the Cumberland, and, later, with grand old "Uncle Billy," to the sea. A partial list of the battles in which Mr. King had a part, follows: Richmond, Kentucky; Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Big Shanty, Big and Little Kennesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Macon, Savannah, Columbus, Bentonville, Raleigh,

together with numerous other skirmishes, not mentioned in the reports. At Richmond, Kentucky, Mr. King was unfortunate enough to get within the enemy's line and was captured. He, however, was paroled on the fourth day. Again, at Atlanta, his zeal carried him too close to the enemy. His stay with the "Johnnie Rebs" was even shorter than before, as he was enabled, by the lax discipline of the guards, to make his escape, and to participate in that "glorious march to the sea." His company had the distinction of being selected to lead the Grand Review at Washington, an honor which it richly deserved, and which its battle-scarred members bore with distinguished credit.

A few brief facts concerning the family of Mr. King will not be amiss. He was born in Jennings county, Indiana, on the 17th of September, 1842, a son of George W. and Nancy (Boyd) King. The parents were natives of Ohio and, in 1857, removed, with their family, to Anderson county, Kansas. Here, they lived out their days, as farmers, loyal to the free institutions of their adopted state, which the father served during the war, in the home guards, and in several different offices of trust. He died at the age of sixty-eight, the mother surviving him and dying at seventy-four years. They reared a family of twelve children, the four now living being: Joseph F., Elizabeth, William and Robert C. Those deceased are: James, David, Benjamin M., Emma, John, George, Lena and Cynthia.

Upon his return from the war, Mr. King was joined in marriage with Catherine F. Lewellin, the date being June 24, 1865. Mrs. King was a native of Jennings county, Indiana, born the 20th of November, 1844, the daughter of James and Sidney J. (Scroggins) Lewellin, who were from South Carolina, and early pioneers to Green county, Indiana.

The year of his marriage, Mr. King returned to Anderson county, Kansas, where he engaged in farming until 1883, when he bought his present farm of eighty acres in Caney township. It lies two miles south of the village of Havana, and shows the care of a practiced hand, in the many substantial improvements to be found thereon. Mr. King is a man of parts, in his township, having served as treasurer and clerk of the school board a number of times, and in various other positions of trust. In political belief he is a staunch Republican, and delights to promote the interests of that party. To him and his wife have been born a family of ten children, but four of whom are living: Nancy, wife of Fred Wolsch; Minnie, wife of David M. Spring; Joseph D., and Amos. Those deceased are: James, Mary, George, Etta J., and John A.

Mr. and Mrs. King and their son, Amos, comprise the family living at home, and all are regarded with much respect in the community.

JOSEPH A. BUCKLEY—A quarter of a century at the throttle of an engine on the "Frisco" Railway, is the record of this honored citizen

of Cherryvale, a record of faithful and efficient service to his company, and of splendid citizenship in the town which has been his home during this extended period.

Joseph A. Buckley's nativity dates in Vermillion county, Illinois, February 10, 1855. His parents, later, lived in Shelby and Fayette counties, in the same state, where our subject received a fair common school education, in the meantime, assisting his father in the conduct of his grist-mill. The family moved to a Missouri farm, in 1868, where Joseph developed a sound physical frame, in the multifarious duties of an agricultural life.

At nineteen, he left the farm and entered the machine shop of the "Frisco" Railway Company. Three years later, he began firing, on the same road, and, in 1877, took his first turn at the throttle, on a yard engine. In 1882, he was given a freight run and, four years later, began his seventeen years' continuous service at the throttle of a passenger engine. In the brief space alloted to this sketch, it will be impossible to speak of the many interesting events in the life of this faithful engineer. He has been in several tight places, but has never left his engine in time of danger. He has, for long years, been regarded by the company as one of its most trusted employees and has a record for efficient service not surpassed on the system.

Prior to June 29, 1876, Mrs. Buckley was Miss Minerva R. Welch. She is a native of Missouri, a daughter of Daniel J. and Winifred (Stout) Welch, natives of Virginia. To this marriage have been born: Bertha, now Mrs. Joseph Reynolds, of Los Angeles, California; Clinton L., Eugene A., Hattie W., Louisa E. and Max, who died in infancy. Mrs. Buckley and the two oldest daughters are members of the Baptist church, in the work of which they have taken a helpful part. Mr. Buckley holds membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and is a valued member of the Pyramids.

Turning now to the consideration of the family history of Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, the following is noted: Mr. Buckley's parents are well-to-do farmers, residing in Texas county, Missouri. His father, Edward Buckley, is now in his eighty-second year, and his mother, nee Harriet L. Wall, is six months her husband's senior. The father was a man of influence, during his active career, and is still felt in the community where he resides. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

Of the elder Buckleys, there are now living four sons, the three deceased daughters forming a family of seven children, born to James and Sarah Buckley, of Indiana. Besides our subject's father, there are: William, James and John, all wealthy farmers. Mrs. Buckley was a daughter of Richard and Theodosia Wall, she being the only living member of a large family. Her father died at eighty-four and her mother at fifty-six years.

To Edward Buckley and wife were born: William P., who was killed at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, a private in the Sixteenth Indiana Infantry; Julia A., deceased; Eliza J., Mrs. Floyd, of Texas county, Missouri; Silas M., a merchant at Huntington, Indiana; John W., of Los Angeles, California; Joseph A., Henry C., a railway conductor, of Portland, Oregon; George F., of Springfield, Missouri; James M., deceased, and Mary E., Mrs. James Teel, of Winona, Missouri.

The grandparents of Mrs. Joseph A. Buckley were James and Sallie Welch. Their four children were: Daniel J., Mrs. Buckley's father; Andrew, Jerome and Mary J. The family is of German descent. Daniel Welch was a man of influence in his time, serving Nodaway county, Missouri, as constable and sheriff, for a number of years. He died in Colorado, in 1873, at seventy-two, and his wife, in 1895, at seventy-seven years of age, a devout member of the Christian church. They reared eight children: David, was a violinist of marked ability, killed at Ft. Donelson, a private in the Nineteenth Illinois; Diana and William D., deceased; Mary E., Mrs. Jasper Dodson, of Joplin, Missouri; Joseph A., deceased; Alfred M. and Charles A., of Joplin, Missouri. Mrs. Buckley is the youngest of the family. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Buckley was David Stout, of Virginia, where he married, and he and his wife made the journey to Ohio, on one horse. They were pioneers of Smithfield county, became wealthy farmers, and, later, settled near Munice, Indiana, where he engaged extensively in the milling business. They reared a family of eleven children and, later in life, moved to Missouri, where the wife died in 1855, and the husband in 1857, both at the age of eighty-four years.

CHARLES F. HITE—Charles F. Hite, a worthy settler, is one of the foremost farmers of Parker township. He is a native of Highland county, Ohio, where he was born June 8, 1859. His father, Addison Hite, and his mother, Frances (Prince) Hite, were both natives of Old Virginia. The father was a Methodist minister, and preached for over sixty years, in Virginia and Ohio, riding his circuit, in the old-time way. He was, often, out a month at a time and his work finally reached as far west as Ohio, to which state he moved his family and settled at Sinking Springs, where he died at the age of eighty-six. His wife died at the age of sixty-five. Their children are: William, John W., Joseph, Charles F., Robert W., Kemper and James, deceased; Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah and May.

Our subject remained at home till he was seventeen years of age, working on the little plot of land his father had bought. He served as an apprentice, at a tannery, and remained at this trade till he was thirty-five years old. In 1890, he came to Kansas, and located at Coffeyville. Here, he bought two hundred acres of land, four miles north of the city,

on the Verdigris. From this tract, which was once all in heavy timber, he has made one of the most attractive farms in the county. He left fifteen acres of timber for a park, on the east side of the house, which has been trimmed up and sodded in blue grass. His residence and barn stand on the banks of the river, his farm being almost surrounded by water. Besides raising corn, wheat and alfalfa, he is engaged in raising hogs, cattle and horses, feeding and shipping on quite a large scale. After thirteen years of untiring labor, he has made for himself, one of the nicest homes in the county, all due to perseverance and close atention to business.

Mr. Hite was married the 30th of March, 1892, to Jennie L. W. Webb, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Charles and Columbia Webb, who came to Kansas in 1899, and settled in Montgomery county, where Mr. Webb died. His wife survives him, and lives one mile west of Dearing. Mr. Hite has filled, faithfully, the office of township clerk, and, also, has been a member of the township board six years. He is a member of the M. W. of A. at Coffeyville, and, in politics, is a Republican.

DAVID MONROE EDWARDS.—David M. Edwards was born in Independence county, Arkansas, on the 8th of March, 1858. His father and mother, Benjamin and Martha (Stephenson) Edwards, were natives of Tennessee. Soon after their marriage, they moved to Arkansas, and settled in Independence county, where they lived until the beginning of the war, when Mr. Edwards enlisted, but was soon taken to the hospital at Helena, sick, where he remained about six months, and was discharged on account of disability.

After returning home, Benjamin Edwards moved his family to Illinois, and remained there till the war was over; soon afterward, returning to Arkansas, and remaining till 1874, when he moved his family to Montgomery county, Kansas, and located on a piece of land, north of Coffeyville. The sickness which he incurred, while a soldier, remained with him all these years, and he died, in 1874, at the age of forty-four. His wife survived him till 1892, when she died, at sixty-three years of age. The family consists of eight children, three of whom are living: David Monroe, William and John.

David Monroe Edwards came to Kansas, with his parents, in 1874, when only sixteen years of age. The early part of his life was spent in Illinois and Arkansas, where he received only a common school education. After the death of his father, the responsibility of the family fell, heavily, on him, and, to the efforts of himself and two brothers, all thanks are due for the comfortable home provided for the mother, who remained with him until he was married.

February 4, 1880, he took to wife, Miss Alice Hudelson, a native of

Illinois, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth Hudelson, formerly of that state. The father and mother came to Kansas in 1872, and bought a large tract of land on the Verdigris, all in heavy timber, which Mr. Hudelson cleared and made a valuable farm. He died on this farm, at the age of sixty-six years, while his wife survives him, at the same age. Of the two children, Mrs. Alice Edwards is the oldest, the youngest being Levi H. of the Indian Territory.

After Mr. Edwards' marriage, he farmed the home of his youth, for some time, and then came into possession of two hundred and twenty-six acres of bottom land, which his wife inherited from her father, which, with the improvements he has put on it, is one of the best farms on the Verdigris. The house, a large two-story, is one of the most substantial farm houses in the township, and there are good barns, and other farm buildings. His farm is five miles north of Coffeyville, and is completely surrounded by water. His principal stock is hogs, but he gives most of his attention to the raising of grain, wheat, corn and alfalfa, the latter being well adapted to the native soil.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have been born eight children: Emma Gertrude, deceased; Willie, deceased; Oscar, Oliver, Rosa, Nellie, Jessie and Vance.

Mr. Edwards is an independent in politics.

PHILIP H. DALBY—Philip H. Dalby, the leading physician of Havana, was born in Edwards county, Illinois, on the 15th of May, 1853. His father, David Dalby, was a native of Tong, Yorkshire, England, and was born on the 15th of August, 1820. He came to America when only sixteen years of age, where he married Louisiana Brisenden, a native of Albion, Illinois. He was a lithographer in England, and a carpenter in America. He came to Kansas in 1870, and settled in Montgomery county, one and one-half miles east of Havana, where he remained for many years. He died at the home of his daughter in Iola, on the 6th day of July, 1902, at the age of eighty-two, his wife having died in 1877, at seventy four years of age, and both are buried, side by side, in the Havana cemetery. To them were born eight children, seven of whom are living. Zelphi, wife of D. H. Pingree, proprietor of the Pennsylvania Hotel in Iola; W. O., of Seattle, Washington; Fanny E. Lemmont, of Cimarron, Kansas; Dr. Philip H., Sarah M., wife of Charles Goe, of Elk City; George P., on the old homestead at Havana; and Minnie E., wife of Dr. John Wright, of Elk City.

Dr. Dalby came to Montgomery county in 1870, with his parents, when only sixteen years of age. He received his education in the schools of this county, and, in 1874, he went to Texas, as a cattle driver and herder, remained one year, and returned home and remained on the farm



P. H. DALBY, M. D.

for some time. He, then, became a student in the Kansas City Medical College and graduated in 1878. Immediately after graduation, he put up his sign of "M. D." at Elgin, Kansas, but only lived there a short time, when he moved to Jonesboro, where he practiced for three years. Afterward, he spent three years at Bolton and eight years at Chautauqua, and, in 1892, removed to Havana, his present home. Here, he has built up a good practice, in medicine and surgery, his practice extending over much territory, and he is well and favorably known as a physician.

The Doctor owns property in both Havana and Chautauqua. He is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Odd Fellows, No. 268, Havana Lodge.

Dr. Dalby was married on the first day of May, 1888, his wife being Minnie E. Byers, a native of Iowa, who came to Kansas in 1871.

JOHN J. KLOEHR—One of the best known citizens of Southern Kansas is John Kloehr, proprietor of an extensive livery business at Coffeyville. He is full of the snap and energy of youth and gives promise of many years of active and vigorous life.

The historic and picturesque Rhine of the Fatherland was the place of birth of Mr. Kloher, the time June 30, 1860. Joseph and Margaret (Bozst) Kloehr were his parents. They were one of the middle class families, and had been well-to-do millers in that country for generations. In 1870, Joseph Kloehr brought his family to America, settling in Leroy, Kansas, where he went into the packing business. After two years he came to Coffeyville and began a hotel business, being remembered as "mine host" of the Southern Hotel. He, later, built a handsome brick residence on a 220-acre tract near town, where he was living at the time of his demise, February 14, 1901.

Joseph Kloehr was a gentleman who combined in a marked degree the best characteristics of his race—the Teutonic resoluteness of purpose and the sturdy common sense and absolute honesty which is a part of the German training. His wife is still an honored resident of the community, a devout member of the Catholic church, and a lady whose graces of character cause her to be an object of much veneration. The family born to them are as follows: John J., Mollie, Mrs. Robt. Ollinger, of Coffeyville; Joseph V., residing on the home farm; Frances, wife of Samuel Hart, proprietor of the Southern Hotel, of Coffeyville; Charles, who is in the livery business with our subject; two are deceased—an un-named infant and Barbara, who died at six years.

A ten-year-old lad when the family came to America, John J. Kloehr is a product of Coffeyville institutions, developing into sturdy manhood amid the influences of a live western town. Having a good knowledge of the butcher business by the time he had reached maturity, his first busi-

ness venture was in the conduct of a shop for some two years. He then engaged with the government on the Canadian river in handling cattle for a year, and, after a like period in Colorado, prospecting for the precious metals, came back to Coffeyville, "ne'er again to roam." He began buying and selling horses, which finally led him into the livery business. He and his brother have made a handsome success of their stable, and are the leading firm in the city in their line. They are housed in their own building, a brick of two stories, 50x111 feet, with stalls for sixty-eight head of stock in the main building and shed room for an indefinite number in addition. They have a complete outfit and keep in active service some thirty horses.

Prior to October 5, 1892, the little town of Coffeyville was an unknown quantity. The events of that day caused it to spring, with one bound, into national notice, and for months it became the cynosure of all eyes. The events of "the Dalton raid" have passed into history and need not be rehearsed here. It is due to John J. Kloehr, however, that the biographer should tell in an "unvarnished tale" the very prominent part taken by him in that day's exciting events. He was reclining on a cot in the stable when Harris Reed ran in and announced the arrival of the gang. Having no gun at hand, Mr. Kloehr crossed with him to the Boswell hardware store, and, hastily securing an outfit, got into the fight without further delay. For ten minutes the fighting was most fierce, and on count of noses four of the desperadoes were found to have passed the divide, while the bodies of four dead horses lay beside them. For that ten minutes' work John Kloehr deserves unstinted praise for the bravery and coolness he displayed, and it was with pleasure that his friends noted the very generous response from those who admired his conduct. Lyman J. Gage, later President McKinley's secretary of the treasury, and then president of the First National Bank of Chicago, was instrumental in raising a fund of a thousand dollars, with which he had manufactured a beautiful gold medal, two inches in diameter and with a costly diamond in the center, and upon which was engraved the following: "John Joseph Kloehr—the Emergency Arose and the Man Appeared." Upon the opposite side is the sentiment: "Presented by friends in Chicago, Ill., who admire nerve and courage when displayed in defense of social order." Besides this came numerous other offerings, among which was a Winchester repeating rifle, a pair of rubber boots, indicative of "wading in," and a handsome hunting jacket.

Mr. Kloehr was happily joined in marriage, in 1884, to Miss Katie Huff, a native of Indiana. Four children have come to them: Jessie, Russell, Franklin and Nannie.

As intimated in the opening sentences of this review, Mr. Kloehr is a citizen of whom Coffeyville may be proud. He takes a keen interest in the life of the town, has served as alderman, school director and, for a

period, as deputy sheriff. In social life he holds membership in the I. O. O. F., K. of P., A. O. U. W. and the Woodmen, and when he takes a hand in politics, it is to aid the Democratic ticket.

JOHN ALEXANDER BURT—One of Fawn Creek township's best citizens and farmers was born in Allen county, Indiana, on the 25th of October, 1842. His father, Silas Burt, was a native of Ohio, where he came as a young man and was married to Mary Wycoff, a native of that state. In 1841, they moved to Indiana and settled at Ft. Wayne, where the father died at the age of thirty-one years. By occupation he was a farmer and blacksmith.

There were four children in the family of Silas Burt, as follows: Susan M., wife of John McCay of Charles Mix county, South Dakota; John A., Rosa, wife of Ingraham Thorn, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and Silas, of Harper county, Kansas. Mrs. Burt married a second time, to John M. Cartwright, to which union were born five children, three of whom are living, viz: James, living in Washington; Marion, whose residence is in Los Angeles, California; Alfred, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Mrs. Burt died at the home of her son, John, at the age of eighty-one years.

John A. Burt was reared on the farm adjoining Ft. Wayne. He never had the opportunity of acquiring an education, but made the most of the few opportunities he did have. He became expert in one of the useful trades, that of a blacksmith, and does his own work in this line to this day. He entered the army in February of 1865, and did good service the four months he served. He was a member of Co. "I," 33rd Ind. Vol. Inf., and was discharged at Louisville, Ky. After the war he rented land and farmed for some time.

In February, 1865, just before enlisting in the army, he was married to Charity Cartwright, a native of Piqua, Ohio, and a daughter of James and Elizabeth Cartwright.

Mr. Burt, having bought one hundred and sixty acres of uncultivated land in Kansas, moved to this state in 1881. This land had an incumbrance of five hundred dollars and the only building was a small log house, which he moved into and occupied for two years. Influence was brought to bear on him to get him to abandon the land and not try to pay the debt, but he persevered, and now, as a result of that perserverance, thrift and economy, he owns four hundred acres of the best land, lying three and one-half miles southeast of Tyro. The land is without incumbrance and is well stocked with horses and cattle. In the place of the log house, stands a modern farmhouse, and not far away, for the comfort of the stock, is a good barn.

When he arrived in Kansas Mr. Burt's only possessions were a wagon and team and thirty dollars in money. To attain to the great

prosperity of the present, he started to drilling wells, keeping up this occupation for several years, and carrying on his farming at the same time.

There are seven children in the Burt family, viz: John, at Cedarvale, Kansas; Mary Rayle, deceased; Vilanca, wife of Wilbur Burt, of Tyro; Viola Norton, of Tyro; Mattie Messersmith, Hettie and Susan at home.

Mr. Burt is a member of the Odd Fellows at Tyro, G. A. R., Coffeyville Post, and A. H. T. A., No. 192.

WILLIAM P. MARTIN—William P. Martin, although not an old-time settler of Montgomery county, is one of its most enterprising farmers and stock raisers. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, July 1, 1858. His father, John S. Martin, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and came to America, with his parents, when a lad fourteen years old. The mother, whose maiden name was Martha Cliver, was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey.

John Martin was reared in New York, and when a young man, went to Ohio, where he was married. He learned the trade of carriage maker, locating in Dayton, Ohio, in 1849, where he manufactured carriages. He died at that place at the age of sixty-four. His wife survived him several years ,and died at the age of seventy-eight. There were eight children: Mary E. and Sarah, deceased; James, Martin, John S., William P., A. E., and George, deceased.

William P. Martin was reared in Ohio, where he was educated in the common schools. When he became of age, he had an ambition to go west. He thought, by doing this, he would have better opportunities for securing a home. So, in 1879, he came to Kansas and stopped at Topeka, where he went to farming and stock raising. He succeeded very well in his enterprise, so much so, that he made two or three trips to Colorado, during his residence there. Later, he moved to Quennemo, in Osage county, and bought town property, but afterward, moved to Coffeyville, for a short time. From Coffeyville, he went to Cherokee, where, for six years, he was in the stock raising business.

In 1898, he bought the farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he is now living, seven miles west of Coffeyville. This farm is near the state line and is a natural stock farm. The home is a beautiful one, situated half way up a slope from the main road. There is a nice driveway through natural oaks, on either side. In front of this farm is a fine oak grove, cleared of underbrush, making a fine stock shelter in winter.

Mr. Martin was married, March 24, 1882. His wife, Maggie Darling, is a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Samuel and Maria Darling. The parents came to Kansas, in about 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin have five children: Ellis Louis, Esther May, Charles A., John S. and Maud S. Mr. Martin is one of the most prosperous farmers of the county. This prosperity is all due to the efforts of a man, noted for his honesty, straightforwardness and perseverance. In political faith, he is a Democrat.

ISAAC KURTZ—One of the leading and extensive farmers in Fawn Creek township, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1832, a son of Isaac Kurtz, born in Chester county, that state, near the close of the eighteenth century. His mother was Rachel Longacre, of Chester county, and the parents moved to Illinois in 1861, where the father died, from a fall on the icy streets, at the age of ninety-two years. The mother died in 1869, at the age of eighty years, leaving five surviving children, viz: D. B. and E. T. Kurtz, lawyers of New Castle, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frances McMeen, of Fawn Creek township; Mrs. Deborah Lochman, of Illinois; and Isaac, our subject, who is the second oldest of the surviving children.

Mr. Kurtz, of this sketch, lived in Pennsylvania for the first twenty-seven years of his life, and received his education there. He came to Illinois, in 1859, and settled in Bureau county, where he bought land and farmed and raised stock. He came to Kansas, in 1885, and located on a farm of one hundred and seventeen acres, on the state line, eight miles west and two miles south of Coffeyville. He located on the state line, to be near the Territory and have pasture for his stock, having six hundred acres of leased land in the Territory, for that purpose. He has several large fruit orchards of apples, pears, and peaches, never failing to have plenty of fine apples to sell, when apples are high. He has erected, on his farm, a beautiful cottage, and has many good substantial granaries and other out-buildings, on the place. He has a number one gas well on the place, which supplies his house with natural gas. At this time, he is one of the largest stock dealers in the county, buying and shipping to the Chicago market.

Mr. Kurtz was married on the 14th day of March, 1867, to Mary J. Ross, a native of New Philadelphia, Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob and Mary Ross. Mrs. Ross died many years ago, and Mr. Ross is living at Emporia, with one of his sons, and is ninety-three years old.

There are three children: Alcie, wife of Charles Engles; Jennie, wife of F. M. Anderson; John, living on the home farm, is married to Prudie Pollet, a native of Montgomery county, Kansas, and has two children.

THADDEUS C. FRAZIER, M. D.—A distinguished pioneer of Montgomery county, who has been a prominent figure in the social, pro

fessional and political life of Coffeyville and Parker township, is Dr. T. C. Frazier, of this review. He came here in the incipient stages of county development and when there was more or less political chaos, and much jealousy and town rivalry, and has wielded a silent, yet potent, influence in the final adjustment, which resulted in the unification of sentiment for a single town, and that the metropolis of Montgomery county.

In whatever community his residence has been maintained, his opinions, regarding the proper conduct of affairs, have carried weight and events seldom proved that his judgment had erred. When he came to Montgomery county, in October, 1869, he cast his lot with Parker, the metropolis of the county, and bore her standard with enthusiasm, until Coffeyville inoculated it with decay and rendered it a hopeless invalid, when he lent his efforts to the successful rival in building up a business center, unsurpassed within the county's limits.

While his first concern was for the practice of his profession, the Doctor could not refrain from participating, with his neighbors, in the affairs of the local government. As mayor of Parker, his administration contributed to the welfare of the town, and, as a business man and physician, he honored the calling he represented. His position in Coffeyville has been no less prominent and his services no less sincere. As medical director of the city for ten years, as a member of the common council, and as mayor for four years, he has builded wisely and well. As chief executive of the city, he personally supervised a large amount of public work, involving an expenditure of vast sums of the public funds, and, in other directions, where the public weal could be conserved, his voice and his hand stood ready to perform.

The innumerable ways in which Dr. Frazier has rendered valuable service to his community, can not be particularized in this article. Great credit attaches for his unselfish devotion to public duty, and, yet, his time and labor were given without financial consideration or hope of reward. He sacrificed his professional practice, to the welfare of his town, and, in view of his pecuniary dependence, what greater sacrifice could have been made?

Thaddeus C. Frazier is a native of Henry county, Tennessee, where his birth occurred December 14, 1841. His parents, William M. and Judith (Arnn) Frazier, were farmers of North Carolina, and Holland stock, respectively. The parents remained in Tennessee, until 1860, when they removed to Green county, Missouri, and, in 1863, settled on a farm near Sherman, Texas. In 1887, the family home was transferred to Wichita, Kansas, where the father died in 1897; the mother passing away in Henry county, Tennessee, in 1845. Two of their four children survive, viz: Thaddeus C., and William M., of Wichita, Kansas. Another son, Samuel V., was four years a Confederate soldier, was of large physique, was three times wounded, and is now deceased.



T. C. FRAZIER, M. D.

The preparation for the affairs of life began with Thaddeus C. Frazier when he became a student in the academy at Paris, Tennessee, and, later, in the University at Columbia, Missiouri. He left the latter school in 1861, and enlisted in the Missouri State Guard, under Gen. Sterling Price. He took part in the battle of Wilson Creek, where he received a wound which, subsequently, caused the amputation of his right arm. Rendered incompetent for further service in the army, he left Russellville, Arkansas, where he had suffered the amputation of his arm, and went to Collin county, Texas, and remained till the close of the war. He went, then, into the Red river country, where he rented a farm and raised a crop of cotton and, at the same time, renewed his acquaintance with the subject of medicine. The following year, he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky.

His education finished, the Doctor opened an office in Green county, Missouri, but, not being pleased with his location, he came to Kansas, and identified himself with the new and promising town of Parker. When the fate of that place was sealed, by the exodus of its citizens, he became a citizen of Coffeyville, in 1874, where his interests have, since, been centered.

Dr. Frazier was one of the founders of the Montgomery County Medical Society, of which he is still a member, and has been honored with space for his articles in medical journals. In Pythianism and Odd Fellowship, he is high in the councils of the orders. He has passed the chairs in the latter, and has been a delegate to, and an officer of the State Grand Lodge, and is, at present, Grand High Priest of that body. He is a member of the Pythian Grand Lodge and is Past Grand Director in the Knights of Honor.

In 1892, the Doctor organized the Coffeyville Board of Trade, to stimulate the grain trade here. He was secretary of the body and, within three years, the city assumed a position as a grain center, second, only, to Kansas City. In 1897, the grain trade passed under the control of the state, and the Coffeyville Board of Trade was disbanded. The Coffeyville Commercial Club was, then, organized and has, since, looked after the commercial interests of the city. For several years, our subject was president of this body and, through its efforts, many of the prominent enterprises of the place were obtained. While in this position, he was sent, as a delegate, to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, at Wichita, Kansas, and was, by that body, elected a member of the executive committee of the congress, a position which he still holds.

In politics, he affiliates with Democracy, when principles are involved, but, with any movement that promises the best interests of his town or county, he is, by political considerations, unmoved.

JOHN F. KRING—One of Cherryvale's substantial business men, and the pioneer merchant of the place, was born in Livingston county, Illinois, February 9, 1857. His parents were Henry and Ann (Bowen) Kring, the father being a native of Ohio, and the mother of Indiana. By occupation, the father was a carpenter, in early life, but came to Kansas, in 1882, and, was here engaged in farming, for a period, thence to near Hastings, Nebraska, where he died, at the age of sixty-one. He was a man of deeply religious mould, an active worker in the M. E. church, in which he, for long years, held official connection. His wife died at the age of twenty eight. Of the four sons, who comprised their family, John F. was the eldest; Milton resides at Mascotah, Nebraska; Charles lives at North England, Iowa; and William is a resident of Ottawa, Kansas.

John F. Kring passed the period of his boyhood in Fairburg, Illinois, receiving a good common school education. After leaving home, he farmed, four years in Illinois, and, in December of 1881, came to Montgomery county, and passed the first year, in Independence. In 1882, he came to Cherryvale, where he started a butcher business. Two years later, he added a stock of groceries and has, since, carried the double stock. He is well located and does a flourishing business.

Home life with Mr. Kring began October 28, 1880, when he was happily joined in marriage with Alice B. Brumbaugh, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Hawtome) Brumbaugh. Mr. Brumbaugh died, in 1896, at the age of seventy-three, and Mrs. Brumbaugh is a resident of Marysville, Kansas. Besides Mrs. Kring, there were four children: Bertha, Mrs. Charles Ewalt, of Clearfield, Iowa; Oliver P., a painter and paper-hanger, of Cherryvale; Emma, Mrs. Frank Hutchison, of Marysville, Kansas; and Mae, Mrs. Edward Reed, of Marysville.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kring have been born: Bertha, Madge and Mae, and the mother and two oldest daughters are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Kring is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Modern Woodmen, and of the A. O. U. W. Politically, he is a Republican, and is ranked among the most substantial and worthy citizens of the city.

F. WISDEN—Among the progressive farmers of Fawn Creek township, the name of Frank Wisden is very well known. He is a native of Kansas, being born in Montgomery county, on the 5th of June, 1878. His father, Thomas Wisden, was three years old when he was brought from England by his parents, who resided, for a number of years, in Ohio, where Thomas grew to manhood and married. In 1872, Thomas Wisden moved to Kansas and married, in 1876, Margaret Conklin, a native of Ohio, who came to Kansas in the same year. This union was productive of two children: Frank, our subject, and a daughter, who died in infancy.

Frank Wisden was brought up in Montgomery county, receiving a common school education, and living with his parents, until his marriage, which event took place on November 2, 1898. His wife was Miss Ella Robertson, a native of Montgomery county, and daughter of James and Sarah (Graham) Robertson. Mr. Robertson died in 1880, at forty years of age. He is survived by his wife, now living in Liberty; James N., living in Illinois; Joel, living in Oklahoma Territory, and Ella, wife of Frank Wisden.

After his marriage, Mr. Wisden started farming on his own account. He rented a farm, for two years, and, by good management and close attention to business, he was enabled to accumulate enough to purchase one hundred and fifty acres of farm land, northeast of Coffeyville. This he farmed until 1901, when he sold out and bought one hundred and sixty acres on Onion creek, three and one-half miles west and three-fourths mile south of Coffeyville. One hundred acres of this farm is fine bottom land, the rest being good upland pasture, on which is located a nice little cottage and good bank barn, both of these buildings being sheltered from the north winds, by a fine oak grove, adding much to the appearance and value of this farm and forming a fine feed lot for the high grade stock (horses, hogs and cattle), which Mr. Wisden is raising. He keeps the best of horses, the kind which can be hitched to the plow, or make a stylish appearance, when driven to a buggy.

Mr. and Mrs. Wisden have no children. In politics, Mr. Wisden is a Republican, and, in energy, he is a Kansan, and, with his Kansas energy and his inherited English sturdiness, he makes a fine model for all young men of Montgomery county.

STARKEY H. TUCKER—The subject of this personal mention is well known among the farmers of Rutland township, where he has resided since 1877, the year he made settlement in Montgomery county. His homestead is in section 10, township 33, range 14, and he is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land.

Mr. Tucker is one of the progressive tillers of the soil and, while he began his operations on a rudely-improved quarter section, his success has put him in possession of a tract twice that area, substantially improved and under a good state of cultivation. Farming in Kansas has required the same tenacious industry, as farming in Kentucky, in Taylor county in which state our subject was born, July 10, 1846.

He came to his majority in his native heath and acquired the rudiments of a common school education. He was twenty-six years of age when he located in Hart county, Kentucky, and twenty-nine years of age when he became a citizen of Montgomery county, Kansas. In this county

he settled, by purchase, the tract entered by Jonathan Welden and passed, by deed, to Andrew Stamp, whose title came to Mr. Tucker.

The Tuckers of this strain were, originally, from Virginia. Edwin Tucker, father of Starkey H., was born in the "Old Dominion" and accompanied his parents into Taylor county, Kentucky, when a boy. He was one of the following family: Barnard, John, Isaac, Nancy, Jefferson, Mrs. Mary A. Wise, Eliza and Edwin. The last named came to maturity as a farm boy and married Diana Hays, of Marion county, Kentucky, a daughter of Starkey and Nancy (Wilkerson) Hays, born in Virginia. Four sons were born as a result of this marriage, viz: Willis, of Taylor county, Kentucky; Starkey H., of this notice; William, of Oklahoma City, and Norman, of Taylor county, Kentucky.

Starkey H. Tucker married Lucibra Smith in his native state. She was a daughter of Richard and Rachel (Hays) Smith, and is the mother of seven children, namely: Ida, Edwin, William, Bertha Burgey, of Montana; Richard, Otto and Orville.

Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are members of the Southern Methodist church and have reared their large family to men and women of usefulness and honor.

PERRY N. ALLIN—Prominently and successfully identified with the grain business in Coffeyville, is Perry N. Allin, whose name initiates this personal review. He is a son of the well-known farmer, William H. Allin, of Fawn Creek township, and was born, April 16, 1866, in Cedar county, Iowa. He accompanied his parents to Montgomery county, Kansas, when a youth of fourteen, and his primary and higher education were obtained in the country and in the Coffeyville schools.

Assuming his station in life, at twenty years of age, he took up clerical work, in the First National Bank of Coffeyville, spending four years there. The two years succeeding, he passed in the employ of the Adams Grain Company, of Coffeyville, and, the next year, he spent as an assistant in the Caney Valley Bank. Returning to Coffeyville, he engaged in the grain business, as an employee and partner, in the Adams Grain Company. In July, 1901, he found matters in the company working somewhat to his own disadvantage and, in July, 1901, organized the Perry N. Allin Grain Company, operating twenty-five grain stations, with general office at Coffeyville, Kansas.

Aside from his personal and individual business, Mr. Allin is connected with some of the prominent institutions of his town. He has served eight years as secretary of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Coffeyville, of which board he is a member; and he is a stockholder in the Peoples' Gas Company. He is a Republican, in poli-



CEO. H. PICKER AND WIFE

ties, and a Mason Keystone Blue Lodge and Chapter, of Independence, St. Bernard Commandery, Wichita Consistory—Scottish Rite.

June 10, 1891, Mr. Allin married Anna McCoy, a daughter of William McCoy, of Coffeyville. Grace and William Perry are the children of this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Allin are members of the Methodist church. He is a Knight of Pythias, an A. O. U. W., an Elk and a Woodmen of the World. He is a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 102, Coffeyville; of Keystone Chapter, No. 22, Independence, Kansas; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 10, Independence, Kansas; Wichita Consistory, No. 10, Wichita, Kansas, and of Abdallah Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mrs. Allin is Worthy Matron of Coffeyville Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

GEORGE H. PICKER—The subject of this sketch was born in Lincolnshire, England, on the 15th of April, 1850, and died at his home near Coffeyville, Montgomery county, Kansas, October 16th, 1901. His parents came to America in 1852, settling at Fremont, Ohio, where they lived until 1865, when they moved to Auburn, Indiana.

Mr. Picker learned his trade while in Auburn, that of brickmason, stonemason and plasterer. In 1872, he was married to Miss Lucy Jones, who, with one adopted daughter, still survive him. In 1877, they moved to Kansas, settling on a farm near Coffeyville, where they lived until his death.

Mr. Picker was a contractor and builder and worked at his trade and was also quite an extensive farmer. He was connected with the Coffeyville Vitrified Brick and Tile Company, and was a member of the Coffeyville Camp No. 665, M. W. A. He was a good citizen and neighbor, and in his death the community lost a good man. He was generous to a fault and was loved and respected by all who knew him.

THOMAS J. BOOTH.—A citizen whose interests have been so diversified, whose business connections so substantial and whose character comparatively so unique, can not fail to prove of interest to the peruser of local history and should have a place in the detailed affairs of the locality which it is the purpose of this volume to record. Thomas J. Booth was in Montgomery county almost from the beginning and from a beardless boy to a man in the afternoon of life, his history has been interwoven with that of the moving spirits in the every-day affairs of the county and presents a record of successes which indicate, unmistakably, a genius for grappling with men and affairs.

A pioneer of the county, Mr. Booth dates his advent here at 1870, when he accompanied his father's family hither from Des Moines county,

Iowa, and settled on the raw prairie near White Post school house, six miles west and a little north of Independence. The father was Milton Booth who died after eight years of residence in the county, at seventy years old. Bedford county, West Virginia, was the latter's native place and, while he was of English extraction, he was far removed from his original British ancestor, who was his paternal grandfather. From West Virginia he came out to Adams county, Illinois, where his family was born. His second wife was Agatha Adams, who died in Des Moines, Iowa, being the mother of the following: Ellen, wife of Jonas Pickler, of Montgomery county, Kansas; Fred, of Darby, Montana; Minnie, deceased; Thomas J., of this record; Henry and Charles, deceased. By his first marriage there were four children: James, of Pueblo, Col.; Mrs. Susan Burnett, of Red Oak, Ia., and Marquis and Virginia, deceased.

In Iowa and in Kansas our subject acquired a liberal education in the common schools. He taught country school for a time, as an introduction to the serious side of life, and then, as the junior member of the firm of Shoemaker and Booth, engaged as a cattle dealer and shipper for nine years. This business gave him a wide acquaintance over southern Kansas and he knew personally nearly every permanent settler in Montgomery county. With the business of farming, and stock raising and as a feeder and shipper he was connected until 1894, when he became interested in mercantile pursuits, displaying the same aptness and adaptation for the new business as for the old. In 1894, he organized the Union Implement Company, of Independence, of which he is Secretary and Treasurer and active manager. This, with other important business interests in the county, employs him fully and warrants his characterization as one of the busy men of Independence.

In the month of October—23—1879, Mr. Booth married Amanda, a daughter of William Peebler, who settled in Montgomery county in the same year with the Booths. In April, 1901, Mrs. Booth died, leaving three children, as follows: Clyde, of Darby, Montana; Nellie, bookkeeper for the Union Implement Company, and Ethel.

Mr. Booth is connected with many secret and insurance orders and besides being a member of both Woodmen orders he is an Elk and a high Mason. He belongs to the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, Commandery, the Shrine and the Consistory at Wichita, 32d degree. He is a Republican, without apology for his faith, and is an active spirit in the promotion of enterprises looking to the public weal as well as to his legitimate personal gain. He is not tied to formalities and not in sympathy with straight-jacketism on many lines but believes in a reasonable liberality of thought and action consistent with the duties of a good citizen. He is endowed with a wide streak of good nature, looks for the good side of all things and is universally popular as a citizen of the county.

THOMAS R. PITTMAN—For twelve years the trusted agent of "Uncle Sam" in the Post Office in the rural village of Havana, is one of the best known and most popular officials in the southern part of the county. He landed in Montgomery Co. in the year 1873, and, for the first twelve years, was one of "Nature's Noblemen," near Havana. In 1885, he moved into the village and served under the Cleveland administration as post master. Again in Cleveland's second administration he received the appointment and his incumbancy of the office has held to the present date, he being unable to subscribe to the Free-Silver heresy of William J. Bryan, and supporting the Republican candidate instead.

The birth of Mr. Pittman took place in Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, on the 15th of March, 1843. His father, John Pittman, was a native of the Keystone State, where he married Louisa Rodgers. By occupation Jno. Pittman was a farmer, moving, in middle life, out to Crawford county, O., where he died in 1860, aged fifty-two years, his wife surviving him several years and dying at sixty. Their family numbered ten children, four of whom are living—Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Williams, of Ohio; Benjamin, also in the "Buckeye State;" John, a farmer living near Havana, and Albert, also a resident of Kansas.

Thomas R. Pittman was the sixth child of the family and was reared to farm life, receiving a fair common school education. He cared for his parents until their demise and engaged in educational work in the common schools of Crawford county; this running over a period of some twelve years. On the 17th day of Nov., 1870, he was joined in marriage with Mary E., a daughter of Jesse and Catherine Vore. Two years later Mr. Pittman removed to Montgomery county, and settled on a farm two miles northwest of Havana, where he lived for a period of twelve years. In 1885, as stated, he came to the village, where he acted as post master and set up a hardware business. His residence here since that time has been continuous.

Mr. Pittman has always evinced a lively interest in the public affairs of Montgomery county, and has done much to bring about the splendid development that has come in years past to the county. In 1875, he was elected on the Democratic ticket as one of the Board of County Commissioners and served a term of three years. He has also served in the different township offices. During these years he has kept up his connection with farming interests and now owns a nice little farm, located near the town.

In the social and religious life of the community, Mr. Pittman and his family have been exceedingly helpful, he, since 1899, having filled the pulpit of the Primitive Baptist church, in which organization he was ordained minister in that year. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and, as stated, is a Republican in politics. The change of heart which he experienced in 1896, was due solely to the fact that he

considered that Democracy had left him and that the Republican Platform met more nearly the views of government which he held to be correct. Upon his return from the Democratic State Convention that year, he immediately announced his intention, took the stump and proved one of the most valued workers for Republican principles which that party had, and since that time has been a staunch supporter of the party. To the marriage of Mr. Pittman six children have been born: Stella, deceased at twenty-eight; Jessie F., Bertha C., Nellie V., Clyde and Louis H. The standing of Mr. Pitman and family, in Havana and Montgomery Co. is of the best, and they are greatly esteemed by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

MRS. HATTIE E. GREENLEE, an esteemed resident of Sycamore township, was born in Woodbridge, N. J., November 28th, 1849. When only two years old, her parents removed to Morris, Ill., where they lived fifteen years, afterward locating in Lexington, Ill., and here the family remained until they removed to Cowley county, Kan., where they were residents twenty-seven years. In the spring of 1898, Mrs. Greenlee came to Montgomery county, and located on a farm of eighty acres, on which they now reside.

Hattie E. Greenlee was a daughter of Henry Jones, a native of England. Her mother's name was Isabelle Mennel, also a native of England. Hattie was their only child, and, on the 12th of January, 1870, she became the wife of John H. Greenlee, a native of Washington county, Penn. Mr. Greenlee was born May 8, 1845, and remained in his native county until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to McLean county, Ill. Here he remained until his marriage, when he came to Kansas. He was the son of William Greenlee, a native of Pennsylvania, and by occupation a farmer. The mother was Margaret Henry, a native of the same state. The family consisted of five children: John H., Mary E., of Iowa; Joseph E., of Winfield, Kan.; Jennie E. Pryor, of Newark, N. J., and Marcus, of the Indian Territory.

John H. Greenlee was enrolled as a private in Company B, 152d Ill. Vol. Inft., under Captain Isaac P. Strayer, and received an honorable discharge at Memphis, Tenn., September 11th, 1865. He engaged heavily in the stock business and became one of the largest dealers between Arkansas and Red Rock.

The family of Mrs. Greenlee consists of four children: Hampton H., of Montgomery county; John M., Mira M. and Lorrain.

J. HARDY SMITH—Mr. Smith represents the Kansas pioneer, having come into the state and established himself among its early settlers, in 1873. He located on Onion Creek near the present site of Bolton,

Montgomery county, but this stop was only temporary as he took up his residence in Chautauqua county, soon, and was a citizen there till 1884. Coming again to Montgomery county in 1894, he purchased the west half of section 32, township 33, range 16, and has, since that date, been occupied with its intelligent and successful cultivation and improvement.

J. Hardy Smith is a native son of Hamilton Co., Illinois, his birth taking place June 22, 1852. John R. Smith, his father, was a farmer and went into Illinois in 1851 from Monroe county, Tennessee, where he had lived many years. He was born near Newburn, North Carolina, in 1820, and died in Chautauqua Co., Kansas—where he settled in 1873—in 1895. He was a son of Henry Smith, born also near Newburn, N. C., and died in Tennessee. Henry Smith married Sarah Cox and their children were: "Gatsie," who married John Presley and died in Tennessee; Sallie, died in Tennessee; John R., subject's father; Samuel H., of West Tennessee; Ann, who married Luther Hicks, of Hamilton Co., Ill.; Augustus, of Dade Co., Mo.; and Salatha, of the Cherokee Nation, married John Redburn. John R. Smith married Nancy E. Fosha, a daughter of Jesse Fosha, of the State of Tennessee. Mrs. Smith died in 1862, leaving the following issue: Sarah, who died in 1893, was the wife of Joseph D. Mezo; Wealthy J., who died unmarried; J. Hardy, of this sketch; Malinda, widow of James Neal, of Bolton, Kansas; Mary, who died in 1890, was the wife of J. B. Tame, of Chautauqua Co., Kansas.

The subject of this review was educated liberally in his native state and engaged in teaching country schools at the age of eighteen years. He continued the profession in Illinois and in Kansas till 1882, teaching his last term in Chautauqua Co., Kansas. In 1884, he moved to the Cherokee Nation in the Indian Territory and was engaged in farming and raising stock there for ten years, his success at which providing him with the means whereby he was enabled to purchase and own his present estate. Returning to Kansas, he soon made the investment which put him in possession of his Independence township farm. As a home and an abiding place for contented and happy people, the farm was rather forbidding. It was unfenced, possessed no barns or sheds and no residence, save a small log house and a box lean-to. This condition has all been changed and the new residence, the fences and cross-fences and the general air of thrift, render the surroundings inviting and indicate its occupants as industrious and progressive people.

October 28, 1878, Mr. Smith married, in Chautauqua Co., Kans., Belle Henry, a daughter of Monroe Henry who, with his wife, Melissa Gorby were the parents of Sterling, of Niotaze, Kansas; Anna, wife of C. H. Wells, of Vermontville, Mich.; Lucy, who married Joseph Elam, of Dewey, Ind. Ty.; Tommie, wife of K. J. Swearingen, of Romona, Ind. Ty., and Mrs. Smith, the oldest of the family.

The issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are: May,

Arthur, who married Golda Wagner and resides near Jefferson, Kans.; Bert, and Ethel.

A review of the Smiths' political history shows them to have been Democrats from an early time. Our subject has maintained the traditions and practices of the family—of this branch—and has taken a lively interest in the political battles which have been fought in Montgomery county for the past eight years. He is treasurer of school district number 49—"Clear Creek"—and is a warm supporter of modern educational methods.

ABNER GREEN. The name which initiates this review, will possibly be more familiar to a large number of Montgomery county citizens than any other mentioned in this volume. In the three-fold character of one of the average farmers, a member of the county high school board, and proprietor of one of the best threshing outfits in the county, Abner Green, of Cherokee township, has to do with many and varied interests.

Mr. Green is a Southern man, having been born in Chatham county, N. C., on the 6th day of October, 1842. The family have been residents of that state since Colonial times. Harlan Green was the father of our subject, and Mary Copland his mother. The mother died in 1851, and the father, taking his young children, came up into Indiana the same year and located in Orange county, for two years, and thence to Parke county, where he continued to reside until his death, at the age of fifty-four years. Three, only, of his nine children are now living: Yancy, Nancy, wife of John M. Teague; and Abner, the subject of this review. After settling in Indiana, the father again married, the second wife's name being, Mildred Ann Cooper, whose one child, Mary F., is the widow of Bruce Stanley, of Indiana.

A lad of nine years, when the family moved to the "Hoosier State," Mr. Green was there reared to farm life and secured a fair education. His father having died when he was but fourteen, he left home and went to live with James W. Russell, where he made his home the following four years. He then began life for himself and worked on farms in several different counties of the state until the date of his enlistment in the army, July of 1863. He became a private in Co. "B," 115th Ind. Vol. Inf. and was sent for service to East Tennessee. The character of his service in the army was at once severe and uninteresting, as, by a chain of circumstances which neither he nor his superior officers could control, the regiment was kept on the march almost continuously in the eastern part of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. On many of these long marches the regiment was forced to forage upon the country for its subsistence, and many a day Mr. Green and his compatriots were obliged to purloin corn from the poor mules which

accompanied the regiment. A forced march, which the regiment made one dark and stormy night, from Greensville to Bulls Gap, a distance of thirty miles, is particularly vivid in the memory of our subject, as many of his comrades were so exhausted that they died either on the way or after their arrival. Much is said in history of the credit due to men who bared their breasts to shot and shell, but every true soldier well knows that the long weary march, without proper sustenance, required as high a degree of patriotism as was shown anywhere. Mr. Green was not present at a single battle, but after his honorable discharge, in February of 1864, he could truthfully say that he had served his country faithfully and well.

Mr. Green returned to his home after the war and labored on the Huff farm until the date of his marriage, September 10, 1867. For the following six years he worked farms on shares, and by the day, when, by close economy, he was enabled to save enough to purchase a small farm. After two years, he removed to Sullivan county, where he spent four years very profitably and succeeded in saving enough to make his long contemplated removal to this state. In the spring of 1879, he purchased 160 acres seven miles northeast of Coffeyville, which remains his comfortable home today. Mr. Green purchased two other tracts which he has deeded to his children. The improvements which he has added to his farm from time to time, are such as to make it one of the most attractive farm properties in the county. To a large native grove, he has added many kinds of trees and shrubbery, his large two story residence being surrounded by tasty grounds planted with evergreens and all furnishing a very pleasing picture to the eye of the traveler.

The efforts of Mr. Green have been directed, for the most part, to farming, but for some thirty-eight years he has, in season, superintended the operation of his thrashing machine, a period of time which has made him thoroughly conversant with that important industry.

As the "architect of his own fortune" Abner Green has every reason to be proud of his success in life, as it is all the result of individual effort. The period of his residence in Cherokee township has been one of helpful activity in the social and political life of the county. He has served as treasurer of his township, and the prominent part which he has always taken in educational affairs, caused his election on the Republican ticket by a handsome majority to a position on the County High School board.

The lady who presides over the home of our subject was Miss Drucilla Huff, daughter of Aaron D. and Priscilla Huff. Mrs. Green is a native of Parke County, Ind., where she was born on June 20, 1845. Her parents are both deceased, while six children survive as follows: Hanna Booth, died June 1st, 1903; Abigail Heath, Parthina Morgan, Indiana Carter, Drucilla Green, and C. K. Huff. To the home of Mr. and Mrs. Green have come five children, as follows: Locha, deceased at nine

months; Effa J., wife of Fred J. Burkhart; Manford A., a farmer of Cherokee township who married Maggie Lydic; Manson O., married Nellie Davis and resides in Independence; and Lora P., is Mrs. Ed Gardner and resides in the Indian Territory.

WILLIAM D. WHELCHEL—Over three decades has this prominent and worthy representative of the agricultural class followed the plow in Montgomery county. Under his hand he has seen the bare prairies blossom as the rose, and a well-ordered farm take the place of nature's wild waste. Mr. Whelchel has retired from active farm work, however, and is enjoying the fruits of past labor and economy.

William D. Whelchel was born in Bates county, Mo., in 1845, and is the son of John J. and Louisa (Bullard) Whelchel. They were farmers, the father having been born in Indiana in 1818. Shortly after their marriage, the parents removed to Bates county, Mo., and later to Linn county, Kan., where the father died at the age of fifty-four years. Their family consisted of 10 children. William was reared to young manhood on the Missouri farm, and in 1862, came with the family to Kansas. He remained with his parents until his marriage, Jan. 5, 1868. Mrs. Whelchel's maiden name was Samantha L. Williams, daughter of John R. and Sarah (Adams) Williams. Her father was born in Memphis, Tenn., entered the ministry of the Baptist church at eighteen, and died in April of 1881. Her mother was born in Benton county, Illinois, and died at a comparatively early age, in 1864, aged fifty-three years. She was the mother of twelve children: Elizabeth, who married Wm. Dillon, of LaCygne, Kan.; Marion, who was killed in the Civil War; Wm. R., of Washington; Harriet, who died at sixteen years; Thomas J., Sarah, John and Hattie, also decd.; Augustus W., of California; Mrs. Whelchel, Elvira, Mrs. Wm. Agnew, of the Indian Ty.; Mary died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Whelchel are parents of eight children, all of whom but two, are living, and occupying honored places in society. The eldest was John C., born Jan. 15, 1869, married Hattie Norris and is a farmer in Oklahoma Ty.; his children are: Dottie, Inez, Homer, Clayton, Frankie and James; Wm. F., born Dec. 17, 1870, married Matilda Arizona Williams, who died Feb. 27, 1903; Charles, born June 4, 1872, and died Jany. 29, 1873; Hattie, born Nov. 6, 1878, and died Nov. 23, 1900, was the wife of Harry DeMott—left one child, Tressie; Walter, of Elk City, married Ethel Hancock, who died May 17, 1902; James, a farmer of Louisburg township, was born Oct. of 1881, and married Bertha Hope; Gracie Sunshine, born Oct. 23, 1885, is a student of the Montgomery County High School; and Chester Iven, born Jan. 10, 1888, is a sturdy farm lad at home.

For a time after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Whelchel lived in the home neighborhood, and, in 1870, came to what was then the wilds



W. D. WHELCHEL AND WIFE.

of Montgomery county. They located on the claim where they have since resided. The farm is in Louisburg township, eighteen miles from Independence, and four miles from Elk City, the nearest market town. It consists of one hundred ninety-three acres of excellent farming land, and presents in its substantial improvements and well-tilled fields, a most pleasing sight to the eye. For the first time in thirty-two years, Mr. Whelchel, in 1902, laid by the plowshare and placed the cultivation of his fields in the hands of others. So long a period of faithful service certainly entitles him to "lay on his oars," as it were, though difficult, as it is, to divorce himself from all labor.

The people of Montgomery county have ever found in Wm. D. Whelchel a man who had the interests of the municipality at heart. He has used his influence at all times in securing the best educational advantages for his district, and has been active in making his township and her people contented and law-abiding. His political principles are those advocated by the Reform party, and he is consistent and earnest in his support of that ticket.

ROBERT ELLIS LOGAN—The gentleman whose name introduces this brief notice is a prosperous and substantial young farmer of Independence township, owning two hundred forty acres of land in section 27, township 33, range 15, where he settled with his father in the year 1885. His homestead is one of the attractive ones along the Independence and Jefferson road, and in fertility and productiveness, is a competitor of any Montgomery county farm.

R. E. Logan was born in Clinton county, Illinois, October 1, 1869. His father was Benjamin E. Logan and was born in Johnson county, Missouri, December 11, 1842. His grandfather reared a family, from whom he was separated in early life, and little is positively known by our subject concerning his ancestry or his life. He passed some years in California, where he had a son, Rogers, named for his adopted father, and with whom he resided when he came to Kansas and died at the home of his son, Benjamin E. Logan, in 1889, at eighty years of age. Benjamin E. Logan married Mrs. Mary Stanton in Illinois. Mrs. Logan was a daughter of Hugh Gelly and she left an only child at her death June 20, 1883. Her husband brought his son, our subject, to Kansas, where they were both concerned with the cultivation of their Montgomery county farm 'till the father's death, December 18, 1894. It may be of interest to posterity to state that the Logans and the Cockrells of Missouri are related, Senator F. M. Cockrell, of Warrensburg, being an uncle of Benjamin E. Logan.

Our subject was sixteen years of age when he came into Montgomery county. He received his education in the common schools of his native state and he has been occupied chiefly with the tilling and

improvement of his Kansas farm during his residence here. December 24, 1888, he married Anna Brewington, whose parents were James S. and Sarah (Graves-Smith) Brewington. The Brewingtons were from Maryland and the Graves from Dearborn Co., Indiana, where Mrs. Brewington first married Wm. F. Smith. Since the death of her daughter, Mrs. Logan,—which occurred January 17, 1892—Mrs. Brewington has resided with and has aided in caring for and training Mr. Logan's only child, Sadie J., born November 11, 1889. Mrs. Logan was born July 28, 1868, and was her husband's companion only a little more than three years.

In politics the Logans were Democrats and our subject acts with that political organization in all state and national matters. He loses no time in a scramble for office and is concerned only with the affairs of his own estate. He is treasurer of school district number 52—"Maple Grove."

WM. A. IMEL.— Wm. A. Imel, proprietor of an extensive planing-mill at Cherryvale, Kan., was born in Edgar county, Ill., July 29, 1872. His parents are J. C. and S. J. Imel, natives of Indiana. His father is a farmer and has followed that occupation all his life. In the Civil War he was among the Home Guards—9th Indiana—but did not see active service. He moved to Edgar county, Ills., and afterward to Kansas. In 1879, he took a claim of a quarter section in Chautauqua county, afterward selling that and moving to Labette county, Kas., and for many years he was a resident of Montgomery county. In 1902, he removed again to Labette county, where he is at present engaged in farming.

William A. Imel is the eldest of six children, the others being—Cela, Mrs. Ed Turner, resident of Independence, Kas.; Alpha, Mrs. Herman Pittenger, a resident of Cherryvale, Ks., her husband being one of the farmers of the county; Dora, Mrs. William Wagner of Iowa; Fred, Frank and Grace, all at home. Mr. Imel's education was obtained in the schools of Montgomery county. Going to Missouri at the age of seventeen he learned the trade of carpenter, residing with his uncle at Warren, about two years, and then returning to this county and working as a journeyman for three years, wherever the business called. A portion of that time he did contracting, until his marriage on December 4, 1898, when he secured machinery and went into the planing-mill business and has followed it ever since. He manufactures all kinds of church furniture—altars, chancels, etc., and does cabinet work as a specialty. He has the only planing-mill in the city and does a high class of work, of which the inside work of the Catholic Church of Cherryvale is a sample. He manufactured every piece of wood-work its interior contains and it is pronounced by experts to be a most excellent and finished

piece of work. He also built the main altar in the Independence Catholic Church, besides doing work in other churches outside of the county. He is a finished workman in his line and his work will stand the test of criticism. His enterprising disposition is acknowledged by all good citizens.

Mr. Imel married Stacy B. Darling, a native of Kansas and a daughter of P. B. and Nancy Darling, from Jackson county, Ohio. Her parents lived on a farm in Labette county, Ks. Mrs. Imel is one of six children, the oldest being, Francis, the wife of John Oliver, of Cherryvale; Tony, a minister in the U. B. Church of Yates Center, and a worthy, influential man, who has made much of opportunity; Thomas, a farmer of Labette county, Ks.; Daniel, of Cherryvale; Mrs. Imel, Eunice, Mrs. William Cooper.

William A. Imel and wife have one child, Orlie, who is the joy and pride of their home. They are members of the Methodist Church and are worthy people who carry the good will and esteem of a large and increasing circle of acquaintances. Mr. Imel is a member of the A. O. U. W., also the W. O. W. In politics he is an ardent republican.

DR. J. T. BLANK—Materia medica has no more devoted follower in Montgomery county than Dr. Blank of Elk City, physician, surgeon and dentist. His practice in these three lines of the profession is a large one and lies among the best classes, confidence in his ability to master of the situation at all times, being the mainspring of his splendid success.

The doctor belongs to the Eclectic school of medicine, being a graduate of the Cincinnati institution, class of 1890. He immediately took up the practice at Elk City and is now reaping the fruits of patient and painstaking effort in the earlier years—years in which he endured the varied trials that come to every young professional man with a persistent complacency which finally won the respect even of his brethren of opposing schools. Of late years he has given especial attention to surgery and has made a fine reputation in that difficult art. He is a close student and has at various times contributed articles of much merit to the different medical journals of the country. In the annual state meetings of the Eclectic Association he takes a prominent part, and thus keeps in touch with the best thought in the profession. The doctor is a member of and medical examiner for a number of the best fraternal organizations, notably the Woodmen, Fraternal Aid, Tonties and Royal Neighbors. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the A. O. U. W., in which organizations he has been a prominent worker, having filled all the chairs in each. No more popular citizen resides within the confines of the municipality than this busy and courteous disciple of Aesculapius.

Passing to the family history of our subject, the biographer notes that he was born in West Virginia, June 23, 1866, the son of John and Justina (Hillip) Blank, the father a native of Holland, the mother of Germany. The father was a practicing physician in Clarksburg, W. Va., for a number of years prior to the war. He enlisted in the service as a surgeon and served in the western army, and at the close carried on his person the scars of a wound received in battle, and which attested his loyalty to country in the days of her dire need. After the war, the family moved up to Altoona, Pa., and in 1870, came out to Kansas, first settling in Doniphan, thence to Elk county, where the father practiced until his death in 1874, at the age of seventy-two years. The mother survived him many years, dying in 1897, at the age of sixty-seven.

Dr. J. T. Blank married in 1892, Miss Dora Hattan, a native of Illinois. She was a lady of many beautiful traits of character, a splendid mother to her two children, Jay and Merrel. Her death, which occurred January 7, 1899, at the age of thirty-two years, was a sad shock to her devoted husband and children. Two years later the doctor brought to preside over his home, Miss Louisa Kruschke, a native Kansas girl, daughter of Frederick Kruschke. Mrs. Blank combines in a happy degree the qualities so essential in the physician's wife, and both she and her husband are potent factors in the city's social life. The doctor is Vice President of the Eclectic Medical Assn., meeting generally at Topeka.

HENRY W. SELTZER—Henry W. Seltzer was born and reared on a farm in Peoria county, Ill. His birth occurred Sept. 4, 1855. His father, William Seltzer, was a son of a native German. His family consisted of three sons: John, Jacob and William, who married Catherine Link, a native of Germany. To them were born four children: John D., a resident of Chicago; our subject, Henry W., of Independence; Mary, deceased; and Catherine Watzel, a resident of Peoria, Ill. His wife having died, Mr. Seltzer married Lizzie Griffin, and to this second marriage were born six children: Burton, Tonard, Nellie, Frank, Marion and Oliver, all of whom reside in Peoria, Ill. Ronald is the son of his third wife, Catherine Pimble.

Henry W. Seltzer, the subject of this sketch, has also followed farming as an occupation, and that success which comes from intelligent farming has come to him. The farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he now lives, in Section 22-33-15, was purchased when he came to Montgomery county, in 1900. In politics none has ever been truer or more enthusiastic than Mr. Seltzer. He is an ardent Republican, and has always served his party to the best of his ability. As a friend of education, he is well and favorably known in his native state, where for several years he was a member of the board of edu-

cation, and has always worked for the best interests of the schools, where he resides.

On the 13th of September, 1882, occurred the marriage of Henry W. Seltzer and Anna Archabald, a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Kalb) Archabald. Mrs. Seltzer's father was a native of the Isle of Man, and his wife of old Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Seltzer have been born four children: Orie A., Katie H., Jay H. and Edna M., all of whom are school children at home.

WILLIAM COCHRAN HALL, M. D. The medical profession of Montgomery county and of the city of Coffeyville is honored by the distinguished services in its behalf of Dr. William C. Hall of this review. For sixteen years he has been identified with the practice of medicine in Coffeyville and the success of his practice, his high character and his substantial citizenship, place him prominently in the front rank of Montgomery county physicians.

Highland county, Ohio, was the birthplace of Dr. Hall and his birthday was October 29, 1860. His father, Carey F. Hall, was a business man of a speculative turn and was born in the same county and state October 20, 1836. He passed his life in Highland, Adams and Scioto counties, Ohio, and, for a short time, was a hotel-keeper in Newcastle, Indiana. Jacob Hall, grandfather of Dr. Hall, was born in Virginia in 1802, and came out of the Old Dominion State with his father, George Hall, and settled in Highland county, Ohio. He passed his life on the farm and married Polly Cochran. Jacob Hall died leaving children, as follows: James, Jesse R., Mary J., Matilda A., Sallie, Lucy and Carey F. The last named married Hannah Milburn, the mother of our subject. His wife was a daughter of Daniel and Easter A. (Rice) Milburn. The Milburns were among the first settlers of that Ohio region and were from Pennsylvania. Carey F. Hall and wife were the parents of: William C., of this notice; Louella N., wife of J. C. Price, of Montgomery county, Kansas; Laura C., who died at eighteen years; Verdie R., wife of Hardie Stanfield, of Coffeyville, Kansas; and Carey Frank, who resides with the mother of these children just west of Coffeyville.

Dr. William C. Hall passed an uneventful boyhood and youth and attended the common schools of his native state. He acquired his advanced literary training in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio—Holbrook's school—in the mean time teaching school, and, at twenty-one years of age, took up the study of medicine with Dr. James W. Bunn, of West Union, Ohio. He was a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Maryland, from which institution he graduated in March, 1885. April 1st following, he located at Latham, Ohio, and began active practice. In February, 1886, he re-

moved to Sinking Spring, that state, where he remained till his final removal to Coffeyville, Kansas, April 27, 1887. His practice in this city and community has been most active and has become of great importance not only to himself but to the locality as well. It has been attended with remarkable success and does honor to the county and great credit to the doctor. He is division surgeon of the Mo. P. and Iron Mountain Railways, local surgeon of the M. K. and T. Railway and of the Santa Fe Railway; is one of the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital of Coffeyville, and was president of the Montgomery county Pension Board during Cleveland's second administration. He has served as President of the Coffeyville Board of Education, is President of and one of the founders of the hospital above named. He has many business interests of importance to Coffeyville, among them being: the erection of and his ownership, with Mr. Mahan, in the Hotel Mecca; a stockholder in and holds the Presidency of the Coffeyville Pottery and Clay Co.; he is President of the Coffeyville Chemical Company and a Director in the Peoples Gas Company, in the Condon Bank, in the new glass company and in the Coffeyville Commercial Club, of which two last he is also Vice President; President of the Coffeyville (Kansas) Academy of Medicine and member of Adams County (Ohio) Medical Society; Montgomery Co. (Kansas) Medical Society; Indian Territory Medical Society; Kansas State Medical Society; American Medical Association, and International Association of Railway Surgeons.

June 15, 1887, Dr. Hall married Sara H. Hite, a daughter of Rev. Addison Hite, a Methodist minister of Virginia origin. Mrs. Hall was born in Highland Co., Ohio, Sept. 16, 1864, and is the mother of Levera May and William Carlton Hall. The doctor is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Democrat in politics and a member of the Elks lodge.

OLIVER PERRY ERGENBRIGHT. As an advocate and counselor at law and in the field of politics, do we best know the gentleman whose name introduces and who is the subject of this brief review. Skilled in his profession and distinguished as an orator, he is an acknowledged power at the bar, and a political commander of the third congressional district. His success in his chosen and favorite fields has been pronounced and his position influential among men.

The Ergenbrights are of Teutonic origin and "Ehrenbreitstine" on the river Rhine in Lower Germany, was their native home. The founder of this American family, August "Ergenbreit," was the great-grandfather of our subject and, about 1740, he added his presence to the population of Virginia, from which Colony he enrolled as a soldier in the Continental army for American independence. He was a private, did his duty throughout the struggle, was present at the siege and capture of Yorktown and was one of the detail to carry the news of the



W. C. HALL, M. D.

surrender of Cornwallis to the Capitol at Philadelphia. In his family was one son, George Ergenbreit, whose two sons, Jacob and John, perpetuated the family name. Jacob Ergenbright reared a family in Rockbridge county, Virginia, where he died about 1847. John Ergenbright, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Westmorland Co., Virginia, in 1800, and left the state with his father and settled, for a time, near Dayton, Ohio. About 1818, the family continued westward and located in Bartholomew Co., Indiana, from which place the family removed, in 1879, to Montgomery county, Kansas. In 1871, John Ergenbright died at Independence, Kansas, and at his grave in Mount Hope Cemetery was erected the first gravestone put up in that cemetery.

Farming was their chosen occupation and it was followed as a life work without interruption by their posterity until the period of early manhood of Mr. Ergenbright of this record.

John Ergenbright was a man with limited educational equipment but possessed of successful business traits and he became a man of substantial financial standing during his active career. His political record was confined to the support of Whig and Republican principles, as a private, and his social distinction achieved in bringing up his children to become useful citizens. He brought his family to Montgomery county, Kansas, in November, 1870, and in January, 1871, he died in Independence. He married Jane Martin, whose grandfather, James Martin, was a Kentucky pioneer from Virginia, going into the state of Daniel Boone among its earliest immigrants and being killed there by Indians in their attack on the settlers' blockhouse, which was erected by Daniel Boone and associates near the present site of Danville, Kentucky. James Martin, Jr., father of Jane (Martin) Ergenbright, left Kentucky in 1816 and took his family into Bartholomew Co., Indiana, where he died. He was a soldier in Gen. Harrison's Department of the West, War of 1812, and took part in the battle of Tippecanoe and in other military service of importance during that war, and the war of 1812. The children of John and Jane Ergenbright were: William A., a farmer, who died at Barney, Iowa, in June, 1902; Ann Eliza, who died in December, 1901, as the wife of Geo. W. Deming, of Pueblo, Colorado; Elizabeth, wife of Oliver P. Applegate, of Trenton, Mo.; George Y., who died August, 1897, in Neodesha, Kansas; James M., of Jamestown, Indiana; Mrs. C. H. Howe, of Pomona, California; Jacob A., of Hopkins, Missouri; Sarah J., who married James Tulley, of Denver, Colorado; Benjamin, of Chicago, Illinois; and Oliver P., of this article. Five other children complete the family of fifteen but are unmentioned here because they died young and without personal history.

O. P. Ergnbright was the youngest of his parents' large family and the scenes and environment of his youth were purely rural. He attended Franklin College, Indiana, when approaching manhood, and from there entered Ann Arbor University, Michigan, and was a stu-

dent there when his father removed to Kansas. The latter's sickness and death prevented his son's graduation from the famous college. Mr. Ergenbright began the study of law in the office of Oyler and Howe, in Franklin, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in that city in April, 1873, before Judge David Banta. He married the same year and went immediately to Los Angeles, California, where he was engaged in law practice till 1876, when, owing to the sickness and death of his wife, he abandoned his profession and did not again resume it till 1883, when he resumed it in Montgomery Co., Kansas. Proper reference to his career as a lawyer in this county is omitted here to appear under its proper head on another page of this work. In 1879, Mr. Ergenbright came to Kansas and settled on a farm near Coffeyville, Montgomery Co. He engaged actively in farming and the growing of stock for four years and then, having recuperated in physical strength, he returned to the profession in which he has won renown.

Bartholomew Co., Indiana, was where Mr. Ergenbright was born, and January 1, 1851, his natal day and year. May 25, 1873, he married Jennie Doss who died at Gilroy, California, July 5, 1876. May 28, 1885, he married Mrs. Ella B. Lovejoy, a daughter of Richard Brooks, of Coffeyville, Kansas, who came west from Athens, Ohio. April 23, 1897, Mr. Ergenbright met with his second great misfortune—the loss of his wife. April 29, 1899, he married Miss Geneva Pratt, a daughter of Myron J. Pratt, of Montgomery Co., Kansas. By his first marriage, Mr. Ergenbright has a daughter, Madonna, wife of O. B. Reddick, of Centerville, Kansas. By his second wife, two children were born, viz: Mabel S. and Floyd O.

Mr. Ergenbright has always been an active partisan in Republican ranks. He has achieved distinction in Kansas politics, beginning with his election as County Attorney of Montgomery county in 1889, for a term of two years. In 1900, he was an Elector-at-large for Kansas and was chairman of the college which cast the vote of the state at Topeka for Mr. McKinley for President of the United States. He has been prominent in campaign work in his county, district and state and in 1902, was one of the leading candidates of the Third Congressional District for the House of Representatives of the United States and was defeated for the nomination by only one vote. Disappointed but not chagrinned, he returned home and gave his successful competitor a support that aided materially in producing his large and complimetary majority in Montgomery county.

LYMAN LEONARD HUMPHREY. The young and vigorous business life of Independence is worthily represented in the person of Lyman L. Humphrey, of whom it is the purpose of this article to make some deserving mention. He is one of Montgomery county's native sons, hav-

ing been born July 3, 1876, so near the centennial anniversary of our nation's birth as to be a fitting event in the domestic life of the Humphrey family. He passed through the city schools and graduated from the high school in his native town at the age of eighteen years. Ambitious for higher education, he attended the Kansas State University two years, during which time he contributed much toward his maintenance in the institution as a correspondent for the Kansas City Star, writing its "University Notes." Other publications have known him in a like capacity and, as editor of the "K. U. Weekly," he maintained a lively interest in the college journal by the charm and originality of his editorials and by the pith and spice of his paragraphs.

On closing his university work, Mr. Humphrey entered the Citizens National Bank, of Independence, where he was book-keeper for three years. He then became a member of the firm of Humphrey and Son, financial correspondents of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, managing its investments in southeastern Kansas. In 1901, he was elected Treasurer of the board of education of Independence, and was the custodian of and handled the funds of the district, including the proceeds of the school bond sales amounting to forty thousand dollars.

December 2, 1902, Mr. Humphrey married Elsie C. Anderson, daughter of the pioneer merchant and well known citizen, John M. Anderson, of Independence. Mrs. Humphrey was born in Montgomery county, Kansas, November 3, 1879, was educated at Hardin College, Mexico, Mo., and is a charming and accomplished lady.

In fraternal matters our subject is little more than a novice. He became a mason in 1900 and has taken the blue lodge and chapter degrees. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, and imbibed his Republican party proclivities from his father, Lyman U. Humphrey, Ex-Gov. of Kansas.

CHARLES H. KENNEDY, one of Parker Township's representative men, was born in Whiteside county, Ills., on the 21st day of July, 1856. His father's name was James L. Kennedy, a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother's Elmira Roberts, a native of Indiana. In September, 1855, the parents moved to Illinois and settled in Whiteside county, where the mother died in 1860, at the age of thirty three years. After this event the father moved back to Indiana and passed his remaining years there, dying in 1897.

To them were born six children. Emily J., decd.; Lewis T., Amasa R., deceased; John D., Charles H. and Sarah L., deceased.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm in Illinois. After the death of his mother he went to live with an uncle, S. R. Libby, where he attended the common schools and received his edu-

cation. He remained with his uncle till he was eighteen years old, and then set out to make his way in the world alone. For ten years he worked as a farm hand, receiving much experience and some wages. On the 30th of November, 1882, he was married to Emma Kingsbury, a native of Whiteside county, Ills. She was a daughter of Sylvius H. Kingsbury, a native of New York, and of Olive E. Pond, a native of Ohio.

After Mr. Kennedy was married he rented land and farmed for some time. In 1889, he came to Kansas and settled in Fawn Creek township, Montgomery Co. Here, for two years, he was a tenant on rented land, then bought 160 acres five miles northwest of Coffeyville, where he moved in 1891.

This land he has improved and made a permanent home. Among the improvements is a fine residence and substantial outbuildings. The farm is one of the good ones in the township and is stocked with horses, cattle and hogs. He is making a specialty of registered Poland-China hogs, keeping the best breeds in the country. Mr. Kennedy, has by the closest economy and strict attention to business, slowly climbed from the position of a hand on the farm to that of an independent farmer and stock raiser.

Mr. Kennedy has been honored two years with the office of Trustee, and three years he has served as Clerk of the township. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Coffeyville Camp, Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have five children—Pearl, Roy, Forrest, Olive and Nona, all living at home.

WILLIAM C. HAVERSTICK. An early comer to Montgomery county was William C. Haverstick, well and favorably known over southern Kansas for some years, by his connection with the development of the gas and oil fields. Born in Waverly, Bremer county, Ia., June 7, 1858, he accompanied his parents to Paola, Kansas, in 1862, and was a boy of eleven years when, in 1869, the family came down into Montgomery county. They filed on a quarter of land in sections 24 and 25, township 31, range 15. These were the days of beginnings in Montgomery county, with neighbors few and far between and Indians in numbers all about. Mr. Haverstick well remembers a number of their big chiefs, the family having been on the best terms with them. They were frequent guests at his father's table, and just before they left for the south, the Haversticks gave a dinner to Nopawalla and his council, others present being: White Hair, Strike Axe, and the government interpreter, Alexy. Our subject was present at the famous gathering of the clans to celebrate their farewell, and heard

the eloquent address made by Nopawalla on that occasion, full of pathos and deepest feeling.

The log cabin on the claim was, in time, replaced by a small frame residence and that, in 1880, by the present commodius home.

William Haverstick was given such education as was current in those early days, not a great deal in books, but such as Dame Nature has in store for those of observant minds. He remained at home until he entered the employ of the railroad, finally reaching the engineer's place at the throttle. In 1893, he quit the road and has since been largely interested in gas and oil. He holds a membership in the Masonic fraternity at Armourdale, Kans.

Mr. Haverstick comes of a somewhat noted Swiss family, grandfather Casper Haverstick, who was born in Usfelden, Argyle county, Switzerland, having been with the great Napoleon as a staff officer in his two greatest undertakings—the successful crossing of the Alps and his equally disastrous Russian campaign. In this campaign the cold was so intense as to cripple Casper Haverstick in a most curious manner, causing him to be, through life, the wonder of the medical profession. He was very young, and the doctors say, in an undeveloped state, so far as his arms were concerned. The cold stopped the growth of the arms from the elbow up; the lower arm developing to full length, thus causing him to present a strange spectacle. Casper was a man of good education, being able to converse fluently in French, German, Swiss and Polish. In middle life he came with his family to America, and settled in Leetonia, Columbiana county, Ohio. He passed his remaining years in efforts to ameliorate the condition of his fellow countrymen in this great republic. He married Nancy Zimmerman, also a native of Switzerland, and a daughter of Jacob and Mary Zimmerman, who bore him nine children: John, George, Jacob, Samuel, Daniel, Nancy, Elizabeth, Mary and Emma.

Samuel Haverstick was born in Washingtonville, Columbiana county, Ohio, June 26, 1835. He married Sarah Powell, born in Canton, Ill., December 4, 1837, and to her were born three children—William C., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Addie Dugan and Adelbert E.

DR. E. J. BERTENSHAW. There is probably no profession that demands a higher morale from its votaries than does that of medicine. The successful physician of to-day must be a man of exceptionally high character—a man who inspires confidence not only by his deeds in medical jurisprudence, but by his standing in the community for honesty and integrity. To his chosen profession Dr. Bertenshaw, of Elk City, brings both these requisites in a high degree, and though still young in the field of medicine, has demonstrated thoroughly that success in large measure is within his grasp.

The parents of Dr. Bertenshaw, Edwin and A. Melissa Bertenshaw, have long been prominent agriculturists of the county, they removing here in 1871, from their native State of Indiana. They settled on a claim in Louisburg Twp., but have since removed to Independence Twp. Their family consisted of: Dr. E. J., John T., an attorney at Independence; Herbert, a dentist at Independence, and Hosey G., a commercial traveler.

Dr. Bertenshaw was born in Franklin county, Ind., March 13, 1869. He is a product, in education, of the common schools of his home township and of the high school of Elk City, where he graduated in 1889. He then entered upon the study of his profession under the preceptorship of Drs. J. T. Davis and T. F. Bertenshaw, (the latter an uncle) of Louisburg Twp., Montgomery county, Kansas, practitioners of note there. Continuing with them two years he, in 1890, repaired to Miami Medical College in Cincinnati, and in the spring of 1893, was given the diploma of that institution. The 1st of June found him located in Independence, where, for the remainder of that year, he continued the practice in conjunction with Dr. W. A. McCulley. In January of 1894, he opened an office in Elk City. As intimated, Dr. Bertenshaw soon took rank among the best in the county and has each year added new laurels in the difficult cases which he has successfully handled. He takes measures to keep in close touch with his profession, being a constant student of the best medical literature, and a member of the different medical societies within his jurisdiction. He served a period of three years on the pension examining board and is examiner for several old line and fraternal insurance companies.

Dr. Bertenshaw was married November 29, 1896, to Miss Laura J. Cowell, daughter of a pioneer family of the county, and prominent in its history, a brief sketch of which is here appended.

DR. HENRY COWELL, grandfather of Mrs. Bertenshaw, was a native of New York state, where he married Eliza McMaster, and, later, removed to Grant county, Wisconsin. Here he was for years the pioneer physician, continuing until about the time the Civil War opened, when he went to California, where he died in the seventies. The wife died later in Wisconsin. They were the parents of: F. A., now deceased; Lucy, deceased; H. W., of Stockton, Cal.; Joshua, of Stockton, Cal.; Adaline, and Williston, deceased; F. M., of Stockton, Cal.; and Phoebe, Mrs. Richard Brown, of the same point.

F. A. Cowell, father of Mrs. Bertenshaw, was the eldest of the family. He grew to manhood in Wisconsin and was first married to Jane Carson, whose children were: John T., and Oscar C., deceased; Charles L., of Missoula, Mont.; Seldon D., Stevensville, Mont.; Nannie, Mrs. J. W. Greenough, Missoula, Mont.; and Joseph W., deceased. The mother



JOHN CASTILLO.

of these children died in 1864 and on March 7, 1867, Mr. Cowell married Margaret D. Carson, a sister of his first wife, and daughter of William and Anna Carson. This family were early pioneers of Mahoning county, Ohio, from whence they removed to California in 1850. There the father soon died, the mother living until 1866. The children were: John A., now of Minnesota; Joseph P., and Sarah J., deceased; Nancy, Mrs. William Ingersoll, and Chas. O., both deceased; Laura C., Mrs. Timothy Wannamaker, deceased; and Margaret D., now a resident of Elk City. The latter is the mother of four children: Harry W., of Bartlesville, I. T.; Laura J., Mrs. Dr. Bertenshaw; Grace L., single; Wallace W., a carpenter of Elk City. Mrs. Cowell lived in Wisconsin until 1864 and came to Kansas, living here until 1888. In the year 1894, they came to Kansas and stopped at Elk City, settling in Montgomery Co. Here the family continued to reside, though making several trips to California of extended length. Mr. Cowell died June 21, 1896, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a man of great energy and many fine traits of character. He was a life long member of the Baptist church and was a prominent factor in the different communities where his lines were cast.

JOHN CASTILLO. Of the many defenders of the nation's honor during the dark days of 1861 to 1865, who settled in Montgomery county after the war, none is more deserving of representation in this volume than John Castillo, Justice of the Peace of Louisburg township and Ex-County Commissioner of the county. He has, since 1874, resided on a farm of one hundred sixty acres in this township.

In Wayne county, Kentucky, Mr. Castillo's birth occurred February 17, 1842. His father was Joseph Castillo, his mother Annie Dodson. The Castillo's are of pure Irish extraction, his grandfather, Matthew Castillo, having been a native of Dublin, emigrating to the United States shortly after the Revolutionary War and remaining in Virginia until 1809, when he came out to Wayne county, Kentucky. The latter's wife was Mary Ray. They reared a family of which our subject's father was the eldest, and was born in 1805.

Joseph Castillo married his wife in 1833. Their children were: Brazile, Matthew L., Michael, Mary, John and Joseph. Of this family two of the boys, our subject and Michael, were soldiers in the Civil War; members of Co. "H," 12th Kentucky Vol. Inft. They enlisted October 3, 1861, and at the expiration of service John Castillo reenlisted, in January of 1864; he enlisted as corporal and was discharged as sergeant. Upon his re-enlistment he became Regimental Commissary sergeant. He served until mustered out at Greensboro in July of 1865. The regiment of which he was a part was in the following engagements. Mill Springs, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Siege of Knoxville, Franklin and Nashville, and in the fight at Wilmington, North Carolina.

After the war our subject continued to reside in the "Blue Grass State" until 1874, when he located, as stated, in Montgomery county. Here he owns a farm of one hundred sixty acres, the splendid character of the improvements thereon and the neat appearance which it presents being evidences of the agricultural ability of our subject.

The marriage of Mr. Castillo was an event of the year 1866. Mrs. Castillo was Lean M. Simpson, and resided in Wayne county, Kentucky. She was the mother of Elisha J., now a teacher in the Montgomery County High School, whose four children are: William Wortman, Harriet Lean, Sadie Elizabeth and John Gilbert; John, Jr., a law student of the State University at Lawrence; Mary A., wife of John M. Cotton, Clerk in the Elk City Bank, whose children are Clyde and Cornelia; Sally K., a teacher in an Indian school in Utah; Nannie B., married Frank Drybread, a farmer of Louisburg township; her children are—Elizabeth and Matilda. Our subject's first wife was a lady of many excellent qualities, a devoted mother to her children and was sincerely mourned at her death, which occurred on August 19, 1884. His second wife was Permelia Elizabeth, daughter of John and Nancy (Bobbitt) Randall. The marriage was solemnized on the 25th of December, 1885, in Neodesha, Kas. Mrs. Castillo is a native of Pulaski county, Kentucky, where she was born, 21st July, 1854. Her parents, later, moved to Pettes county, Mo., where they died; her father suffering death at the hands of the Bushwackers in 1864. To Mr. Castillo's second marriage has been born one child, Irving, born June 12, 1888.

During the residence of Mr. Castillo in Montgomery county, he has ever evinced a deep interest in the moral and social and political life of the county. In 1884, he was nominated on the Republican ticket as a candidate for Commissioner of the First District, and, being elected, filled that office three years with great efficiency. He has been, for one year, Justice of the Peace of Louisburg township. After the rise of the reform party, Mr. Castillo supported that party 'till 1896, when he became a free silver Republican and in 1900, advocated the reforms proposed by the Populist party. As to future politics he stands by Bryan, but in case of the nomination of a Gold Democrat Mr. Castillo will cast his influence for Roosevelt. He and his family are consistent members and liberal supporters of the Christian church and the respect in which they are held throughout the entire county is most uniform.

GEORGE L. REMINGTON. During the comparatively brief period of twelve years that he was permitted to mingle with and be one of the citizens of Montgomery county, the late subject of this record, George L. Remington, lived a life conspicuous for its relation to men and affairs, for its usefulness to civil and social institutions and

conspicuous for its purity and dignity as exemplified in his daily walk. Few men exhibit such strong and genuine elements of character and win the unbounded confidence of a community in so few years, as did he, and his death, April 11th, 1895, was mourned as a public loss.

Born in Lancaster, near Buffalo, New York, May 24, 1832, he was a son of Rev. James Remington, a noted Presbyterian minister of western New York, and for eighteen years pastor of the congregation of Lancaster. Though he had given up regular work very late in life Rev. Remington died in 1889 at over ninety years of age, still in the harness, as it were, and doing the work of the Master. He married Caroline Evans, who died in the seventies, being the mother of three sons and two daughters, namely: Rev. Charles, of Buffalo, New York, the only survivor of the family; George L., of this memoir; James, who died about 1880 and passed his life chiefly in the milling business; Mary, who died unmarried about 1875, and Jennie, who was for many years a deputy in the office of the Clerk of Erie county, New York, and died in 1891.

The education of George L. Remington was acquired in what we now term the common schools and in Gambier College, Ohio. On leaving college he entered the Union army as a private, joining company "C," 21st New York Vol. Inf. He rose by successive promotions, viz: to First Sergeant, and, August 7, 1861, was commissioned 1st Lieut., and Capt., Dec. 12, 1861. He succeeded Capt. Washburn who was killed at Second Bull Run in August, 1862. His regiment formed a part of the Army of the Potomac and he participated in all the engagements of that famous and splendid army and was discharged in 1864, resigning and leaving the service on account of failing health. September 14, 1865, he married Alice Pomeroy, a daughter of Robert Pomeroy, a banker and one of the old settlers of Buffalo, New York. Mr. Pomeroy married Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of a Baptist clergyman, and died in 1856 at sixty years old. He resided in Buffalo when the British burned that city during the war of 1812 and he and his mother were the last to leave the destroyed city. Mrs. Remington is the fourth of nine children in her parents' family, five of whom are yet living.

Mr. Remington was in the service of the government in the commissary department of the army at Nashville, Tennessee, for near one year, immediately succeeding the end of the war, and on returning north engaged in the wholesale tobacco business in Buffalo. Subsequently he was elected Register of Deeds for Erie county, New York, and some time after the close of his official career he moved his family out to Saginaw, Michigan, where he embarked in the lumber and salt business and conducted the same successfully till some time in the year 1882, when he disposed of his Michigan interests and became a resident of Independence, Kansas. As a citizen of Saginaw he in-

gratiated himself into the love and esteem of his compeers and was favored with public trusts. He was a member of the Board of Education, where he rendered valuable service, and was an active and faithful worker in his religious denomination.

For about two years after coming to Montgomery county, Capt. Remington was engaged in the cattle business. In 1885, he was invited to become cashier of the First National Bank of Independence. He filled the position 'till his death and in it demonstrated a peculiar fitness and adaptation to the place. He was always courteous, sincere and reliable, prompt in fulfilling his obligations and faithful in serving the constituents of the bank.

As a citizen of Independence, Capt. Remington took a prominent part in all its affairs. His ability and integrity were at once recognized and he accepted the public trusts that were imposed on him with an eye single to the public good. He demonstrated his unflagging interest in public education by long and faithful service on the school board. He was President of that body for some years and many were the ideas he advanced for the improvement of the facilities and methods of education. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian church and, in the absence of the pastor, was frequently designated to read a sermon and to comment on the character, good works and teachings of Christ and the satisfaction coming to all who owned the faith and conscientiously served God. For many years he was Superintendent of the Sabbath School and the beneficent works of a good man were felt in this field, also. In his capacity as a teacher and leader his work was most effective. He was a ready and pleasing talker, was a storehouse of information on popular subjects and, in 1894, was chosen by the Presbytery of Neosho to be a delegate to the General Assembly at Saratoga, New York. He was a member of McPherson Post G. A. R., was a Modern Woodman and a Knight Templar Mason, by whose direction and under whose auspices his funeral was held. In politics he was a Republican.

Capt. and Mrs. Remington's family comprised three children, namely: Jennie P., wife of Will P. Lyon, of Independence; Allen A., who married Lizzie B. Marshall and is a merchant of Bristow, Ind. Ty., and George F., who died Sept. 18, 1899, at twenty-three years of age.

WILLIAM L. PRATHER, of Bolton, Independence township, came to Montgomery county in 1884, and settled on section 21, township 33, range 15, and thus identified himself with the Kansas farmer. It was on the 9th of Nov. that his citizenship began here and for nearly twenty years he has contributed his efforts toward the internal development of the county. As do most settlers in a new country, he came with small means, which he husbanded closely and used wisely and

economically during the acquirement of his body of land. He spent a year at Havana in Caney township while preparing himself for a permanent location, and where he finally settled is in the very heart of the mineral belt of Montgomery county.

Mr. Prather was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, February 10, 1854. The Prathers are of English origin and the American branch springs from three brothers who came here as missionaries several generations back. Walter Prather, father of our subject, was born in Clark county, Indiana, in 1809, and died in Bartholomew county at past eighty-four years of age. Farming was his calling and he passed his life in circumstances fitting an industrious and honorable citizen. He filled the office of County Commissioner and was elected thereto as a Republican. He married Mary Weathers, of Jackson county, Indiana. She died at the age of fifty-four, in 1877. Her children were: Orlie, wife of Henry Marshall, of Madison Co., Montana; America, who became Mrs. Henry Warner, of the same place; William L., Jessie F., wife of Elmer Oyler, of Sedgwick Co., Kansas; John, of Oklahoma, and Morton, of Sullivan Co., Indiana.

The life of William L. Prather was influenced by rural environment when he grew up. The common schools provided his education and he remained with the parential home till twenty-four years old. He began an independent career as a farm hand and for five years he earned a monthly wage as such. He grew into independent farming gradually and the larger portion of his modest accumulations in the Hoosier State was achieved in this way.

November 9, 1884, he was married, being united with Armina Krienhagen, a daughter of a German settler, Henry Krienhagen, a lifetime farmer. Two sons have been born of their marriage, one of whom, Ora, survives. The latter was born January 8, 1895, and is a promising boy in the second grade in school. Mrs. Prather has performed no small part in the achievements of the family on the prairies of Kansas and the mutual confidence which she and Mr. Prather enjoy is a potent force toward promoting the family welfare.

Mr. Prather has, of late years, participated in Peoples Party politics, is a member of the Modern Woodmen and is a director of school district No. 4, Pleasant Valley. He is a member of the A. H. T. A.

GRANT HAINLINE. Among the younger element of the business men of Cherryvale and a gentleman who has shown his spirit and interest in his town is Grant Hainline, the gentleman mentioned in the introduction to this notice. The east side feed-mill knows him as its proprietor and he has been so connected since he succeeded Henry A. Lowman, its founder, in 1899.

McDonough county, Illinois, was the native place of Mr. Hainline

and his birth occurred January 2, 1864. His father, George W. Hainline, was a pioneer to that locality and is now living within five miles of his original place of settlement. He was born in Kentucky in 1825, and in 1830, his father became a settler of McDonough county in the Prairie State. The latter was a farmer, as were his posterity, and passed away in the vicinity of where he made his last settlement.

George W. Hainline passed his life in pursuits of the field and can be said to have made a success of life. He was a plain quiet citizen and reared a large family of children by his marriage with Mary J. Keithley, an Indiana lady, born in 1828, and died in 1892. Their issue were: Nathan T., of Hutchinson, Kansas; Thomas, of McDonough county, Illinois; Frank, of Knox county, Missouri; Jacob, of Iowa; Seth, of Knox county, Missouri; Oliver, of the home county in Illinois; Grant, our subject; Sherman, of Davisville, California, and Ida, who has recently married.

Grant Hainline learned the ways and the work of the farm under parental guidance and at twenty-one years took up the responsibilities of life. His education was acquired in the country school and when he established himself and took up life's serious affairs, it was as a farmer in Knox county, Missouri. Later, he went to Neosho county where he became the owner of a farm, which he sold to come to Kansas, in 1899. In April of that year, he located in Cherryvale and has since been actively engaged in manufacturing and handling feed. He owns other property than his mill and is one of the promoters of one of the promising oil and gas companies of the community. The Farmers' Oil, Gas and Mineral Company, in which he is interested, has done some effective and valuable development work and gives much promise of good returns to its proprietors and investors.

December 24, 1885, Mr. Hainline married Lena Lee Benner, a daughter of David Benner, who settled in Knox county, Missouri, from Virginia. Mrs. Hainline was born in Knox county in 1868 and is the mother of six children, namely: Willis V., Clarence and Elza, deceased; Lena, George W. and Theodore R.

Mr. Hainline's people are Republicans, as he is himself, taking a good citizen's interest in the welfare of his party and his town.

PERRY F. BROWN, a farmer six miles from Elk City, is a son of James and Nancy (Herrell) Brown and a grandson of Turner Brown of Virginia. The parents of Mr. Brown were born and reared in the Old Dominion State and later moved out to Illinois, where they resided during the remainder of their lives, the father having died while on a visit to our subject in 1874.

Perry was given a good common school education in his home school and continued to help his parents on the farm until he was nineteen

years of age. He then started out to see the world for himself and having become acquainted with the cooper's trade at home, pursued that in getting a start in life. In 1847, he was joined in marriage to Elizabeth Cottrell. They are the parents of twelve children, ten of whom were born in Iowa, where they settled shortly after marriage, and two were born in Missouri. Nancy, the eldest, was born October 9, 1848, married Daniel Jones and resides in Missouri; their children are: Anna, Bertha, Francis, Daniel, Myrtle and Gracie; William F., born October 15, 1849, married Genevieve Moorhead and their six children are—Mary, Ethie, Marian, Lavetta, Walter and Carrie; Robert, born February 20, 1851, died February 15, 1872; Elizabeth, born January 30, 1852, died January 7, 1853; David W., born July 15, 1854, married Jane Lockett, and resides in the Indian Territory with their children—Elmer, Duard, Andrew, Earl, Roxy, Angie and Clarence; Addison P., born April 24, 1856, married Lucy Hayward and lives in Oklahoma with their children—Robert, Cyrus, Nora and Bessie; Susannah, born June 1, 1858, is the wife of John Jeter; Mary A., born February 29, 1860, died October 11, following; Stephen A. Douglass, born July 31, 1861, died November 3, 1882; Sidney M., born July 15, 1863, married Frankie Doughtry; they live in the Indian Territory with their two children, Alice and Ernie; John, married Susie Gastineau and lives on the old home place with their two children—Vada and Verna; Alfretta, born January 1, 1870, married J. Samuel Orr, and resides at Havana, this county. They have one child, Elsie May.

After a long life of splendid helpfulness in the home, the mother of these children passed to her rest, on Novembr 2, 1902, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years. She was a woman of many beautiful qualities, had a kind, sympathetic disposition and was a true mother to the large family of children who now, together with the husband, mourn her most sincerely.

After a residence of eighteen years in Davis county, Iowa, and six years in Schuyler Co., Mo., Mr. Brown removed with his large family, in 1872, to Montgomery county, Kansas, where he has since been one of the solid men in the community in which he lives. He and his family have been very helpful in the educational and religious life of the different communities where they resided, having been life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In political matters, Mr. Brown has been a supporter of the Democratic party, but has not aspired at any time to office. The high character of his citizenship makes him a man worthy of representation in this volume, devoted as it is to the mention of the worthy class of citizens of the county.

ARTHUR E. PAGE. The subject of this brief notice has performed an honorable part in the up-building and development of the

domestic affairs of Montgomery county. He has passed nineteen years within its borders and a second homestead is yielding to his magic touch and in a new township he is establishing his good name.

Arthur E. Page is descended from American antecedents but for many years the family lived under another flag and owed allegiance to another nation. During the early years of the century just passed Josiah Page, father of our subject, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada. His father settled there from the State of New York and had other children, as follows: John, Timothy, Mrs. Melvina Robinson and Mrs. Annie Reed. Josiah E. Page married Salina Robinson, a native of Joliet county, Canada, and a daughter of James Robinson and wife, of Scottish and Canadian birth, respectively.

Josiah E. and Salina Page passed their lives in the Queen's American dominions and reared nine children, namely: John E., of Oregon; Emeline, deceased; Arthur E., our subject; Mrs. Emily J. England, of Canada East; Mrs. Emma A. Stephens, of Boston, Massachusetts; William H., of Norton county, Kansas; Mrs. Lucy E. Glenney, of Fall River, Massachusetts; Herbert, of Canada, and Benjamin, of Boston, Massachusetts. The parents of this family of children were of the Episcopal faith and in his active and more vigorous life the father was a lumber-camp foreman and was also Deputy Sheriff of Joliet county, Canada East.

July 17, 1848, Arthur E. Page was born in Joliet county, Quebec. He remained with the parental home till past his majority, when he left Canada and sought the United States. He went out into the world with a country school education and learned to work while doing duty on the farm of his boyhood. He first stopped in the United States at Dubuque, Iowa, and did farm work there till he had earned sufficient means to carry him to Poweshiek county, Iowa, where, at Deep River, he took up farm work and continued it as a farm hand for four years. in the spring of 1873, he went to Clay county, Nebraska, purchased a claim right, entered the land and was occupied with its cultivation and improvement till 1884, when he left that semi-frontier region and sought the fertile and more reliable country of eastern Kansas. He purchased a quarter section of land in Rutland township, Montgomery county, and, during the next eighteen years, doubled its area and sold one of the desirable farms in the township, when he disposed of his place in October, 1902. In this time he had also acquired a tract of land in West Cherry township, which he still owns, thus marking his as one of the successful careers among Montgomery county farmers. In March, 1903, he bought one hundred and sixty acres in Independence township, in section 6, township 32, range 15, which he is converting into a desirable home.

In the year 1874, Mr. Page married Sarah E. Garr, whose parents were Robert L. and Louisa Y. (Snyder) Garr, natives of Virginia and



M. ASHBY AND WIFE.

Kentucky, respectively. Mrs. Page was born in Johnson county, Indiana, Sept. 28, 1850, and is the mother of Robert J., who married Cora A. Mills and has a child, Helen B.; Elmer E., who married Minnie V. Higgins, is a clerk in Scott's store at Independence, Kansas; Homer W., and Oren E., who married Tula F. Greer, are both with the parental home.

As an instance of what determination and perseverance, coupled with ample physical vigor, will accomplish, it is in place to state that when Mr. Page reached Poweshiek county, Iowa, he had but "fifty cents to his name." His property acquirements have all resulted from the individual efforts of himself and his devoted wife and modestly stand as an achievement worthy to be emulated. In politics Mr. Page was first a Democrat and then a Populist. He was township Treasurer two terms in Rutland and member of the school board twelve years. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

MILTON ASHBY is a leading farmer and old soldier of Cherokee township and was born in Vermillion county, Ill., on the 27th of October, 1846. His father's name was James Ashby, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and his mother was Sarah J. Blakeney of the same state. When small children, their parents moved to Illinois—in 1829—where James lived and died in Georgetown township, Vermillion county, within half a mile of where they first settled. His death occurred at the age of seventy-two, but his wife is still living and is seventy-six years old.

Five of the children of James and Sarah Ashby are living. Pleasant Ashby, traveling agent; Eliza Milner, resident of Indiana; Martha Doop and Emma Smith, both of Montgomery county, and Milton, the subject of this sketch, who is the first born. Milton Ashby was reared in Vermillion county, Ill., and his education was received in the old fashioned log school house. In this school house there were not the new patent seats of today, but those made of split logs, whose polish was not attained at the factory, but by contact with "jeans and homespun" for many years.

When the war was on he enlisted, February 11th, 1865, in Company E, 150th Ill. Vol. Inft., and served till after the close of the war. He would have entered the army sooner, but his age prevented, and he was held over until the 2nd of February, 1866. After the war was over he returned home, and stayed with his parents on the farm.

His marriage occurred August 28, 1870. His wife was Mary M. Graves, a native of Vermillion county, Ill., and a daughter of Levi H. and Matilda (Cook) Graves. After his marriage, he bought eighty acres of land and cultivated it for ten years. In 1884, he sold his farm and came to Kansas, and bought eighty acres, three miles northeast of Cof-

feyville, where he now resides. There was only a small frame house on the farm where they lived till the new house was erected, which they now occupy. This is large and commodious, with modern conveniences and contains eleven rooms, heated and lighted with natural gas. Besides this beautiful home, there is a large barn and good out buildings, also lighted by gas. This whole farm is an up-to-date one, everything being kept in good repair. Land has been added to the original eighty, until now the estate comprises three hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Ashby has in his possession the first tax receipt he ever received, which amounted to sixty cents, a sum somewhat less than his present annual tax. On the farm he keeps a variety of stock—cattle, horses and hogs.

In politics Mr. Ashby is a Republican, and has served successively as treasurer of the township two terms, and trustee one term.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashby have four children living: Lillie A., wife of D. A. Jones, of Coffeyville; James L., a farmer; Alva M., also a farmer in the county; Maud, the wife of Edwin Peterson, living at home with her parents, and Bertie, who died at three years of age.

JOSEPH S. HAMER, manager of the Cherryvale Grain and Live Stock Association, and one of the energetic and enterprising citizens of that progressive borough, is a native of the "Buckeye State," born in Logan county, October 7, 1854. His father, Joseph Hamer, was a native of Pennsylvania and at maturity married Elizabeth Clingerman, a native of the Keystone State. The father was, during life, a well-to-do and successful farmer and stock shipper. He passed the greater portion of his life in Ohio, but in 1889, came to Kansas and settled in Wilson county, near Lafontain. Here he resided and engaged in farming until 1896, when he became an inmate of the home of our subject in Cherryvale, and during a visit to a son in Ohio, sickened and died at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife still resides with our subject and is a woman of strength and spirit at seventy-three years of age. To these parents were born six children, but two of whom are now living; a son, Daniel A., residing in Ohio, and Joseph S., of this sketch.

Mr. Hamer, being the son of well-to-do parents, was given a liberal education. After the country school he attended the Ada Normal School and from there went to the National Normal School of Lebanon, O. To this literary training was then added a course at a commercial college in St. Louis. Mr. Hamer did not, as is too often the case with young men who are favored in matters of education, connect himself with city life, but returned to Ohio and engaged in farming, an occupation which he followed with success in that state until 1883, when he came out to southern Missouri and continued there quite extensively in the raising of stock. In 1889, he accompanied the fam-

ily to Wilson county, as before given, and was there engaged until the fall of 1893. This date marks his coming to Cherryvale, where he engaged in the buying and shipping of grain, a business in which he has made a great success.

In 1902, Mr. Hamer interested himself in the formation of the present stock company, which is organized and chartered under the laws of Kansas. They purchased a large elevator near the "Frisco" depot and are now extensively engaged in handling all kinds of grain. The company has a capital of $6,000 which is held in 600 shares, paid up in full. The officers of this association are: S. D. Oliphant, President; W. H. Crowl, Vice President; John Givens, Treasurer, and Joseph S. Hamer, Secretary and Manager. The enterprise was instituted June 7 of 1902, and, fifteen days later, the stock was all paid in and the association was ready for business. Being a home enterprise by home people, it is gratifying to note that its stock advanced since its issuance some 100 per cent. This is largely due to the earnest work of the efficient secretary and manager of the association, whose standing in business circles and whose business sagacity are of the highest order.

The marriage of Mr. Hamer was a happy event, occurring February 8, 1883, at Reading, Mich. The maiden name of Mrs. Hamer was Agnes Comestock. She was a native of the Empire State and was a daughter of Samuel and Amanda Comestock, both now deceased. She became the mother of a daughter, Edna O., and at the age of thirty-five years, October 22, 1897, passed to her rest. She was a woman of superior attainments and a consistent member of the M. E. church. In May of 1901, Mr. Hamer again entered the matrimonial state, being joined to Miss Blanche Baughman. Mrs. Hamer is a native of the Hoosier State, but was reared in Topeka, Kansas, whither her parents moved during her childhood. Thomas and Catherine Baughman, of Topeka, Kansas, are her parents.

WILLIAM H. COLEMAN, one of the pioneers of Montgomery Co., and one of its largest land owners, was born in Marion county, Ohio, May 31, 1843. His parents were James and Nancy (Davis) Coleman, the father dying in Iowa in 1868, at the age of sixty-two.

James was the son of John Coleman and the second of three children: Harrison, James and Nathaniel. The family of James Coleman consists of four children: Joab, who died at the age of twenty-two; Sarah A. Shuler, a resident of California; Thomas J., who died in the army, and William H., the subject of this sketch.

William H. Coleman lived in Marion county, O., until he was nine years of age, when he moved with his parents to Van Buren county, Ia. Here he remained until his nineteenth year, when, in January, 1864,

he enlisted in Co. "G," 3rd Ia. Cav., under Col. John W. Noble, Gen. Wilson's Div. of Sherman's army on the Mississippi. During his service he was most of the time doing scout duty and hunting Bushwhackers. He participated in the following battles: Selma, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia. He was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., in 1865, and returned to his Iowa home, where he remained for a number of years.

On the 22nd of August, 1866, Mr. Coleman married Sarah A. Hill, a daughter of John and Armilda (Harper) Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman came to Crawford county, thence to Labette county, and afterward to Montgomery county, Kans., in 1870. They came overland, their mode of travel being a wagon drawn by an ox team, which Mrs. Coleman drove. Mr. Coleman rode a saddle pony and gave his attention to a herd of nine head of Texas steers which he drove through to their new home. His original purchase of land consisted of 80 acres near Elk City.

Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Coleman: William F., of California, who married Emmaretta Hansford and whose children are: Ira M., Anna M., Olive C., William, Herbert, Jessie and Josie, twins, and Alfred; the second child, Armilda A. Harley, has three children: James, Percy and Gertrude; George S., who married Cora Miller, resides in Montgomery county, and his children are: Gertrude, Mabel and John; Mrs. Clara B. Williams, whose children number four: William, Emery C., Ola P. and Isaac O.; Mrs. Emma Hutchinson, whose only son is William A.; Claud H., married Ethel Cook and resides in California, with three children: Edith, Ruey and Russell; Stanley, who died at the age of sixteen; Gordon H., at home; and Mrs. Flossie Slater, who resides in Sumner county, Kans., and has one child, Sarah A.

William H. Coleman, having been reared in the great middle west, has done much to aid in the development of the far west in an early day. He traveled in the most primitive way from California to Alabama. Following the flag of the north, he fought for the extermination of our greatest national evil and the preservation of his country. Now, at an advanced age, he is content to pass the remainder of his days with his wife in their comfortable home, and in the evening of life, an look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear.

WILLIAM B. PARSONS, Cherryvale, Yard Master for the Santa Fe railroad, was born in Allen county, Kansas, near Iola, May 5, 1859. His father was Henry D. Parsons, his mother Harriet Todd, the former a native of Texas and the latter of Missouri. The father was a representative farmer and stock dealer, lived here while the country was yet a territory, was a trader among the Indians, and thus saw the state in its primitive condition. He was a Lieutenant in a volunteer reg-

iment during the Civil War, and had served as a private in the Mexican War. He was a member of the Christian church, his wife of the Methodist; both are now deceased. Their family consisted of three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living.

William B. Parsons was educated in the Iola schools. After leaving school he worked on the farm until 1880, when he engaged as a brakeman on the St. L., Ft. S. & W. Ry., in which position he served for one and one-half years. He then secured a position as conductor on the same railroad, retaining the run for two years. He then changed from this road to the Southern Kansas, accepting a brakeman's place, but soon receiving promotion to conductor. Tiring of the road service, Mr. Parsons entered the shops as a carpenter, and for three years was thus engaged. The "singing of the rails," however, was music that could not be forgotten, and again he got nearer the track, this time as a switchman on the same road. His present responsible position came to him in 1896.

Mr. Parsons has been a resident of Cherryvale since 1887, and has been a popular and helpful citizen, being at the present writing a member of the school board.

Marriage was an event of 1881, with our subject, when he was happily joined with Miss M. J. Coulter, a native of Ohio and a daughter of W. J. Coulter, of Chanute, Kan. To Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have been born three children, namely: Raymond F., Floyd D. and Fred F. For a number of years prior to her marriage, Mrs. Parsons was one of the efficient and popular teachers in the schools of Neosho county.

Mr. Parsons is a member of the Masonic order, of the A. O. U. W., and of the Order of Railway Conductors. The above record shows him to have been in the employ of the Santa Fe for some seventeen years, a period, the length of which, attests the measure of his value. He is a worthy citizen and has a lively interest in all enterprises which promise outcome for the community in which he lives.

GEORGE HARRISON. A pioneer resident of Elk City and representative citizen of the county is the gentleman whom we here mention, and who has been one of the wheel-horses in the development of both. Of late years he has been engaged in the tin-smithing business Mr. Harrison is a gentleman of undoubted integrity and has always held a high place in the esteem of his many friends. He has served the city in the Mayor's chair and in the common council and in many ways has proved his right to the title of "representative citizen."

Mr. Harrison is a native of Overton county, Tenn., born on the 25th of November, 1848. His parents were William C. and Sarah C. (Hopkins) Harrison, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Kentucky. They were farmers by occupation and resided their entire lives on the

farm where Mr. Harrison was born on the 7th of June, 1813. His death occurred May 15, 1891. The mother was born October 26, 1836, and died November 26, 1863. They were the parents of four children, our subject being the eldest. Polly married J. M. Clark and is now deceased. J. H. resides in Newark, Texas. Pleasant is a farmer, cultivating the home farm.

George Harrison was reared to hard labor on the farm, using his winters in the acquirement of a good education. By the time he was of suitable age, he was well enough equipped to enter the school room as an instructor, and for several years followed that occupation successfully in Tennessee and Kentucky, his last work of that nature having been done after his coming to Montgomery county, teaching two terms in the 100th district. He then followed farming until 1881, in which year he came to Elk City and engaged with the elevator people for three years. He then changed the character of his occupation and learned the tinner's trade, which he has followed successfully since that time. He is an excellent workman and adds to the dignity of labor by the character which he sustains in the community. He takes a leading part in the social and religious life of the city, he and his wife being active members of the Christian and Baptist churches respectively, in which he is an Elder and has served acceptably as Superintendent of the Sabbath School. He is Secretary of the Masonic lodge and is also a member of the Woodmen. His political preferences lie with the Democratic party.

Miss Mary E. Owen became the wife of Mr. Harrison on the 28th of March, 1872. She is a native of Tennessee and is the daughter of Edward L. and Nancy Owen, the former deceased at seventy-two years, September 7, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are the parents of five children—Edward S., of Ardmore, I. T., married Angie Lawrence; Sallie B., now Mrs. F. W. Sherman, with two children: George and Howard, the latter deceased; William O., at home; Maud E., Mrs. M. C. Burton, and Thomas, who resides at the family domicile.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are most worthy members of the community where they have spent the major portion of their lives and the respect in which they are held is most uniform.

JOHN W. MILLER is a well known educator and farmer of Sycamore township. He has spent a long and active career in the educational life of the county, and has also been most helpfully prominent in matters of moral and religious moment. He has taught not less than twnty-five terms of school within the bounds of the county, has served his township as trustee for a number of years, and has for seven years been Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School of Sycamore and also President of the Sunday School Association.

Mentioning briefly the special points in the family history of Mr. Miller, the biographer notes that the family is traced to the Blue Ridge mountain country of West Virginia, where John Miller, our subject's grandfather, was born, and whose union with Sally Sands, also a native of that state, resulted in the birth of eight children: Mrs. Sally Addison, John J., Matthew, Mrs. Margaret Baughman, Mrs. Sarah Hamrich, Mrs. Louisa Dodrill and Mrs. Polly Cutlip.

Of this family, John J. was our subject's father. He was born in Braxton county, March 6th, 1833, where he married Diana M., a daughter of Adonijah and Sally A. (Rodgers) Harris, all of whom are natives of West Virginia. The children of John J. Miller were—Nannie W., who married Sam Terry, and resides in Clackamas county, Ore.; John W., the esteemed subject of this sketch; Sarah, wife of Wm. Terry, who resides in Bristol, I. T., and Matthew, of Grand Forks, B. C.

Owing to the unsettled state of the country at the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Miller removed his family from Braxton to Marion county, West Va., where they continued to reside until 1866. In that year they came out to Iowa, but, after a period of three years, settled at Carthage, Mo. Here they remained a little over a year, and then came on to Montgomery county, where, in the spring of 1871, they filed on a claim in section 26, township 31, range 15, Sycamore Tp. Here the usual primitive style of box house was constructed, which served to protect them from the weather until the great tornado of 1873 passed over the country. This storm completely destroyed the home of the Miller's, and the commodious frame dwelling which is there now took its place.

In fraternal life Mr. Miller is quite active, being a member of the Masons, of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the A. H. T. A. He is one of the popular and efficient educators in the county, and numbers his friends among all classes of society.

IRA N. TOWELL. The worthy citizen whose name introduces this biography owns and resides on one hundred and fifty-six acres of section 32, township 33, range 15, Independence township, where he settled on his advent to Montgomery county, in the year 1881. His farm was partly improved by William Atkinson, a former owner, and was once owned by the pioneer E. P. Allen. Mr. Towell emigrated to this state from Parke county, Indiana, and is one of several of the Friends' sect who made settlement in Montgomery county about that time.

Parke county, Indiana, is where Ira N. Towell was born April 7, 1856. His father, Isaac Towell, was a native of Orange county, the same state, was born in 1817 and died in Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1900. Henry Towell, grandfather of our subject, was a North Carolinian—from Orange county —and one of the early settlers of Orange county, Indiana. He was descended from the early American Quakers and, if

it could be traced, no doubt the family has some Colonial history. Isaac Towell married Amy Marshall, a daughter of William Marshall, whose daughter Sarah was Isaac's first wife. By his second marriage Isaac Towell was the father of William H., who died in the Union army; Elizabeth E., who died single; Elwood H., of Parke county, Indiana; Hiram L., of Fountain county, Indiana; Ruth, wife of Ira Hadley, of Bolton, Kans.; Sarah, who married Llewellyn Bowsher; Ira N., our subject, and Lydia, who died young.

A common school education was all that Ira N. Towell acquired, and that in the country school. He passed his majority around the parental hearthstone and when he came to Kansas his parents accompanied him, his mother dying near Bolton in 1883. January 2, 1885, he married Miss Belle Farlow, a daughter of Joseph Farlow, a worthy citizen of Bolton. Three children have come to cheer and bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Towell, namely: F. Ernest, born Nov. 18, 1886; Arthur, born Feb. 2, 1890, and M. Golda, born Feb. 9, 1894.

General farming is the industrial line in which Mr. Towell has achieved his success. He has been busy all his life and by this practice has maintained himself unincumbered and able to meet all obligations. He is liberal in politics and is a Wooodman.

JOHN ATKINSON. Those who have passed a score of years in the vicinity of Bolton are familiar with the name introducing this article. Its owner is one of the modest farmers of Indepnedence township and is situated on section 30, township 33, range 15. He cast his fortunes with Montgomery county in August, 1881, and is an emigrant from Parke county, Indiana, where his birth occurred Nov. 26, 1834. His father, Thos. Atkinson, settled in the wooded country of Parke county in 1831, and was one of those who spent his life battling against nature and with nature in the physical development of his section of the Hoosier State. He was born in Orange county, North Carolina, in 1796, and died in 1871, just as he was nearing his home while returning from a visit to his native heath. He was a son of John Atkinson of North Carolina Quaker stock, whose antecedents separated from the parent church in Pennsylvania and established themselves in the "Tar Heel State." Thos. Atkinson married Marjorie Lindley, a daughter of David Lindley, also from North Carolina. The children of this marriage were: Jonathan, Mary, wife of Levi Dix; Sarah, whose first husband was Thos. Marshall and her second, Mr. Bedford; Dixon, David, of Parke county, Indiana; Eleanor, who died single; Samuel and John, twins, and Emily, of Parke county, Indiana.

John Atkinson of this sketch, attained his majority on the farm of his parents, in which community he acquired a good common school education. He accepted the calling of his fathers as his own and devoted



ISAAC JAMES AND WIFE.

himself intelligently to the tilling of the soil. For a life companion he chose, in February, 1863, Mary Ellen Atkinson, a daughter of Hiram and Amy (Marshall) Atkinson, who has shared with him his successes as well as his reverses, for forty years. In company with the Lindleys and Towells they came to Montgomery county in 1881, and have since resided on their farm. Mr. Atkinson is a minister of the Friends church and has served his community in that capacity. He is comfortable in his surroundings, enjoys the luxuries of natural gas and, as a citizen, is interested in the civil affairs of his municipality.

ISAAC JAMES. On a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Louisburg township resides Isaac James, one of the leading agriculturists of Montgomery county. His residence on this farm dates from the year 1884, and he is a native of Missouri, where he was born near Jefferson City, Cole county, in 1847. He is a son of Mitchell and Margaret (Glenn) James, and is a maternal grandson of James Glenn, one of the earliest settlers in Moniteau county, Missouri. The latter gentleman was born in Tennessee and immigrated to Missouri at a very early day. Our subject's father is now residing in High Point, near Jefferson City, Missouri, at the age of seventy-nine years, but his mother died in 1886. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Isaac is the eldest. The others are: Cynthia, wife of Jacob Cook, of Missouri; Maggie, Mrs. John Louis, of Missouri; Mary, now Mrs. Failing; William, who resides in Missouri; Rosa, deceased; Bettie, wife of J. C. Richel, of Missouri, and Katie, who married Merido Harris and who also lives in Missouri. After the death of the mother of these children, the father again married, his second wife's name having been BeckieMackiney, who is the mother of four children.

In 1872, Isaac James was joined in marriage with Louisa Richel. This lady was the daughter of John and Rickey (Wilhanna) Richel. The family was of German stock and came from the Fatherland in 1853 and settled in Missouri, where they became well-to-do farmers. The father is now deceased, while the mother still resides near Russelville, Missouri. There were eight children in the family, of whom four are yet living.

Mr. and Mrs. James are the parents of nine children: William, born March 30, 1874, married Emma Ellington, of Montgomery county, and is a farmer, with one child named Isaac; Maggie A., born February 8, 1878, was a twin of John F., the latter deceased in infancy; Andrew C., born November 10, 1879; John C., born September 28, 1881; Dora A., born November 20, 1883, died August 21, 1884; Mattie, born November 20, 1885; May Belle, born January 30, 1889; Milton, born April 5, 1891; Louis A., born August 9, 1893, and Olive M., born November 5, 1895.

Mr. James passed the period of his youth on the home farm in Missouri, where he received a good comon school education, remaining on the homestead until the year after his majority. In 1884, he came to

Montgomery county and located on a farm in Louisburg township, on which he has continued to reside to the present time. He has at sundry times added many substantial improvements to this farm and it is now regarded as one of the most valuable in the township. He devotes it to general farming and stock raising. It is located in what is called the Gas Belt and was leased by Mr. James for oil and gas purposes to an Elk City company.

Mr. James has always taken a helpful interest in the public affairs of the community in which he resides, and has filled some of the minor offices. His political principles are those of the reform party. In religious matters, he ascribes to the tenets of the Presbyterian faith, while his wife is a member of the Lutheran denomination. Mr. and Mrs. James are highly respected members of society in Louisburg township, where they are held in very great esteem by their many friends and neighbors.

ALBERT G. HARPER. The gentleman whose name initiates this brief article came to Kansas in the year 1870, and became a resident of Montgomery county in 1885. March 15 of the latter year, he took up his residence in Independence, where he has, practically, since, maintained the same, and has for thirteen years been superintendent of the city water works. For seven years he has represented the Third ward of the city on the Board of Education and in this prominent way has exercised a beneficent influence on public education in Independence.

Born January 9, 1850, in Warren county, Ohio, Mr. Harper is a son of Benjamin Harper, whose life was passed as a farmer, and who was born in the same county and state with his son in the year 1818. He entered the Union army, joining the 125th Ill. Inft. in 1862, and taking part in the battle of Stone River, among others, and dying in Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee, in January, 1864. He was a son of Joseph Harper, who passed away in Warren county, Ohio, and had a family of three sons. Benjamin Harper married Sarah Hitesman, who is a resident of Independence, Kansas. Their children were: Wm. H., of Jeffersonville, Ind.; Mrs. C. H. Thompson, of Lamar, Col.; Mrs Maggie Jennings, of Chandler, Oklahoma; Albert G., of this notice, and E. S. Harper, of Coffeyville, Kansas.

The common schools provided Albert G. Harper with a liberal education. He attained his majority on the farm and began life as a farmer. In 1860, he came west to Vermillion county, Illinois, where he was engaged in his native calling ten years, at the conclusion of which period he came to Kansas and became a resident of Parsons. He was engaged on the construction of the city water plant of that city and when his connection ceased there he came to Independence, where he was employed in a like capacity. With the exception of two years passed in Newport, Arkansas, as Supt. of its water works, he has been a continuous citizen of Montgomery county for eighteen years. He became Supt. of the water

plant of this city in 1890, and the best service that can be given Independence, with the present water system, is directed from the offices of the water Supt.

In April, 1871, Mr. Harper married Margaretta Sandercook, of Parsons, Kansas. Mrs. Harper was a daughter of Benjamin Sandercook and she died in 1883. By this marriage the following children were born: Frank, Edward H., Grace and Weaver. March 15, 1887, Mr. Harper married Celia Logue, a daughter of Ambrose Logue and a native of Illinois. Mr. Logue was a Maryland man and died in Woodson county, Kansas. Mrs. Celia Harper was born in the month of March, 1856, and is the mother of two children, namely: Florence and Albert.

Mr. Harper is a Republican without equivocation, is a Workman and a Select Knight and a member of the United Brethren church.

HIRAM REEVE, a native of Vigo county, Ind., was born January 26th, 1832, and lived there until he came to Montgomery county, Kansas, in the fall of 1880 and located upon a farm of eighty acres in section 6-32-16. He came to Kansas with a team and a family, which consisted of a wife and six children. He erected the dwelling and barn which are now on the place, and set out an orchard of many varieties of fruit trees, and made many other improvements.

At the beginning of the Civil War he was rejected for physical reasons—on account of poor teeth.

Hiram Reeve was a son of Zadoc Reeve, a native of New England. The father lived in his native state until his marriage, when he went to Evansville, Ind., and there worked for a number of years as a ship carpenter. Then he bought a farm in Vigo county, and there spent the remainder of his life. His father was Elias Reeve, a native of New York, and was of English descent. His mother's maiden name was Mary Colton. She was a native of New England, and a daughter of Nathan Colton, also of New England birth.

The children of Elias and Mary Reeve were: David, Lovica Holloway, of Great Bend, Kansas; Minerva Coltrin, of Indiana; Hiram, our subject; Mary Haymaker, of Indiana, who lives on the old homestead, and George. Hiram Reeve married Elizabeth Reeves, a native of Vigo county, Ind., and a daughter of John and Jane (Carico) Reeves.

The greater part of the life of Mr. Reeve has been spent on the farm, where he has been most successful as a tiller of the soil. He is well known for his strict attention to business, his honesty and integrity. For some time he served as a member of the school board, always performing his duty to the best of his ability, and for the best welfare of the school.

The family consists of six children: Alonzo, of California; Belle Hitchcock, of Los Angeles, Cal., who has one child, Raymond Leon; Carleton, of California; Cora, and Myrtle Walker, both of Montgomery

county; the latter having two children living: Stella and Loyd Earl, another child, died at the age of 18 years.

JOSHUA PERKINS was born in Warren county, Ill., January 26, 1851. His father, D. R. Perkins, was also a native of Illionis, his death occurring in 1886, at the age of sixty-one. To Mr. Perkins and wife, Maria, were born eleven children: Albert and Eliza, of Iowa; Francis, Joshua, Stephen, Rachel Coats and Abigail Ringle, all of Montgomery county, Kans.; Ephraim, of Oklahoma; Evaline, who died in Iowa in 1871; Minnie Rutledge, of Carthage, Mo., and Jasper, of Chautauqua conuty, Kan.

Joshua Perkins was the fourth child and with his parents removed to Iowa when he was only four years old and remained there until he was of age. His education was obtained in the common schools of the state where he was reared. At the age of twenty, he left his parents in Iowa and, with a team and wagon, drove to Montgomery county, Kans. Here he located in Sycamore township on section 32-31-15.

Mr. Perkins' marriage occurred August 5, 1875, his wife being Maria Overman, who died March 16th, 1903, and was a daughter of J. R. and Charlotte (Ramsey) Overman. Their family consists of five children: Mrs. Della M. Swan, of Cherryvale, Kans., who has one son, Truman; Mrs. Minnie Swan, a resident of Montgomery county, whose two children are: Thelma and Paul; Walter D., of Montgomery county, who has one daughter, Ruth; Lottie Hobson, of the same county, and Bessie, at home.

Mr. Perkins has always resided on the farm and has been very successful as a farmer. He has shown the greatest interest in public affairs and has served fifteen years as a member of the school board. He has never been an office seeker, but has been pleased to aid by his vote in placing in office good men holding to the principles of the party of Thos. Jefferson. Mr. Perkins kept the county poor on his farm for five years. Socially, he is a Modern Woodman and his wife was a member of the Royal Neighbors.

GEORGE M. SEACAT, M. D. It is possibly true that the famiiy physician comes nearer to the inner life of his fellow man than any other, unless it be the physician of the soul. It becomes an absolute necessity therefore that the medical fraternity should be closely safe-guarded in the matter of character. The physician should be sincere and honest and as efficient as it is possible in this latter day of advanced medical science. Possibly no other physician in the city of Cherryvale comes nearer to the ideal physician than the gentleman whose name initiates this review.

Dr. Seacat was born near Palmira, Harrison county, Indiana, and spent the period of adolscence in the health-giving labor of the farm. He received a fair district school education and later matriculated at

the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, where he graduated in the scientific course, in 1882. He entered the school room as a teacher, and after several years of successful experience he took up the study of medicine, attending his first course of lectures at Keokuk, Iowa. He then enrolled as a student at the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, in which institution he graduated, in 1885. He then came to Kansas, where, for several years, he practiced at Kinsley, in Edwards county. He located in 1896, in Cherryvale, where he has acquired a most enviable practice. During his residence here, he has participated actively in public affairs, having been a member of the City Council for a number of years.

The Doctor and his family are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are esteemed members of the most exclusive social circles of Cherryvale. Eminent in his profession, noble and pure in his character, Dr. Seacat is respected in all walks of life.

Briefly noting the salient points in the family history of Dr. Seacat, his parents are Hamilton and Mary A. (King) Seacat. They were natives of Harrison county, Indiana, where the father was an extensive farmer for a long period of years. The parents were both devoted members of the Methodist church. The father died in his native county, September 7, 1879, at the age of forty-eight years. His widow is still residing on the old homestead at the age of sixty-seven. It might be noted in passing, the Gresham family, of which Secretary of State Gresham was a member, is connected with the Seacat family, our subject's father having been a first cousin of Judge Gresham. A rather remarkable instance is worthy of noting here concerning the longevity and activity of this family. Our subject's great aunt, Mrs. Sally Rumley—mother of Judge Gresham—on September 6, 1901, at the age of ninety-eight years (at her home near New Albany, Ind.) tasked herself, unaided, to prepare dinner for her fifty guests, who had assembled to celebrate her birthday, a task which she performed with apparent ease. She still resides in the same house to which she came as a bride in 1822.

In social affairs, he is a member of the Woodmen, of the Fraternal Aid and of the Sons and Daughters of Justice. Politically, he is an ardent Republican, and contents himself with casting his vote for the candidates of that party. He is a constant student of his profession and keeps in close touch with it. He is a close reader of the best literature and is a member of a number of the different associations, prominent among which is the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the American Medical Association and the Kansas Medical Association, and was the local surgeon for the Santa Fe Company for a period of eleven years.

Dr. Seacat's marriage occurred September 4, 1889, when Miss J. Rosa Gramly became his wife. Mrs. Seacat is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and is a daughter of Rev. C. H. and Chesta Gramly. Her

father is a prominent divine of the Methodist Episcopal church and has lived in Kansas since 1885. He is now on the superannuated list and resides in St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Seacat's mother died in 1879, aged thirty years. She was a woman of beautiful character and a consistent member of the Methodist church. The children born to Dr. and Mrs. Seacat are: Charles H. Gramly, Lester G. and Chester G (twins), the lafter deceased at one year. The youngest child is Leora Gramly.

RICHARD H. DeMOTT. One of the well known pioneers of Montgomery county and a retired farmer of Independence is the gentleman whose name introduces this personal record. His advent to the county dates from 1869, and he was one of a colony of immigrants from Johnson county, Indiana, several of whom performed an important part in the rural development of the municipality.

Richard H. DeMott was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, April 17, 1847. His father, Peter DeMott, was born at Cove Springs, in the same county, in November, 1813, and was one of five sons of Lawrence DeMott, who settled in Kentucky from New Jersey, where his ancestors settled in 1698. While the family came from Holland they were originally from France. Lawrence DeMott died in Mercer county, Kentucky, and nearly, if not quite, all of his children removed to Indiana, where many of them died. They were: Low, William, John, Richard—all of whom passed away in Indiana—Peter, who died in Montgomery county, Kansas; Rebecca, who married Frederick Low; Sarah, who married John Robinson; Dorothy, wife of Eli Peters, and Jane, who became the wife of Merrit Cleveland. Peter DeMott married Indiana Drury, who passed away in Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1871. Her husband survived her till 1901, when, in October of that year, he died, being the father of Margaret J., who married Alfred Carter; William L., of Montgomery county; Richard H., our subject; Mary E., deceased wife of William Garrett; Nancy A., deceased wife of John Hamilton; Sarah D., now Mrs. Frank Boswell, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Martha R., wife of Joseph Reeves, of Pawnee, Oklahoma, and Maggie E., widow of Dora Parkhurst, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

The comon schools provided Richard H. DeMott with the rudiments of an education. He began life as a farmer on his new farm in Montgomery county. He continued the calling without serious interruption till September, 1902, when he came to Independence to spend his declining years. His farm of six hundred and forty acres is one of the well improved and productive places of Independence township and he owns other lands in addition to this.

He was married in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1866, his wife being Matilda J. Parkhurst, a daughter of the pioneer and wealthy retired farmer, Robert S. Parkhurst, of Independence. The children of this marriage are: Lucinda, wife of A. R. Faetheringill, of Montgomery

county; Chester W., M. D., of Independence, a graduate of Rush Medical College and practicing medicine with Dr. J. T. Davis, the firm being Davis & DeMott; Pearl, Frederick F. and Lee C., twins.

On leaving Kentucky in 1856, Peter DeMott went up into Johnson county, Indiana, with which he was identified till 1869, when he gathered his effects together and drove his teams through to his destination in Kansas. He entered land near Independence and was an active farmer till 1874, when he became a member of his son Richard's household and remained with him till his death.

In party politics the DeMotts of this branch believe in and practice Democracy. The tenets of faith of this historic old party were imparted to the early generations of the family and their children and grandchildren accepted them and have lived by them. Richard H. DeMott has served as Trustee of Independence township, has taken some active part in county politics and has become somewhat known for his political acts.

JONAS BEEGHLY. In Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on May 16, 1832, Jonas Beeghly of this personal record, was born. When he was young in years his parents moved into Ashland county, Ohio, and in 1865, he located in Senaca county, that state. He brought his family to Montgomery county, Kansas, in October, 1883, and located, first, four miles west of the town of Independence. In 1897, he removed to his present farm in West Cherry township, located on section 15, township 32, range 16.

Mr. Beeghly was a son of John Beeghly, a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, a farmer, and a son of John Beeghly, Sr., of German origin. His grandfather married Miss Flory and reared Samuel, David, John, Mrs. Kate Arnold, Mrs. Sallie Miller, Mrs. Susan Miller, Mrs. Elizabeth Flickinger.

John Beeghly, Jr., married Kate Peck, a Pennsylvania lady and a daughter of Jacob and Eve Peck. Thirteen children were the issue of their marriage, namely: Abraham, David, Jonas, Jacob, of Ashland, Ohio; Joseph, of same place; Samuel, of Iowa; Mahlon, of North Dakota; Mrs. Mary Trucel; Mrs. Anna Clark, of North Dakota; Mrs. Susannah Martin, of Ashland, Ohio; Mrs. Kate Hostetler, of Holmes county, Ohio; John, of Ashland, Ohio, and Uriah, of Kansas.

Elizabeth Harner became the wife of Jonas Beeghly in Ashland county, Ohio. Her father was Samuel Harner and her mother ——— Miller. Four children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Beeghly, as follows: Ezra J., of Iowa, who has four children; Samuel H., of North Dakota, with one child, and Frank and Emma, yet with the parental home.

Mr. Beeghly is a Republican and is a member of the German Baptist church.

JAMES H. GRAVES. Among the old-time settlers of Montgomery county no one more deserves recognition in this volume than James H. Graves. He was born near Racine, Wis., March 1st, 1844. His father, Greenville Graves, was a native of Kentucky, and came to Illinois with his parents when only ten years of age. He was reared in Vermillion county, of that state, and married there, Mary Cook, a native of Ohio. He went to Wisconsin in the early years of that state, but returned to Illinois in 1844, where he died at the age of seventy-eight, his wife having died sixteen years before. There were nine children, five of whom are living: Margaret J., Cida, Samantha, James H. and Larkin T. To his second marriage, to Sarah Davis, three children were born: Flora, Julia and Charles; Julia, alone, is living.

James H. Graves was reared on the farm and lived with his father till 1864, when he enlisted in Company "C," 12th Ill. Vol. Inf. With this regiment he served till the close of the war, participating in several battles, among which were Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta; and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. After the long march up through the Carolinas he was taken sick, and finished his journey aboard a boat. A short period in the hospital at Alexandria, and then to Washington, where he took part in the Grand Review. He received his discharge at Springfield, Ills., in July, 1865. Returning home, he remained in Illionis until 1869, when he started for Kansas, an uncle accompanying him from Kansas City on.

Going to Paola, Kansas, they joined a party of five other men, and, together, they came to Montgomery county and secured claims. Mr. Graves is the only one of the party who stayed through all the hard times, and deeded his land, all but one of the party dying too soon. Mr. Graves lived with his uncle until their money gave out, and they could get neither work nor provisions to live on. A large herd of Texas cattle came into the county and a great many of them died and the owners gave away hides for skinning and in this way the boy and his uncle got through the winter. For three years, Mr. Graves hired out as driver and drove cattle from Texas, still holding his claim. At the end of five years he had earned enough money to secure his land, which he had rented, and then returned to his old home in Illinois.

September 4th, 1880, he was married to Nancy Lanham, of Madison, Indiana, and a native of the state. They immediately came to Kansas and took possession of the little log cabin that had been built before his return to Illinois. Here the young couple went to work, and, by perseverance and the faculty of overcoming difficulties, they made a comfortable competence and a good home. His farm now comprises four hundred and eighty acres of fine land, upon which there are two large residences. In addition to the cultivation of all kinds of farm products, Mr. Graves is interested in the raising of stock.

July 25th, 1894, death claimed the wife and mother of the family



J. H. GRAVES AND WIFE.

of our subject, she leaving two children: Ethel B., now the wife of E. E. Duckworth, and Earl, a young man at home. Sept. 29, 1901, Mr. Graves married Mary S. Duckworth, who now presides over his home. She is a native of Indiana, a daughter of John Duckworth, a near-by farmer, who came to Kansas in 1884. Mr. Graves is a Republican in politics, and is satisfied with the deposit of his vote on election day, leaving the holding of office to others.

GEORGE W. FINLAY. In the subject of this brief biography is presented the life history of one of the early settlers of Montgomery county. From his entrance of its confines as a permanent settler on the 14th of October, 1874, to the opening of the third year of the twentieth century he has modestly and honorably conducted himself as becomes a loyal and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Finlay is a native of the State of Michigan, being born in Kalamazoo county February 13, 1842. His parents were of New York origin, his father, David Finlay, having come into Michigan from that state as early as 1837, and settled in Kalamazoo county. He was of Scotch origin, as to consanguinity, and resides now in Petosky, Mich., at the age of eighty-six years. The family have been represented in the United States since before the American Revolution and the father of David Finlay was a soldier in that famous struggle. Our subject's mother was Rhoda Phillips, who died in 1866, leaving a family of five children, two of whom, only, survive, namely: Sarah J. Winslow and George W., of this personal record.

The common schools of his day and the Kalamazoo Commercial College furnished George W. Finlay with his educational equipment for the battle of life. He graduated from the latter in 1860, and took a position as book-keeper with a firm in Kalamazoo, Mich., and filled it till his enlistment in the army in 1862. His command was Company "H," 25th Mich. infantry, and he enlisted as a private. He was soon promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and still later to Sergeant Major of his regiment and finally was commissioned Second Lieut. of Company "I" of the same regiment. Being detailed as Acting Adjutant of the regiment in a short time, he was not with his new company long until after his detail duty was finished. He then returned to the company and had charge of it till after the capture of Atlanta, when he was immediately detached as A. A. Q. M. of the Second Division of the 25th Army Corps and placed in command of forty wagons with six mules to the wagon. Some time after that period of detail he received a First Lieutenant's commission and was assigned to duty with Company "C," 30th Mich. Vols. He was in command of this company from then on to the close of the war. He was in all the service from the campaign in East Tennessee until after the fall of Atlanta, including all battles and skirmishes of his corps, and

was on duty all the time during his active service. He was discharged on the 17th of June, 1865.

On resuming civil pursuits Mr. Finlay engaged in merchandising at Jackson, Mich., a short time, then was engaged in the same line at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, but some time later returned to Kalamazoo, where he took a position as book-keeper for a lumber company, finally giving up this work and drifting to Kansas.

Becoming a citizen of Montgomery county and of Independence, he took a position with Hull's Bank as book-keeper, which bank was one of the financial institutions of the town. He remained with this concern nine years, and for some time succeeding his separation threfrom, was employed at various other things. In 1889, he engaged with The Eagle Roller Mills as the firm's book-keeper and spent the next ten years there. He then engaged in the insurance business, with which he is now connected as one of the leading firms of Independence.

June 4, 1865, occurred the marriage of Mr. Finlay with Susan M., a daughter of William Norris, of Jackson, Michigan. No children have resulted from this union.

The public schools of Independence have known and felt the force of Mr. Finlay's public service. He was four years a member of the Board of Education and was two years Treasurer of that body. He is a Republican and is well known for his political convictions. He is one of the high Masons of the state. December 9, 1898 he became a member of the Fort Scott Consistory, Scottish Rite Masonry, and has achieved the distinction of beng one of the twelve thirty-two degree Masons of Independence. He has since transferred his membership to the Wichita Consistory. He has served McPherson Post, G. A. R., as Adjutant for two years and is now Commander of the Post. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F Encampment Cantons and Rebekahs.

WILLIAM JONES. Among the many "prairie schooners" which rolled into the county in the fall of 1870, was one manned by Pierson Deweese, Mosier Fleener and William Jones, the latter the esteemed subject of this review. Mr. Jones proceeded to Sycamore township, where he filed on eighty acres in section 14, township 32, range 15, the deed to which he holds to-day, together with an additional 120-acre tract adjoining. Over on the creek near him were camped some three hundred Indians, but Mr. Jones soon found that this was a matter of little concern, as they proved very friendly. The old log cabin which he then erected has long since made way for a more pretentious home, and the virgin prairie has been transformed by patient and painstaking effort into a productive and well-regulated farm.

William Jones is a Kentuckian by birth, that event having occurred

in Butler county, April 6, 1830. Here he was reared to farm life and remained until the date of his coming to Kansas.

As the mutterings of civil strife became more and more distinct, Mr. Jones watched each succeeding event with an absorbing interest and was ready to defend the honor of the flag when the call was made in the fall of 1861. In December, he enrolled as a member of Company "C," 11th Ky. Inf., under Col. P. B. Hawkins, and which became a part of Generals Crittenden and Burnsides' Divisions. The bloody battle of Stone River initiated him into the "delights" of mortal combat, and later at Knoxville he had a month's taste of siege life. At Burne's Station and Cumberland Gap his regiment had a brush with the enemy, after which the rest of his service was mainly in long and weary marches over the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia.

Noting somewhat briefly the essential points in Mr. Jones' family history, the biographer records that he is a son of William and Rebecca (Jones) Jones, both natives of the Blue Grass State, but of no blood relation. Their children were: Josiah, Joab, William, Rebecca and Luvica. The paternal grandparents of our subject were James L. and Nancy Jones, who came into Kentucky from Virginia, where James was personally acquainted with Gen. Washington and served under him as a Captain in the War for Independence. The children of James were: Peggie, Philip, Thomas, R. G. L., Moses, Polly, Nancy, Nellie, Rebecca and William.

The immediate family of William Jones consists of four children: Charles M., Mena, Clara and Edward, the mother having died in April, 1890. Mr. Jones first entered wedlock in 1853, being joined to Mary Deweese, daughter of William Deweese. She became the mother of two children, Elvira and Columbia, all of whom are now deceased. His second marriage occurred Nov. 26, 1873, the maiden name of the mother of his children being Louisa (Ellenger) Brost.

S. J. HOWARD—The gentleman whose name initiates this review is the efficient assistant cashier of the Montgomery County National Bank, and has been identified with the life of Cherryvale for some fifteen years. He is a son of J. T. and Jane R. (Williamson) Howard, both of whom are natives of Illinois. The father was a farmer and carpenter by occupation. He was a man of intensely patriotic convictions and at the breaking out of the Civil War left his family and enlisted in the service, becoming a member of Company "I," 47th Ill. Vol. Inft., in 1862. This regiment saw exceedingly active service, in which Mr. Howard took a prominent part, serving from August of 1862 to August of 1865. Although in many of the bloody battles of the war, he did not suffer wounds, nor was he so unfortunate as to be taken prisoner. These facts are the more to be remarked, as he was a member of the disastrous

Banks Expedition up Red river, which ended in the death of so many of the "Boys in Blue," or to the wrecking of their physical health. Since the war he has followed his trade in Kansas City, Kansas.

Our subject was the eldest of five children and the second child was a daughter, Lizzie, now the wife of C. E. Garrison, telegraph operator at Albuquerque, New Mexico; Addie is Mrs. A. D. Hall; Lorin, of Kansas City; Elmer, also lives at Kansas City.

S. J. Howard was born in Woodford county, Illinois, March 16, 1863. He received his education in the common schools of his native state, and one year in college at Eureka, Illinois. Upon completing his education, he returned to the home farm, where he continued to reside until he was twenty-five years of age. He then entered the banking business, starting as a book-keeper in 1891, and later, being promoted to the position of assistant cashier, which position he is now holding with satisfaction to his employers.

Mr. Howard married in 1888, on the 14th of February, Miss Mary I., daughter of James Bell. Mrs. Howard is a native of Illionis. Her people reside in Montgomery county on a farm. She is one of eleven children, ten of the family now living: Mrs. Howard, Jennie, wife of D. R. Jones, Montgomery county; Ettie, widow of J. D. Orr; Ella, wife of James B. James, Montgomery county; Daisy, Mrs. S. S. Johns; Frank, Martin and Ross are farmers of Montgomery county; Corda, Mrs. Walter Mull, Montgomery county, and Miss Bertha, single, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are the parents of five interesting children: Edith L., Ruby B., Ralph F., Clarence R. and Edna. The family are all members and active workers in the Baptist church, of which organization Mr. Howard is Treasurer. Prior to Mrs. Howard's marriage she was an efficient and successful teacher in the public schools of Illinois for a number of years, and her reputation as an instructor and disciplinarian was of the best.

In fraternal life, Mr. Howard is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed most of the local chairs. He is also connected with the Modern Woodmen, of which organization he has been clerk for the past seven years. He is living an upright and consistent life in the community and is held in very high esteem.

EDWARD B. SKINNER—The subject of this personal mention is the efficient Treasurer of Montgomery county and has been a citizen of the county since 1885. His material connection with the affairs of the county has been prominent from his advent and, as a citizen of Caney, he is at once a leader and prominent man-of-affairs.

A native of Monroe county, New York, Mr. Skinner was born June 19, 1858, and was a son of Charles Skinner, a native of the same state, and of Vermont ancestry. The latter came west toward the close of his life

and died at Butler, Missouri, in 1888, at the age of sixty-five years. He married Mary Bliss, who bore him an only surviving child, and who resides in the city of Rochester, New York.

Edward B. Skinner remained in his native state till past his majority, when, in 1879, he went west and located at Colorado Springs, Colorado, where, for a time, he was in the sheep business, but lastly in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company. After six years spent in the Rockies country he returned eastward and found his choice of locations at Caney, Kansas. Here he engaged in the live stock business and only closed it out when he was elected Treasurer of Montgomery county. In November, 1897, he was the candidate of the Fusion forces—as a Democrat—for the office he holds and was elected by a majority of only fifteen votes. He took office in October, 1898, and the fall of 1899, he was again elected, his majority this time being nearly three hundred votes.

To his favorite town of Caney Mr. Skinner has been a useful citizen and has rendered it sincere and unselfish official service. His first office was that of member of the city council, where he served two years, and his second public position was that of Mayor of the city. This latter he filled for three years, and the interests of the corporation were cared for as he would care for his private business. His frankness and honesty in those positions and his personal popularity made his candidacy for a county office a formidable one, and, when the test came, it proved to be a successful one.

October 28, 1887, Mr. Skinner married, in New York, Miss Frank White, a daughter of J. B. White, of Rochester. Four children have resulted from this marriage, namely: Ray, Percy, Ted and Marian.

In 1900, Mr. Skinner secured a franchise from the city of Caney to furnish it gas and was instrumental, chiefly, in the organization of the Caney Gas Company, of which he is the general manager. Successful prospecting was done, an abundance of gas discovered and the Caney Brick Company was formed with Mr. Skinner as its President. Leases covering twenty thousand acres of land in Caney township are held by the gas company and its proven value promises much material good to Caney and to the prime movers in this mineral development.

In the fraternal world, Mr. Skinner affiliates as a member with the Modern Woodmen, Knights of Pythias and Elks. He is a Master Mason and is a Past Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES D. BUDD—The possibilities of life to one without the ordinary preparation of youth, yet having and being endowed abundantly with the essential qualities to a successful career, are strikingly furnished in the person whose name appears in the introduction to this article. As an example of conspicuous financial and business achive-

ment without any of the auxiliaries of an education to encourage him, his position is unusual in contrast with that of the average business man of our day. Orphaned, even before his birth, and being forced from home, as a child, by an unfeeling step-father, he was doomed to carve out his own destiny, guided largely by the experiences which came to him from day to day. Nature provided for the misfortunes of infancy and childhood by unusual mental endowments such as capitalize one's life and initiate him into the world's affairs, equipped for the successful career which is finally his.

James D. Budd is a native of the Hoosier State. He was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, on Feb. 8th, 1855. His father, Marcus Budd, was a Virginian who settled in Hendricks county in the early fifties and died in 1854. He married Margaret McCloud who resides, now, in Crawfordsville, Indiana, as Mrs. Margaret Ralston. Mrs. Minerva Welch, of that city and our subject constitute her family and she is now 76 years old.

As expressed above, James D. Budd found himself, in early childhood, without that parental love, guidance and advice common to other children and so necessary to the proper rearing of the human offspring. He came into conflict with his teacher in school and finished his education with a very few week's attendance upon a country school. He went to live with a prominent farmer in the neighborhood, made himself useful in many ways and was afterward placed on the regular payroll. He continued a farm hand till about sixteen years of age, when he employed with a walnut lumber concern, cutting down trees and sawing off logs for shipment to the factory. In time, he became an expert judge of walnut timber, could estimate intelligently and accurately the contents of a tree and was promoted to a position commensurate with his ability and worth. He was in the employ of Col. Straight, the famous escaped prisoner of war and tunneller at Libby Prison, and continued with that firm till about the time of his departure from the State of Indiana in 1876.

Leaving his native state he came to Kansas and established himself at Burlington, engaging again in the walnut lumber business. He had charge of the business of his firm in that locality and accumulated a few hundred dollars, the most of which went to defray the expense incurred by a serious accident which befell him shortly after he went there. While carrying a maul and ax together on the same shoulder, he attempted to drop the maul behind him and the ax followed and the blade took him across the achilles, as he raised his foot backward to intercept the fall, and half severed the foot from his ankle. Soon after recovering from this accident, he came down into Montgomery county, Kansas, on a prospecting tour. He chose Elk City as a place of business and located there in 1878, engaging in buying and trading stock and finally in the mercantile business. He remained there till July, 1883,

when he took up his residence in Independence where he has since resided.

About this era Mr. Budd became interested in invention. The idea seized him that the greatest perfection in a washing machine had not yet been achieved. He followed up a principle which suggested itself to him and in 1886, patented a machine which outrivaled other similar inventions and which he had manufactured and placed on the market. In 1895, he patented an improvement to his machine and, in 1898, took out an entirely new patent covering another invention much superior to the first one and which is, apparently, the climax in the washing-machine line. For the manufacture of his machine George and Twedale, of Constantine, Michigan, erected a plant and supplied the demand of the country for a number of years. In June, 1900, Harvey and Son of Constantine equipped a plant for making the machine, also, and while the plant of the first firm had a capacity of 50,000 machines annually the Harvey factory's capacity is 100,000 machines a year. From early in the history of the patent Mr. Budd was in partnership with ..... Hymer —the firm being Budd and Hymer—but in 1899, the firm was dissolved and since then no machine can be obtained except they be purchased through the patentee, himself. More than two hundred persons handle this invention in the United States, fourteen of which states have been opened, and it is not surprising that many car loads of them are annually consumed. Little else has consumed Mr. Budd, for nearly twenty years, than the successful invention and handling of his patent. Its merit has established its popularity and with its introduction to the trade began an inflow of profit to its owner. He owns valuable real property, not only in Kansas, but in Arkansas, where, in Little River county, he has a rich bottom tract of 6,000 acres, situated only a few miles from Texarkana.

August 12, 1878, James D. Budd married Dora Beekman, born on the ....th of ....., 1859. Mrs. Budd is a daughter of Sam Beekman, of German lineage, and is the mother of Harry, born 1879, married to Maud Morgan and has a son, Marcus; Roy Budd, of Little River Co., Ark., is married to Maud Oliver; and Charles and Bonnie, yet with the parental home.

Mr. Budd has been a singularly successful man. His personal efforts have won him the confidence of men looking for investment and the result of his genius has been the erection of industrial enterprises and the consequent employment of labor. From the dark and forbidding future of his early life he hewed out a career of usefulness and profit and the world has looked on in encouragement and with pride.

CHARLES JOYCE—A better or more favorably known citizen cannot be found in Independence than Charles Joyce, one of the proprietors

of the Opera House Drug Store, and a son of one of the pioneer farmers of the county, William Joyce, now deceased. Our subject was a lad of but seven years when his parents moved to the county and is therefore entitled to be regarded as to the manner born. He received a good common school education and remained on the farm until he had passed three years beyond his majority. He then came to Independence and entered upon the work in which he has been so signally successful. He served in subordinate positions, first under F. F. Yoe for four years, then with Thomas Calk until 1898, when, in company with Drs. Surber and Masterman, he purchased a stock of drugs, the store having since been operated under the name of the "Opera House Drug Store." The stock represents a $9,000 outlay and is kept in first-class condition by constant supplies of new and fresh material.

Charles Joyce is a native of Indiana, born in Marion county, September 27, 1864, the son of William and Margaret (Clark) Joyce. The father was a prominent merchant and stockman, having business interests near Indianapolis for a number of years. In the spring of 1871, he sold his interests in the "Hoosier State" and located on a farm in Independence Twp., which he continued to cultivate with success until his death, which occurred Sept. 20, 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Our subject's mother had died March 17, 1896, at the age of sixty-five years. They were the parents of five children—Elmer, Mgr. of the Brown Supply Co., Coffeyville, Kan.; Charles, Thomas, Mgr. of the electric light plant at Galveston, Texas; Harry, deceased at 23 years; and Laura, wife of W. E. Morrison, a farmer of the county.

As before stated, Charles Joyce needs no encomiums in a work of this nature to exploit his good qualities to the people of Independence. His life has been an open book before them and there are few in the city but know his worth. By persistence and studious concentration on the object he set out to attain, he has become a leading member of the business community and an influential member of its social life. In Masonry he has taken the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery degrees, being at present Senior Warden of the latter, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He has for years been a prominent member of the Woodmen, in which he has passed through all the chairs. In the city's municipal life he has taken an active and intelligent interest, having been for the past four years member of the council from the 1st ward. He is now living in the 5th ward and out of politics. In politics he supports the policies of the Republican party, and is regarded as splendid material for future official preferment, should he consent to the use of his name.

Marriage was contracted by our subject March 21, 1889, the other contracting party being Mrs. McKee, daughter of John Adams, a farmer of the county. To her were born three children—Ivy L., Bessie T., and May, the latter deceased at 18 months. The mother of these children



CHAS. JOYCE.

died May 18, 1900, at the age of thirty-four. Mr. Joyce's present wife was Miss Cora M. Clark, daughter of Thomas A. and Emma (McCord) Clark. To this marriage one child, Mildred, has been born. Mrs. Joyce is a member of the Congregational church, and a lady whose natural gifts cause her to be regarded as a most valuable member of the best social life of the city.

CLARKSON EDGAR MORGAN—The subject of this brief biography is one of the modest farmers of the vicinity of Bolton. He has resided in Montgomery county since the month of August, 1881, and owns one hundred twelve acres of improved land in section 19, township 33, range 15. He came to Kansas from Parke county, Indiana, where he was reared and limitedly educated in the country schools. His birth occurred near Plainfield, Hendricks county, Indiana, on the 29th of December, 1857. His father was Nathan Morgan and his mother was Amy Doan, a daughter of Washington Doan, one of the early settlers of Parke county, Indiana. The father was born in Tennessee, April 21, 1831, moved to Indiana as a boy with his parents and passed his life in rural pursuits. His efforts were fairly successful and he died at his old Indiana home at the age of seventy-one years. His first wife passed away and he married Arminta Doan. His children numbered seven, the first six following being the issue of his first marriage, viz: Lydia, wife of Joseph Bly, of Hendricks county, Indiana; Clarkson, deceased; C. Edgar, our subject; Elizabeth Ellen, who married Henry Hadley and resides in Parke county, Indiana; Thomas, deceased; Rev. Everett, who is doing evangelistic work in behalf of the Friends' church in Old Mexico; and Otto, the youngest and son of the second marriage of Nathan Morgan.

C. E. Morgan, of this notice, was a son of a farmer, was brought up on the farm and has made farming largely his life occupation. After he had finished his career in the country schools he learned the blacksmith's trade at Sylvania, Indiana, in the shop with his uncle, James Doan. He was engaged at his trade some seven years, to the exclusion of all other work, and maintains a small shop on his farm in Montgomery county simply for the economy it brings in the administration of his rural affairs.

On coming into Kansas, Mr. Morgan's resources were most limited. He accompanied his father-in-law hither and packed his few household effects in the same car with the latter's, and thus avoided the freight. When he had reached his destination thirty-five dollars in cash constituted his capital with which to begin life anew. The first two years he passed in he home of his wife's father and with the labor of his hands provided his family with little more than their physical wants. At this juncture he acquired "an old team" and soon afterward

traded for five acres of land, his first substantial possessions in Kansas. His labors brought prosperity in a limited way and as the condition of his purse warranted he has expanded his real estate area till his homestead includes nearly three forties of land on Onion creek.

Mr. Morgan was married in Parke county, Indiana, January 21, 1879, his wife being Ruth Josephine, a daughter of Rev. Isaac Lindley, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Morgan was born in Parke county, Indiana, January 17, 1861, and is the mother of the following sons and daughters, viz: Wm. H., born Oct. 28, 1879; Lizzie E., born August 20, 1882; Gertrude May, born May 8, 1884; Orie Ann, born Feb. 12, 1890; Leon E., born Nov. 23, 1894, and Lois A., born December 28, 1897.

In political belief the Morgans of this record were originally Republicans. Our subject cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes and gave the Republican party his sympathy and support till the period of political reform of 1890, and later, brought a new party into existence, when he allied himself with its friends and made common cause for labor and its just reward.

NOAH E. BOUTON—The honored citizen and worthy townsman whose name heads this review came as a pioneer to Montgomery county in 1870. He was then but twenty years old and he settled three miles northeast of where Cherryvale was afterward located. Here he cast his maiden vote and struck the initial licks of his long and honored career in the county. For thirty years he was occupied with the reduction and improvement of his homestead and then sold it and invested in the farm on which he resides, four miles north of the metropolis of Cherry township.

November 29, 1849, Noah E. Bouton was born in Delaware county, New York. His father was Noah E. Bouton and his mother Mary Todd, both natives of the same county in New York. The father was an iron moulder, and also a carpenter, and, in 1871, came to Labette county, Kansas, where he passed away at eighty-seven years old. His wife, who died early in life, bore him fifteen children, only five of whom now survive, namely: Deborah Smalley, of Wilson county, Kansas; Mrs. Sarah Hinkley, Mrs. Adaline Whitbeck, Mrs. Josephine Stockdale and Noah E., the subject of this article.

The loss of his mother in his childhood caused Noah E. Bouton to make his home with his oldest sister while growing up. He learned the carpenter trade on the approach of manhood and began life a mechanic. He acquired a country school education in Kankakee county Illinois, to which place he went in 1850, along with the family. July 4, 1867, he was married to Elizabeth Phares, a lady born in Tipton county, Indiana. Two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bouton turned their steps toward the untamed prairies of Kansas and established them-

selves in Montgomery county. Here Mrs. Bouton died in 1875, at twenty-eight years of age, without issue. August 27, 1876, he married Lucy V. Yeager, who came to Kansas in 1869 from her birthplace in Iowa. She was a daughter of A. B. and Adda Yeager, the present Deputy Probate Judge of Montgomery county. The Yeager children were four in number: Edward C., Clara T., Mrs. Bouton, and Frank, deceased.

Mrs. Bouton's residence on the frontier near the lines of Montgomery and Labette counties brought her into close proximity to the notorious Bender family. She knew John and Kate well and became familiar with their turnout as it passed to and fro past the Yeager home to Cherryvale. When the gory discovery was finally made in the Bender orchard, Mr. and Mrs. Bouton were on the ground and saw the bodies of their victims exhumed.

When Mr. Bouton came to Montgomery county the claim which he took was widely separated from civilization. Independence was their trading point and it contained no semblance of a town for a year afterward. Erie was the point where he went to mill and he occasionally hauled stuff from Ft. Scott and Humboldt.

In the politics of the county Mr. Bouton has ever taken a lively interest. He has frequently been honored with public office, being elected Trustee of Cherry township three terms, County Commissioner by election from 1886 to 1893 and Probate Judge of the county from 1895 to 1897. He is a radical Republican and a popular party man.

Mr. and Mrs. Bouton's family consisted of six children, namely: Adda L. and Charles, both deceased; Amanda E., wife of Guy B. Dartnell, of Cherryvale; Hibbard, deceased; Freddie O. and Olla Bell.

JAMES J. MORRIS—In sections two and eleven, township 33, range 14, James J. Morris, of this review, maintains his home. His settlement in the county dates from the year 1880, and his residence in Rutland township began with that year. Five hundred and sixty acres comprises his farm and its physical condition is the pleasing outcome of twenty-three years of ceaseless and undiminished effort. He represents the progressive rural element of our population and, in his way, has contributed to the warp and woof of our local civilization.

James J. Morris was, it seems, decreed by fate to pass his life in Montgomery county. It was in that county he was born, in Indiana, Sept. 11, 1838, and in no other county, save the one where he now resides, has he had a home, except short periods spent in Pulaski and Clinton counties, Ind. His father, John J. Morris, was a native of Butler county, Ohio, and came into Indiana during the first third of the nineteenth century. William Morris, grandfather of our subject, was a Virginian by birth and had children: William, James, George W., John, Mrs. Emma Timmerman, Mrs. Betsy Curry and Lovina. John

Morris and Lucinda Hagerman, of Butler county, Ohio, became man and wife and reared a family of nine children, as follows: James J., our subject; Sarah, wife of Marion Scott; Mrs. Jane Brant, Mrs. Emma Robinson, John, of Montgomery county; Mrs. Martha Reis, of Indiana; George, of Col.; Mrs. Margaret Tony lives in Missouri; Joseph, of Indiana, and Mrs. Armilda Fuller, of Missouri.

In 1858, James J. Morris married Martha J. Roush, a native of Clinton county, Ohio, and a daughter of Sebastian and Amanda (Johnson) Roush. Seven children have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris, viz: Sarah, wife of William Haish, of Montgomery county, with children: George and Melvin; John, of Montgomery county, with one child, James; Mrs. Amanda Degarmore, of Montgomery county, with children: Minnie, Frances, Leslie, Oscar, Ed, Ophie, Ora, James and Nora Jane, twins; Charles, of Montgomery county; George, of the same county, with children: James and Myrtle; Joseph, with children: Walter and Vivian; Mrs. Emma Peaper, of Independence, Kansas, with three children: Christie, Martha and Harry. Of Mr. and Mrs. Morris' children, John and Amanda are twins.

When Mr. and Mrs. Morris launched their little craft upon the sea of life their capital amounted simply to their energy and their determination to win. While pursuing the even tenor of their way they have filled a niche in the social and business world of their community and have risen by regular steps to a position of financial independence.

LEWIS A. RUNDELL—In this utilitarian age when the trend of population is so largely toward the great cities, it is gratifying to note the success of those young men who have resisted the temptation to leave the farm and are engaged in the noble occupation from whose ranks have risen some of the greatest men which this country has produced. All honor to them; and may they so instill into the minds of their progeny a love for the soil that the tinsel of city life will have but the effect of turning their minds the more contentedly to furrow and field. The gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph is a product of Montgomery's schools and rural society and is a fit representative of that stirring and energetic young manhood for which the county is famous.

Mr. Rundell was born in Charleston, Mo., in the year 1871, and is the son of one of the county's most respected yeomen, Mr. Levi E. Rundell and his wife, nee Miss Mary King. The father was born in the State of Mississippi, September 4, 1831. Having lost his parents early in life, Mr. Rundell, at the age of fifteen years, went up the river to Madison Co., Illinois, where he engaged in farming for a period of some twenty years. It was here that he met and married his wife. They, later, removed to Charleston, Mo., and in 1874, located a mile and a half

east of Independence, near where they now reside. Levi Rundell is a man whose citizenship at all times has lacked nothing of those essential qualities necessary in the framework of a peace loving and law-abiding community and his friends in the county are legion.

Lewis, the son, is "a chip off the old block," and is daily proving his right to the good will which is his by inheritance. He was given a good district school education and when he came to years of discretion began farming on his own account. In 1899, he purchased the farm he now cultivates. It lies 4 1-2 miles east and 1 mile south of Independence and consists of 220 acres of as good farming land as may be found in the county. He is fast bringing this farm into a high state of cultivation and as time passes is adding substantial improvements. No young farmer of the county has a brighter financial outlook, and none stands higher in the general estimation.

Marriage was entered into by Mr. Rundell in 1895. Mrs. Rundell was Hester A. G. Madden, and she is the daughter of John and Keturah (Matsler) Madden, respected farmers of the county. She is the mother of three bright and healthy children whose respective names are: Levi, seven; Lewis, four; and Lloyd, one year of age.

In religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Rundell are Methodists, being workers in and liberal supporters of that denomination, while in political matters the party founded by the greatest of all statesmen, Thomas Jefferson, receives the suffrage of our honored subject.

HENRY N. BUNDY—The gentleman here mentioned is one of the leading business men of the prosperous community of Liberty, where he has conducted a drug store since 1895, and during this time he has been prominent in the development of this section of the county, and is always in the front of every cause which has for its object the uplifting of humanity and the building up of his community.

Mr. Bundy is a native of Indiana, where he was born, in Parke county, in the year 1861. The name of his father was P. H. Bundy and that of his mother, Rachell Caschatt. Mr. Bundy was reared to farm life, receiving a district school education, together with some further scholastic training at Annapolis, a town of his native county and near which his father was one of the prominent farmers. Our subject remained under the home roof until he had attained his majority and in the fall of 1882 came to Liberty, Ks., where he engaged in the drug business. In the following spring Mr. Bundy's parents came to Liberty, where for the following twelve years they engaged in the hotel business. In 1895, they purchased a farm in the township, where the husband still resides, the mother having died in 1895. There were four children in the family: W. E. Bundy, a physician, living in Iona, Jewell county, Kansas, married Ella Cook, and has two children, Clyde

and True; Jenny, who married John Green of Illinois, now a County Commissioner in that state, residing at Palmer, Ills.

Our subject was the youngest of the family. He married Emma Nicholson, of Goodland, Newton county, Indiana. Mrs. Bundy is the mother of four children; Myrtle, born, January 18, 1889; Ralph, January 29, 1893; Hazel, Oct. 22, 1896; and Kenneth, November 2, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Bundy are leading factors in the social life of Liberty, where they are regarded with very great respect. Mr. Bundy is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in political matters affiliates and votes with the Republican party, in the local councils of which he is regarded with much favor. He is a gentleman of attractive personality and his business relations with his large trade is of the best character.

FRANCIS M. SURFACE—The successful young farmer whose name introduces this brief personal sketch, represents one of the worthy families of Montgomery county whose advent hither dates from the year 1881. He came here as a school-boy and has grown up an excellent speciment of a genuine Kansan. As a youth he developed the elements that have contributed to his success in life and as a man his achievements and his personal worth are fit to be emulated by his posterity.

Francis M. Surface is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born in Darke county, Ohio, March 22, 1871. His father, Adam J. Surface, was born in 1818 and is a venerable retired citizen of Independence township. The latter brought his family to Kansas in 1881 and settled on a tract of land in section 12, township 33, range 15, purchased of L. A. Walker, well known as a citizen of the locality. The senior Surface has been an active, hearty man all his long life and went into semi-retirement only after he had acquired a competency sufficient to provide for his comfort in his decline. He was an active Republican in his earlier life and was frequently seen in county conventions as a delegate from his township. For his wife he married Elizabeth Snyder. The children of this marriage were: James, who was drwned in Elk river, Montgomery county, in August, 1897, and left three children; Jane, wife of Free Thompson, of Kansas City, Mo.; Elizabeth, who married William Godwin, of Bolton, Kansas; Francis M., our subject; Charles I., of Montgomery Co.; Clara, wife of Lincoln Thompson, of Iola, Kansas, and John, deceased.

The subject of this review was educated in the common schools of Montgomery county and remained a companion of the domestic fireside till twenty-two years of age. He married then, Miss Minnie Buck, a daughter of Isaac Buck, of the Indian Territory, but formerly from Indiana. Mrs. Surface was born in the month of June, 1873, and was married to Frank M. Surface, January 22, 1893. She is the mother of three children, as follows: Marion, Fred and Hattie.



F. M. SURFACE AND WIFE.

Frank Surface began life with a disposition to work as his chief capital. Soon after his marriage he purchased, on payment, a part of the home farm, has discharged every obligation and owns another eighty of land besides. He has simply done the best he could with the opportunities afforded him and is regarded one of the substantial young farmers of his community. In other words, he and his wife started in life without a dollar and after about ten years of married life have accumulated one-fourth section of land, as fine a farm as can be found anywhere, entirely paid for, with fine residence, out buildings, etc.

NAPOLEON DURAND—In the career of our subject is exemplified the trite adage—"labor has its sure reward." The proverb is strikingly true in this instance, applying, as it does, to one thrown upon the world in boyhood without the power of money or the prestige of influential friends behind him and being able, with his hands, to work out a destiny that shall some day class him among the successful self-made men. A victim of parental indigence in childhood and hampered by the lack of opportunity for an education, but endowed with intelligence and a strong physique, he met the world with these simple forces and dug his way, by slow processes, into a creditable position among the honorable men of his community.

The Durands were, as the name suggests, of French origin. The paternal grandfather of Napoleon Durand was a native Frenchman who settled his family in New York state where Brazil, the father of our subject, was born. The latter came to Illinois when a young man and located near Kankakee, where he married Catherine Detour, an Illinois lady of French parents. In 1874, his wife died leaving three children: Catherine, wife of Lee Detour, of Guide Rock, Nebraska; Napoleon, of this notice and Edward. Brazil Durand demonstrated his patriotism by his enlistment in an Illinois regiment for service in the Civil war and saw much of the hard fighting of the first three years of the war. He belonged to Rosecrans' army and was in the fight at Stone River and on the Atlanta campaign. When the war was over he returned to the work of the farm and left Illinois in 1879 to become a citizen of Kansas. He settled a piece of railroad land five miles northwest of Humboldt, in Allen county, and for five years labored, almost without resources, in the improvement and cultivation of his place. He sold out in 1884 and located in Coffeyville, Kansas, from which point he made a prospecting tour of the northwest in search of a more favorable location, and while in Helena, Montana, died, at fifty years of age.

Before his departure from Illinois, Brazil Durand married Jennie Beck, a French lady, by whom two daughters, Bertha and May, were born. The former is Mrs. Yingling, of Chicago, and the latter Mrs. Edward G. Snyder, of Oklahoma.

At the age of thirteen years Napoleon Durand undertook the responsibility of his own support. He was a good stout boy, with a good mental balance and manly bearing, but with education greatly neglected. Farm work was what he was equipped for and this he went at with a vim. His monthly stipend was not very large but it served to give him encouragement and good clothes for his back and some money in his pocket. Wherever he worked he was liked as one of the family and he always left his place with his employer's regret. For several years he remained near the towns of Humboldt or Iola but in 1891, he went to Colorado and spent two years on a ranch in the San Louis Valley. He returned to Kansas in 1893, was married soon after and began married life on a farm near Havana in Montgomery county. In two years he felt able to venture to buy a farm and he did so, owning and cultivating it until 1898, when he sold it and moved to Cherryvale where he has since made his home.

His twelve years' experience as a hired man were of value to him in gaining knowledge of men, and in the transaction of business in later life has enabled him to cope successfully with his peers. In the Farmers' Oil and Gas Company of Cherryvale, he is a stockholder and the development of their leases has proven their holdings to have a substantial value.

November 26, 1893, Napoleon Durand and Nettie Robinson were married. Mrs. Durand is a daughter of the Rev. Joseph J. Robinson, of Sedan, Kansas, who brought his family to the "Sunflower State" in Sept., 1875, and settled in Montgomery county. Mr. Robinson was born in Pennsylvania, August 19, 1827, and married, in Ohio, Ruth Ann Markley, born in Ohio, February 13, 1829. About 1860, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson moved to Illinois where their daughter Nettie was born July 2, 1870. Mr. Robinson engaged in the ministry in the prime of life and continued it till his superannuation in recent years. His home was on his farm near Havana for many years and there he brought up his family, as follows: Cecil C., Charles H., John T., William O., and Nettie A., Mrs. Durand.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Durand, viz: Charles Earl, who died at three and one-half years, and Calvert A., born Nov. 9, 1901.

Like his father Mr. Durand is a Republican. He is ambitious only to be known as a good citizen and is without aspirations in the political arena.

WILLIAM R. WOOLDRIDGE—One of the recent settlers of Montgomery county and a gentleman who has entered on his career here with earnestness and enthusiasm is W. R. Wooldridge, of Independence. He is familiar to Kansas for he has lived within its borders since 1884, when he settled in Elk county and engaged in stock raising and farm-

ing. Having followed this for some years and then having entered mercantile pursuits at Longton, he became one of the well known and at the same time one of the substantial men of the county.

Mr. Wooldridge was born in Russell county, Kentucky, February 17, 1833. His father, William Wooldridge, was born in the same county in 1801 and died in Hopkins, Missouri, in 1889. The latter was a son of Richard Wooldridge, of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky before its admission into the union of states. William Wooldridge grew up in the wilds of Kentucky and took for his wife Agnes Allen who died in Iowa in 1857. They went to Iowa in 1846 and lived in Davis county and were prosperous farmers and highly respected citizens. The children born to them were: Margaret, Samuel, Martha E., John, Nancy B., William R., Dicy A., Mary, Baxter, of Hopkins, Missouri; Julian F., of Phoenix, Arizona, and Emily, deceased.

W. R. Wooldridge acquired a common school education and began life as a farmer. He was married April 7th, 1857, his wife being Susan, a daughter of John Jessee, originally from Tennessee. This union resulted in the following children: Walter and Dooly, both deceased; Margaret, who married John G. Clark and died leaving two children; John, deceased, likewise Kenneth; Lena and Mattie, deceased; Esca, of Oklahoma, and Riley, of Independence, Kansas, who married Iva Crawford and has a daughter, Crystal. In the month of Sept., 1898, Mrs. William R. Wooldridge died, after a married life of forty-one years.

August 9th, 1862, in Ringgold county, Iowa, Mr. Wooldridge enlisted in company "G," 29th Inf. and served in the Department of the West under Generals Curtis and Steele. He took part in the battle of Helena and left for Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 10th, reaching there about ten days later. Broke camp at Little Rock in March to meet Banks on Red River and during that march he had his left arm shot off by a twelve pound shell at Spoonville and was left on the field as dead. He was taken by the enemy and was a prisoner at Camden, Ark., for five months and about Sept. 15th was marched to Tyler, Texas, in which prison he was confined till Feb. 15th, 1865, when he was taken to New Orleans, where he was furloughed for 30 days. He proceeded to Davenport, Iowa, where his discharge from the army occurred June 22nd, 1865. Resuming civil pursuits he re-engaged in farming and continued it until 1883, when he disposed of his Iowa interests and came to Kansas. He spent the winter in Winfield and in the spring of 1884 moved to Longton. He maintained his residence in and business relations with Elk county for 16 years and then removed to Montgomery county, his future home.

In his political action Mr. Wooldridge was an Independent, with unfriendly feeling toward the dominant political party. When the several elements of the opposition crystalized into a new party he joined

forces with the Greenback party and later became a factor in Peoples' Party affairs. He was a delegate to the Populist convention of 1896 at St. Louis. While not a Democrat, he believes firmly in the political tenets as announced by Mr. Bryan.

IRA HADLEY—The settlers of Montgomery county of the year 1882 number among its band the substantial farmer and splendid citizen of Bolton, Ira Hadley, of this brief review. He came in response to the general movement of the time and place toward Kansas and emigrated from Parke county, Indiana. He was born in the latter county and state August 30, 1845, where his father, Simon Hadley, settled in 1834 and where he maintained his residence till his death in 1896. Simon Hadley was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, in 1810 and was, consequently, twenty-four years old when he took up his residence in the wooded country of western Indiana. There he aided by physical effort the clearing up of the county in which he lived and was one of its moderately successful farmers. In his northward and westward journey he came through Ohio where he sojourned temporarily working as a farm hand and doing other manual labor as the necessities of the occasion required. He was a son of Jacob Hadley who died in North Carolina, and was one of the following children: Jonathan, who went into Iowa; William, who remained in the Old North State; Thomas, who died in the state of his birth—North Carolina; ....., a daughter who died in Hendricks Co., Indiana, and was the wife of Joseph Ronsley; Eleanor, wife of Owen Lindley, died at Prairie Center, Kans.; Susan, who married ..... Harris, of North Carolina; and Eunice, who became the wife of..... Marshall of the old Carolina home.

Simon Hadley married Eunice Hobson who survived until 1902 and died in Parke county, Indiana, at the age of seventy-nine. Their children were: Eliza, deceased; Ira, William, of Bloomingdale, Indiana; Narcissa, of Marshall, Indiana; Elwood, of the same county; Rhoda, who died at Rockville, Indiana, was the wife of M. W. Marshall; Samuel and Ruth, of Marshall, Indiana, and Albert and Mahlon, of the same county and state.

Ira Hadley, our subject, passed his life on his father's farm, in childhood and youth and received a country school training. He brought his limited accumulations of fifteen years of independent effort with him to Montgomery county, Kansas, and purchased land in section 19, township 33, range 15, where he owns one hundred and forty acres. For some years he was engaged in the nursery business, having several acres of his farm devoted to the production of a large variety of horticultural plants, with the promotion of which industry he was occupied

until 1896. As a farmer, grain raising claims his attention and he goes about his daily task in a modest, unassuming way.

In the month of Jan., 1872, Mr. Hadley was married in Fountain county, Indiana, his wife being Ruth H. Towell, a daughter of Isaac H. Towell and a sister of Ira N. Towell mentioned on another page of this volume. The issue of this marriage is as follows: Oliver O., born in 1875; Clara E., born 1877; Eunice A., born 1879; John W., born in 1883; and Floyd S., born in Kansas in 1889.

Without fuss or show Mr. Hadley has gone about the affairs of life and has merited and won an enduring position in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He has been true to his family, true to his neighbors and true to his political party. He has been a Republican all his life and the isms and side-issues of designing politicians have not attracted him or carried him away. He is a Mason.

T. C. TRUMAN—Prominently identified with the business life of the city if Independence for three decades and connected with the governing body of the municipality over half of that period, Mr. T. C. Truman, proprietor of the city's leading ice manufactory and cold storage plant, well represents a type of citizens whose hustling qualities have not only brought success to the individual, but prominence to the city as well.

The year 1871 found Mr. Trueman on a virgin claim in Rutland Twp., where he for two years tried the virtues of a farmer's life. This not being to his taste he sold out and moved to town, where, in partnership with John Hebrank, he began the manufacture of beer and carbonated drinks, later adding the ice factory and cold storage plant. The business has grown with the city and is now one of the most extensive in southern Kansas. Mr. Truman has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the city. He is at present a member of the Common Council, his first connection with that body beginning in 1875, when he served continuously for eleven years. Again, in 1900, he became a member of that body, the date of his present incumbency. During these years the Council was called upon to make the public improvements necessary in the early growth of a municipality, and much of this important service was rendered by our subject. He is a valuable member at the present time as he knows the city "like a book" and can give the location and history of any public improvement.

Mr. Truman succeeded in getting a fair education before President Lincoln's first call for troops. On the 29th of June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. "K", 2d W. Va. Vol. Inf., in which he served until November of 1864, participating in many of the battles and skirmishes in and about the famous Shenandoah Valley. At this date, while at New Creek, he suffered capture, together with five hundred others. He

was taken to Libby Prison and for four months experienced the horrors of that noted institution, the date of his exchange being Feb., 1865. He, however, recovered rapidly from the rigors of prison life and in thirty days was again with his company at Fredericksburg. The assassination of the President caused his company to be detailed for service in the capture of Booth and his co-conspirators, and for several weeks our subject scoured the country about Washington. After participating in the Grand Review the regiment was ordered to Ft. Sedgwick, Col., to take part in disciplining the Indians who had given such trouble during the war. After a year of such service, he, with his regiment, was mustered out May 1st, 1866, his record for faithful service to his country being one of which he may well be proud.

On his return home Mr. Truman embarked in business as a member of the firm of Wells & Truman, lumber merchants, which continued successfully until 1868, when he came west to Kansas City. Here he continued in the manufacture of rough lumber until the date of his coming to Montgomery county.

Mr. Truman's home life began November 28, 1867, the date of his marriage to Elizabeth Dewey. She died in 1883 in Independence at the age of forty years, leaving no children. He married his present wife December 14, 1886, in West Virginia, her maiden name having been Miss Columbia A. Burk. She is a lady of much good sense, an active member of the Presbyterian church, and a leader in the social and charitable work of that organization.

In the business life of the city he has been an important factor. He is a Director in the Commercial National Bank and a member of the Business Men's Commercial Club. In the fraternities, Mr. Truman finds great delight, as he is a thorough believer in that idea. In Masonry he has passed through the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine, and is now Treasurer of St. Bernard Commandery. He became an Odd Fellow in April of 1872, and filled all the chairs through the Encampment. Our subject is also a helpful member of the Woodmen, Elks, G. A. R., and of the affiliated bodies known as the Order of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. In political matters Mr. Truman is a staunch Republican and is one of the wheel horses of the local organization.

Passing back into the family history and earlier life of our subject, his birth occurred in West Virginia, September 21, 1843. He is the son of Absalom and Serena (Diltz) Truman, the father a native of Calhoun county, Va., a farmer by occupation, and both he and his wife members of the M. E. church. They died within a year, both at 76 years of age. Their family consisted of five children—Elizabeth, Thomas C., Henry D., Almira, and Francis M.

MARY ANN CLIFFORD.—A family which has had a long and honorable career in Montgomery county is that of which Mrs. Mary Ann Clifford is now the head, her husband, William Clifford having died in 1877. They settled on a claim of 114 acres in Sycamore township, section 8-31-15, in 1871, where she now resides with her son, John B. and his family.

William Clifford was born in Pennsylvania, the son of Thomas and Catherine (Lawson) Clifford. The names of their nine other children were: John, Sarah, Betsey, Charles, David, Mary J., Jane and Thomas.

Mrs. Clifford comes from Westmoreland county, Pa., where she was born November 10, 1820; the daughter of Robert and Dorothy (Decker) Irwin. Robert Irwin was the son of Edward, who married Martha McGatta, and reared: Robert, Polly, Jeremiah, John, William, Henry, Thomas, James and Margaret. Of the children of Robert Irwin and Dorothy Decker, Mrs. Clifford was the eldest. Those younger were: Martha, John, Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, Moria, Alexander and Robert.

On the tenth of December, 1844, Mary A. Irwin became the wife of William Clifford. He was a young man of considerable prominence, having prior to his marriage been a Captain of militia in the "Keystone State." He, later, left that state and became a resident of Rush county, Ind., from which point he, for many years, operated in produce along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. To the marriage of Mrs. Clifford were born: Thomas B., who married Mary Flack and resides in Montgomery Co., Kas.; Sarah, who married George Sharp and lives in the Indian Territory with her one child, Ralph; Robert, now deceased, married Olive Bonty and left three children, Ida, Charles and Bert; Charles has one daughter, Olive E., and Benton, a son, Robert E.; Gordon, the fourth child, has not been heard from for twenty years; William H., who married Mary J. Hatt, resides in Chautauqua county, Kansas, and has two children—Harold and Byron—and is an artist of note. John B. Clifford lives on the homestead with his mother. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., June 9, 1855, and was first married to Mary Verbryck, whose children were: Irwin T., Clayton H., and Claud. His present wife was Addie, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Scott) Kington. She is a native of Illinois and her parents are of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. She is the mother of J. Raymond and Paul V. Charles L. the seventh child of Mrs. Clifford married Sarah Jane Verbryck, lives in Independence and has six children: Lela, Pearl, Guy, Homer, Walter and Glenn; the youngest, Cirrilda Clifford, married David Hooper and lives in Montgomery Co. with her children: Myrtle, Mable, Clyde, Bessie and Lee R.

Mrs. Clifford is a woman of many strong attributes of character, greatly beloved by her children, and held in loving veneration by her

friends and neighbors. Her children are all men and women who exhibit her careful training in lives of probity and uprightness.

J. A. BROWN—The honorable and responsible position of Mayor of Elk City is held by one of the leading business men of the town, J. A. Brown, now serving his second term, and one of the most popular officials the municipality has ever had. He is a man of the most careful business habits, and insists on conducting public business on the same lines.

Mr. Brown's native state is that of New York, where he was born, in Erie county, August 1, 1847. He was a son of William and Elizabeth Brown. His father was a native of England, while the mother was born in New Jersey. William Brown came to this country in 1841, and settled in Erie Co., N. Y., and then went to Green Co., Wis., in 1850, where he has passed all his active business life. He was, for long years, a large dealer in grain, and was also connected with the banking business, but is now living in retirement. Mrs. Brown, his wife, died at the age of sixty-five years, in Monroe, Wis. They reared a family of five children as follows: J. A., Ellen, dec'd, Maria, Nettie and Henry.

Our subject was taken to Wisconsin by his parents when three years of age. In his childhood his father followed farming and the son grew to love a rural life, though having passed the latter part of his boyhood in town. When he arrived at years of maturity he began farming for himself, and after his return from the war, continued in that line, in Wisconsin, until his coming to Kansas, in 1870. He took up a claim, first, in Howard county, cultivated it for several years, and, in 1882, sold out and embarked in the business he now conducts in Elk City. Beginning on a modest scale he gradually added to his stock and floor space until he is now one of the leading merchants in the city. He has a handsome two-story building, 100x25 and 80x25 on one floor. Both floor and basement are filled with a choice stock of general merchandise, and he caters to a very large trade.

Mr. Brown has always been an interested worker for the advancement of the city of his adoption and has served in nearly every office of trust in its gift. He was first elected Mayor in 1897, served two years, and, a year later, was again elected. He has held the office since that time to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In the social and religious life of the community he and his wife are potent factors, and are leaders in every enterprise that promises to advance the moral tone of the people. They are both members of the Christian church, in which organization Mrs. Brown is a deaconess and consequently a leader in the work of the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were joined in marriage January 1, 1868. Her maiden name was Kate McVean and she was a daughter of Peter and



MRS. KATE BROWN, WIFE OF J. A. BROWN.

Elizabeth McVean of Wisconsin. Her mother resides at Broadhead, Wisconsin, the father being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of six children—Libby B., wife of J. W. Love, of Kansas City, with one child, Homer; Lorena, who married F. C. Strawn and resides in Alva, Ok., has one child, Josephine; Nettie J., Mrs. L. P. Coleman, of Poplar Bluff, Missouri; Edna E., Frankie and Henrie are children still at home.

Mr. Brown is a member of the G. A. R., earning his right to belong to that grand organization by service on the field. He was not old enough to enter the army at the breaking-out of the war, but as soon as he could "pass muster" he became a private in Co. "K," 16th Wis. Inf. His regiment arrived at the front in time to participate in the Atlanta campaign. Its first taste of battle was at Big Shanty, whence it followed "Uncle Billy" to the sea, up into the Carolinas, where it saw secession's banners lowered, and the stars and stripes again floating over Ft. Sumter. The hearts of its loyal members welled with pride as they participated in the Grand Review, the grandest exhibition of fighting men ever held; and then home, to take up the thread of life where it had been snapped asunder.

F. E. TAYLOR—County Commissioner Taylor came to Kansas and settled in Montgomery county in 1884. He emigrated from Muncie, Indiana, in which state he was born in Putnam Co., October 13, 1845. His parents, William and Catherine (Tracy) Taylor, were native Kentucky people who moved into Indiana about 1810 and passed their lives on a farm. The father was born in 1806 and died in 1856 while the mother was born in 1808 and died in 1851. Their children were ten in number and were the following: Eliza, who married James Burris and died in Illinois in 1901 at seventy-three years of age; Susanna, wife of H. Seward, died in 1860 at twenty-five years; Georgianna, who married Perry McCombs, died in 1869 at about twenty-two years of age; John W., of Marshall Co., Kansas; Amelia, who died very young; Mary A., who also died in childhood; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. John Robinson, died at twenty-one; F. E., of this review; Zachariah, who died in babyhood; and Mrs. Catherine Baize, of Newton, Ill.

The district schools of Indiana furnished the educational equipment of F. E. Taylor. He accepted the occupation of his fathers and became a farmer on beginning his life work. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company "C," 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, which was assigned to the Department of the Gulf. He served in Banks' Red River Expedition and was with the expedition sent to the reduction of Forts Blakely and Spanish and the capture of Mobile. Upon the expiration of his enlistment he veteranized and remained in the service till January, 1866, thus seeing three and one-half years of service without casualty to

himself. Resuming his occupation in civil life he continued farming in his native state until his departure for Kansas. He established himself on a new farm in Rutland township, Montgomery county, of one hundred and sixty acres. His efforts were rewarded as the years passed and two hundred and fifty acres more were added to his domain and this, and his residence property in Independence constitute the major portion of his estate. His success indicates that he has taken a lively and active interest in Kansas agriculture and when he retired from the farm in 1900 it was in response to a wish to relieve himself and wife of the work and responsibility of the farm.

Nov. 17, 1867, Mr. Taylor married Malinda J. Smith, a daughter of Jonas and Rosanna (Cooper) Smith, both deceased. Five children are the issue of this marriage, namely: William B. ,of Independence, once a merchant, and an ex-teacher of the county, married to Dessie Atkinson and has children: Pansie and Jewel; Mary R., wife of J. R. Moore, who resides on a farm near Tyro, has children, Bennie, Emmett, Harry and Rubie F.; Jonas E., single and a farmer; Aaron G., also a farmer and unmarried, and Mary R., who died at three years. The parents and children are members of the Christian church.

Jonas Smith and wife, natives respectively of Tennessee and South Carolina, each accompanied his parents to Martin Co., Ind., at an early period and were married in that county. They owned and operated a farm all their lives. Jonas Smith died in 1877, aged 78 years. His wife died in 1850, aged 45 years. The names of their children are: Benj. F., Amelia, Susannah, John, dec'd; Malinda, Casander, Amanda, and Docia. All except John lived to be well up in years. Grandfather Cooper lived to be 98 years old and Grandfather Smith was 87 years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Taylor holds a membership in the subordinate and encampment of Odd Fellows, in the Grand Army and in the Republican party. He was elected County Commissioner from the 2nd district in 1897, was re-elected in 1900, and will have served six years on the board when his term expires in January, 1904.

WILLIAM AUSTIN—The younger element of the old settlers of Montgomery county is worthily represented in the person of William Austin, of this brief sketch. He has resided in the county since 1872, which year his parents established the family one mile west and four miles north of Cherryvale. Mr. Austin was born in Knox county, Illinois, January 22, 1864. Abel Austin was his father and his mother Sarah T. Scott, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. Farming was the life occupation of Abel Austin and he died at forty years of age in 1875. The mother returned to Illinois with her large family on the eve of this misfortune, where she remained till her sons

were of that age sufficient to cultivate their Kansas farm when the family returned hither and again took up the development of a home. She passed her life in the company of her children and died in Montgomery county in 1897.

Abel Austin was a widower when he married Sarah T. Scott. His first wife died leaving him two sons, H. T. and C. I. Austin, and he was the father of five children by his second marriage, namely: William, Frank, Elmer, Homer and Alma.

William Austin has been identified with Montgomery county continuously since twenty years of age. From 1884 to 1892, he remained an important adjunct to the domestic circle and he gained his initial experience on a Kansas farm. In 1892, he married Amanda L. White, a daughter of John N. White and Jane A. (Snodgrass) White. Mr. White came to Kansas from West Virginia in 1894, and settled in Montgomery county where they still reside.

At the opening of the Sac and Fox land Mr. Austin made the race for a claim, secured one and fulfilled his obligation to the government by proving up on the same. At about this juncture his two brothers on the family home died and our subject sold his Oklahoma possessions and returned to Montgomery county, buying the home of his boyhood and youth. His is a fertile farm, well situated and well adapted to the purposes of stock and grain farming.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Austin consists of four children, viz: Florence, Oma, Viola and Elmer.

WILLIAM P. WALLACE—William P. Wallace, ice dealer of Cherryvale, Kan., was born in Lincoln county, Mo., March 7, 1856. His father was John W. Wallace, a native of Logan county, Ohio, and his mother a native of Kentucky. John W. Wallace was a wagon maker in Missouri, where he located in 1852, and he followed that trade all his life. He died in 1892, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a consistent member of the M. E. church. His wife is a member of the Christian Church and resides in Clarksville, Pike county, Mo.

William P. Wallace is one of six children as follows: Hattie, Mrs. John Duke who died in 1878; William P., Harriet M., wife of Frank Carter of Hannibal, Mo.; Victoria, who died in 1864; John H., a resident of Ft. Madison, Iowa; and George A., in the mercantile business at Clarksville, Mo.

Mr. Wallace was educated in the schools of Clarksville, Mo., and during the winters, from 1872 to 1878, he assisted his father in the shop and worked at the ice business in the summer. He has handled ice summer seasons ever since he was twelve years old, and has completed many a wagon without assistance, having become expert in the trade of wagon-making while at work with his father. For a time, in

1880, he ran an engine in a tobacco factory, returning to his ice business in the summer. In 1892—his father having died—he returned to work in the wagon factory, where he spent two winters. Then he worked for a cider and vinegar Co., the largest concern of the kind in northeast Missouri. After five years, he came to Cherryvale, 1899, and bought out J. P. Baker, who had been in the ice business here seventeen years.

During the years Mr. Wallace has been in business here he has handled thousands of tons of ice, and has done well at the business, as he understands it in all its details. Since coming here he has seen many come and many go, but he has gone on without interruption.

His marriage to Miss E. Estelle Baldwin took place in 1884, his wife being a native of Marengo, Ia. She was a daughter of M. D. Baldwin, a native of Springfield, Mass., and Elmira Arnold, a native of Oneda county, N. Y. Mr. Baldwin was a farmer by occupation. He was born in 1822, and died in 1875. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. They were married in 1849, his wife dying April 18th, 1863, at the age of thirty-two years. Mrs. Wallace was one of six children, four of whom were: Eliza J., deceased; Estelle, and an infant who died at birth, and Owen, of St. Paul, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have seven children: William P., who died in 1885; John Arnold, Howard W., Leslie V., Ray Kingsberry, Rudolph, deceased, and Ralph Adolph. This family of children is an interesting and well-ordered one, in which the parents take a pardonable pride. The parents are members of the Christian church, the father being assistant superintendent of the Sunday School and its secretary and treasurer, for twelve years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also the Modern Woodmen of America and he votes with the Republican party.

He is honorable and most reliable, and has the pluck, push and perseverance that are needful in a successful business career.

WILLIAM S. HOUGHTON, pharmacist and druggist of Cherryvale, was born in Kosciusko county, Ind., July 9th, 1860, a son of Tilden M. and Susan (Sarber) Houghton, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Indiana. The father was a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music and was a musician and vocalist of high class, having just started on a career of affluence and honor when he died at the early age of thirty-nine. Our subject's mother died but a short time before, and he was left to the care of his maternal grandfather, Christian Sarber.

Mr. Houghton was educated in the county schools and in the high school at Warsaw, Ind., afterward taking a course in the State Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. He followed teaching for three years, but,

later, went into a drug store in Warsaw. In 1882, he came to Kansas and engaged in the drug business at Altamont, but he sold out later on and was appointed postmaster of that city, under President Cleveland. On retiring from office he became a traveling salesman for a drug house. Following this, he clerked four and one half years in a drug store in Cherryvale, and in May of 1902, went into business for himself there. He is an effiicient and safe prescription clerk and holds a druggist's diploma from the Kansas State Board of Pharmacy.

In 1878, Mr. Houghton was joined in marriage with Minerva A., daughter of Tallman and Rachel (Warren) Blue. Her father was a native of Ohio and a tanner by trade. He, later, moved over into Kosciusko county, Ind., where he died. Mrs. Houghton is the eldest of three children, the others, Rosella and John, being deceased. Her father was married a second time, Nellie, a minister's wife, being the child of this marriage. She resides in Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Houghton have been born seven children: Muriel E., clerk in the store; Charles F., who works in the press brick department of the vitrified brick company; Grace E., Lee H., Pearl E., William and Howard D.

In a social way Mr. Houghton is a member of the Masonic order and of the A. O. U. W., and in politics supports the policies of the Democratic party. His citizenship is of that clean and healthful variety which secures the respect and esteem of all.

GEORGE ELLIOT COX is one of the large land owners of Montgomery county, being in control, at the present time, of a domain of eleven hundred and fifteen acres. He has been a resident of the county since 1869, in which year he settled with his parents in Louisburg township, where his father purchased a large body of land, upon a part of which this son now resides. William Henry Cox, father of George E., was an Ohioan by birth, born Jan. 27, 1821, a son of William Cox, who located in Bartholomew county, Indiana, the year of Henry Cox's birth. Here William Cox continued to reside until his removal to Johnson Co., in 1849, where he died twenty years later. His wife died in 1834, at the age of thirty-seven years.

Wm. Henry Cox, in 1854, married Nancy Collett, a native of Johnson county, Ind., and a daughter of James Collett. Prior to this, he married hisfirst wife, Levena Elliott, whose three children were: Elizabeth, widow of F. M. Coleman, of Elk City, and Benjamin and Emma, deceased. By his second marriage were born: James M., who married Clara Blair and now resides at Oak Valley, with children: Ethel, Gladys, Bernice, Herman, Victor, Alberta and James; George E., the esteemed subject of this review; John L., who married Laura L. Little, and resides at Crane, Kansas, with children: Essie, Hazel and Herbert; Albert T., who married Ella Jones and resides in Independence, being editor of the

"Star and Kansan;" their four children are: Audra, Earl, Paul and Nannie; Ira, who married Gertie Myers and resides in Anadarko, Oklahoma, where he is cashier of the First National Bank. Their two children are: Burnell and Maxine; Annie May is the wife of Ray Dirst, and resides at Independence, Kansas; Chester C., who married Lillie May Harmon of Elk City; their two children being: Orlis and Nannie; Silvia Gertrude married William Johnson and resides in Columbia, Missouri, with one child, Lorin. The parents of this family continued to reside on the old homestead for many years, but have given up the active life of the farm and are now residents of Elk City.

The Collett connections are Kentuckians, and grandfather Samuel Collett and Elizabeth Whiteacre, his wife, having been early settlers in the "Blue Grass State."

James Collett settled on a claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Indianapolis, and became a man of much prominence in that portion of the state, where he grew quite wealthy. His estate, at his death, having been rated at $60,000. The Colletts are of English descent.

George E. Cox was born in Johnson county, Indiana, in the year 1862, and there he took his first steps toward an education. He continued it in the district school of his home neighborhood—after his parents removed to Montgomery county and has been a resident of the old homestead since, with the exception of three years spent on a farm, a mile northwest of Elk City, when he traded for the old home place of two hundred acres. In 1891, he bought of his father three hundred and eight acres adjoining him; in 1895, he purchased one hundred and thirty-two acres adjoining this; in 1901, he added one hundred and fourteen acres more and in 1902, purchased of his brother, I. E. Cox, thirty-six acres on Elk river, eight miles from his home place. As stated, he is one of the most extensive farmers in the county, and the manner in which he conducts his large interests clearly marks him as one of the most progressive and efficient members of the agricultural class.

On the first of July, 1885, Mr. Cox took unto himself a wife in the person of Fannie Allen, daughter of Pinkney and Martha Jane (Freeman) McDowell. Mrs. Cox is one of four children; James Alexander, a farmer, of Louisburg township, elsewhere reviewed in this volume; Mary Susan and William Thomas, deceased, and Mrs. Cox, the youngest. The mother of this family is now an inmate of the home of James McDowell. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cox five children have been born, viz: Claude L., born October 13, 1886; Grace Inez, born December 12, 1887; William Allen, born September 5, 1889; Cecil May, born November 24, 1893, and Anna Faye, born October 4, 1894.

Mr. Cox is regarded as one of the prominent spirits of Louisburg township and indeed of the whole county. He gives a large part of his attention necessarily to his extensive landed interests, but finds time to take a good citizen's part in the administration of affairs in his com-



G. E. COX.

munity. In political belief he ascribes to the tenets of the Populist party. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and in matters of religion is a worthy supporter of the Baptist church, of which he and his wife's family have been members for many years.

JOSEPH CHANDLER, deceased. The well known subject of this memoir was a citizen of Montgomery county from its pioneer days to his death. He followed the profession of the law, and as a lawyer appropriate mention of him appears under the chapter on "The Bench and Bar" in this volume.

Mr. Chandler was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., May 4, 1846, of parents Hazen and Paulina (Stowe) Chandler, the father a native of Vermont, and the mother of Wethersfield, N. Y. Hazen Chandler was a carpenter, wagon-maker, and also carried on farming. He migrated to Wisconsin in the late forties and still later, to Shirland, Illinois. His first wife was Lucinda Emmons, of Shirland, Ill., who bore him a son, Squire Emmons, born September, 1832. He latter served in Company "G," "38th" Iowa, during the Rebellion, was carried from Vicksburg to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, sick, and died there Aug. 30, 1863. He left a wife and two children—Hazen and Burns—in Iowa. May 16, 1842, Mrs. Lucinda Chandler died and by his second marriage Hazen Chandler was the father of: Judge George Chandler, mentioned in "The Bench and Bar" of this work; Mary A., deceased wife of Fayette G. Steele, of Shirland, Illinois, who died leaving three children, and Joseph Chandler, of this review. Hazen Chandler, born February 4, 1807, died in Boston November 28, 1878, aged nearly 72 years.

Joseph Chandler graduated from Beloit College at Beloit, Wis., in 1872, and in 1875, took the degree of A. M. For two years he had charge of a graded school at Clinton, Wis., and of the Yankton, South Dak., academy the year 1873-4. He then came to Independence, Kansas, and studied law under his brother and was admitted to practice in 1875.

June 20, 1876, Mr. Chandler married Libbie M. Chapin, a native of Jefferson, Wis., and a daughter of Josiah S. and Anna (Tompkins) Chapin, of Massachusetts and New York, respectively. Her parents were married in New York City, and lived together till 1870, when Mrs. Chapin died in Memphis, Tennessee, aged about fifty years. Mr. Chapin learned the cabinet-makers trade, but laid it aside in 1850, and went to the gold fields of California. He remained there three years profitably employed in the mines, and, on his return east, established himself at Janesville, Wis., and engaged in the grain and commission business. He removed, later, to Madison, the state capital, where he was engaged extensively in the grocery businss. Retiring from this, he engaged in the Christian Commission work, paying his own expenses for one year. At the close of the Civil War he took up his residence in Memphis, Tennes-

see, where he was general agent for the North Western Life Insurance Co., for the States of Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas. Leavisg Memphis he located briefly in Kalamazoo, Michigan, whence he came to Independence, Kansas, in 1872. While in this city he conducted a hardware and implement business and on leaving here took charge of a store at Palmer, Kansas. This store and stock he traded for a farm near Salina, Kansas, and there he died December 26, 1882, at sixty-two years of age. He and his wife were active members of the Congregational church and were the parents of an only child, Mrs Chandler, widow of the subject of this notice.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chandler were born five children, viz: George Chapin, a graduate of the Valparaiso, Ind., Normal College, married Gertrude Fairleigh, in Independence, January 14, 1900, and has a daughter Marion; Edward Hazen, a law student in Indepnedence; Alice, a graduate of the Montgomery County High School; Charles Halliday and William G., pupils of the city schools.

Mr. Chandler maintained political relations with the Republican party by which he was honored with public office. He died in Independence, October 16, 1902.

F. D. BREWSTER is one of the leading building contractors of Independence, a member of the Common Council from the Second Ward, and a gentleman whose usefulness as a citizen causes him to be most highly regarded. His handiwork is seen in many of the city's prominent buildings and is of a character which marks him a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

Mr. Breswter is a son of J. H. Brewster, who has lived four miles east of Independence for the past twenty years, and is, himself, one of the leading contractors of the county. The father is a native of Pennsylvania. He learned the stone-cutters' trade and followed if for some years in the east. He married Jane Newton in 1865 or '66, and lived in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, until his coming to Kansas in 1884. He has since cultivated the farm on which he now resides, and, in addition, has carried on an extensive business as a general contractor in the county. Many of the larger public buildings are of his construction, notably the last two school buildings built in Independence. His citizenship during his residence in Montgomery county has been of the highest quality and the large family which he has reared reflect credit upon the different communities of which they are members. The parents are both lifelong members of the M. E. church, and are held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. Their children are: Henderson A., a contractor, at Coffeyville; F. D., subject of this sketch; Caroline, Mrs. Harvey Wilson, of Burlingame, Kan.; Maggie, wife of John Dreher, of Montreal, Canada; Jesse B., contractor, Bartlesville, I. T.; Flora B., Mrs. Frank

Stovall, of Guthrie, Ok. Ty.; Minnie N., wife of F. G. Wilson, of Independence; Miles O., deceased, in 1902, at twenty-three years; Emerson W., a bricklayer, of Okla. City; Jennie, single, and Daisy, who died in infancy.

F. D. Brewster is a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was born April 18, 1868. He came with the family to Kansas, and, after securing a good common school education learned the bricklaying trade with his father. He was his father's right-hand man until 1891, when he began contracting for himself. The Baden warehouse in Independence was his first contract, and his success in this instance has been duplicated many times. Some of his larger contracts are: several school houses, the Masonic Temple, Carl-Leon Hotel, and the Hollingsworth residence. The secret of his success is possibly in the fact that his word is as good as his bond, and when he enters into a contract to perform certain work, the specifications will be followed to the letter.

Mr. Brewster and his family are active members of the M. E. church, while he affiliates with the Masons (Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery), and the A. O. U. W. He votes the Republican ticket.

Mrs. Brewster was Miss Mattie Flack prior to March 30, 1892, the date of their marriage. She is a native of Indiana, a daughter of John and Nancy Flack, deceased. Two children have been born to her, Ivan Elsie and James Russell.

MILTON DAVIS—The family of which Milton Davis, a worthy representative of the agricultural class in Cherokee township, is a member, originated in Wales. In the year 1650, four brothers crossed the ocean and cast their future with the people who had founded the colony of Maryland. From this family quartette sprung the forefathers of our subject and thus the head of the family represented by the subject of this review. From Maryland to North Carolina their posterity spread and our National history is filled with the names of patriots and statesmen who have added renown to the already brilliant achievements of our republic. Captain Isaac Davis, who fought valiantly for our freedom from British rule, was a descendant of this and a grand ancestor of our subject.

Milton Davis was born in Perry County, Illinois, December 24, 1840. His father was Joel Davis, a native of Tennessee, born March 2nd, 1818. His mother was Millie Robertson, a native of the same state, born March 18, 1820. The marriage ceremony was performed in Washington Co., Ill. The paternal grandparents of our subject removed, in 1822, to Illinois, where Joel Davis was reared to manhood on the farm and resided until 1870, when he came to Montgomery county, and settled in Cherokee township, five miles east of Coffeyville. There he died August 5th, 1892, aged seventy four years. His wife died in June, 1890, at the

age of seventy years. Eleven children composed the family, four of whom died in infancy. Newton died at thirty-one and there are now six living: Frank M., William, Joel, Charles, Milton and Mrs. Sarah Graham.

Mr. Davis secured a district school education and was still at home when the call was made for troops to put down the rebellion. In the early part of 1862, he enrolled as a private in Company "A," 101st. Ill. Vol. Inf., and served his country to the close of the struggle. He was with "Uncle Billy" Sherman at Vicksburg, accompanied him across to Chattasooga, to Atlanta and to the sea, up through the Carolinas and to the Grand Review of the battle-scarred veterans at the Nation's Capitol. During these years of peril, he had many narrow escapes, but returned in comparatively vigorous health, and with no serious wounds. He was struck several times by spent balls and pieces of shell, but never lost a day by reason of his wounds. He was discharged on the 22nd of June, 1865, at Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Davis remained in Illinois engaged in farming until 1871, the date of his settling in Cherokee township, Montgomery county. He resided there for three years and then bought 160 acres of the land on which he now resides. He has redeemed this land from its wild state and has it in a high state of cultivation. To the original quarter, he has added another, the farm now comprising 320 acres. He is engaged extensively in the raising of cattle and hogs.

During his residence in the county, Mr. Davis has taken an active and helpful part in building up the institutions of society which makes Montgomery county a desirable place of residence. Four terms has he served as trustee of his township and he has acted as treasurer, also, for a number of terms. Fraternally, he affiliates with the Masonic lodge at Coffeyville, and is also a member of the Commandery at Independence. His vote is always counted in support of the principles of Democracy.

November 3rd, 1867, was a day to be remembered in the lives of our subject and his wife, for, on that day, the latter changed her maiden name of Elizabeth Robinson to that of Davis. She was born in White county, Ill., on September 12, 1845. Her father was George Robinson, her mother, Elizabeth Overfield, both natives of Virginia. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Davis, five children have been born: Charles E., a farmer of this township; Berdella, wife of H. A. Brown, a farmer of the township; Richard, who lives at Coffeyville; Nellie, Mrs. O. A. Green of Independence, and Myrtle, Mrs. Elbert Dryden of Ft. Worth, Texas.

WILLIAM L. BOLTON—February 12, 1862, William L. Bolton was born in Cedar county, Iowa. He was twelve years of age when he ac-

companied his parents from his native state into Kansas and became a citizen of Butler Co., later of Montgomery county. Here he came to maturity and was educated and has achieved his material success. He is recognized as one of the men of promise in the agricultural and grazing world of Cherry township and is pursuing his calling with a modesty and frankness becoming the man.

Mr. Bolton is a son of James Bolton, a native of Virginia, and of Elsie Thorn, also of that state. In 1854, the parents moved out to Iowa and passed many years in Cedar county. They also resided in the State of Missouri a short time and, some years later, resided in Butler county, Kansas. They finally came to Montgomery county where the father yet lives and where the mother died at the age of sixty-eight years. Six children were the issue of their marriage, viz: Mary, Nancy, Ellen, William L. and James; Nancy and William L. being the sole survivors of the issue. One child died in infancy.

The country schools of Kansas supplied William L. Bolton with a fair education and equipped him to cope successfully with his fellowman. He was married in November, 1885, his wife being Emeline Estes, a daughter of Edmond Estes, and widow of E. S. Estes from North Carolina. Mrs. Bolton came to Kansas with her first husband in 1883, and located on Drum creek, five miles northwest of Cherryvale. Their energy and industry improved this farm, brought it to a high state of cultivation and made it one of the splendid estates in the Drum creek valley. Since his marriage, Mr. Bolton has assumed charge of the affairs of this farm and its cultivation and management, together with that of his own farm adjoining, consumes his time and gives him ample latitude to demonstrate his prowess in the battle of life. The homestead and its adjunct comprise a tract of three hundred and four acres and constitutes one of the best wheat and stock farms in Cherry township. A new residence has sprung up and other substantial improvements mark the progress of its dual and worthy owners.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolton's marriage is without issue. They are hospitable and happy in their home life and are without ambition beyond good citizenship and a fair remuneration for their honest efforts. Mr. Bolton supports the cause of Republicanism at the polls and does this bit of political work from purely patriotic motives.

F. W. GARLINGHOUSE—It is said that a man's character is much affected by the work in which he engages—that the mason's frequent use of the plumb line, the carpenter's use of his square, the farmer's efforts to run the plow in a straight line across his field—that all these exert an unconscious influence upon the character of the individual. If this be true, it accounts, in some measure, at least, for the upright character of the gentleman above mentioned. Mr. Garlinghouse is a worker

in marble, and the reputation which he sustains in his home town of Independence would seem to indicate that there is something in the above theory—he is as clear cut and upright as the shafts which show his handiwork.

Mr. Garlinghous is following the trade of his father, George C. Garlinghouse, now a resident of Oklahoma, but for a number of years in business in Montgomery county. He and his wife, nee Helen Salisbury, removed to Montgomery county from McDonough Co., Ill., with their family of five children. They resided in the county until 1894, when the parents removed to Oklahoma. The names of the children are: Eva E., now Mrs. C. Gibson, of Chanute, Kas.; F. W. the subject of this sketch; Opal, Mrs. P. E. Voyles, of Independence; Clyde, at home with his parents; Avis, of Independence.

F. W. Garlinghouse was born in McDonough county, Ill., November 16, 1867, and came to Kansas with the family. He was given a good education in the common schools, after which he learned the trade of marble-cutter under the watchful and experienced eye of his father. In 1891, he began business for himself in Caney, with his father as a partner. The firm continued three years, when F. W., bought his father's interest, the latter having determined to go to Oklahoma. In 1895, Mr. Garlinghouse moved his business to Independence and purchased the marble yard of Wm. Dawson, where he has since been engaged successfully. An evidence of the satisfactory character of his work is in the fact that although he covers a large field, no competitor has been able to establish himself here.

The married state was entered into by Mr. Garlinghouse in Fort Scott, Kansas, the date being October 30, 1900, the contracting party being Flora J. Atkins, daughter of William Atkins, the whole family natives of New York state, where the father still resides, the mother being deceased. Two childrn have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Garlinghouse: Donnie F., and Freddie J. Mrs. Garlinghouse is a lady whose influence for good is felt in M. E. church circles, she being an active member of that organization. Mr. Garlinghouse affiliates with the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias, and is Republican in political belief.

J. F. WISE— Wise & Sinnet are leading hardware merchants of Cherryvale, also large jobbers in tin and plumbing work. Mr. Wise is a native of Illinois, born in Green county, April 30, 1866. His parents, W. J. and Susan Wise, were natives of the same state. In 1867, the family removed to Ottawa, Kan., and came later to Cherryvale where the mother died in 1877, at the age of thirty-seven years. She was a devout member of the M. E. church. The father, now resides in Mound Valley, Kansas, where his two oldest sons are in business.

Mr. Wise, Sr., responded to the call of his country in the days of the Rebellion, becoming a member of Company "G," 59th. Ill., Vol. Inft., in which he served faithfully for the entire period of the war. During his early residence in Montgomery, he lived on Cherry creek, one and one-half miles north of Cherryvale, and then moved to the city in 1873.

J. F. Wise, the subject of this sketch, is the third of four children. L. H., the eldest, and J. A., the next younger, live at Mound Valley and are partners in business there. The youngest, G. E., being in their employ. J. F., was born in Illinois, but reared and educated in Kansas. At eighteen, he began his active business career as a clerk in the drug store of Richart & Hockett, of this city. Thence to Mound Valley, where he passed seven years in the employ of F. P. Dicus & Co. In 1895, he entered the hardware business for himself at Mound Valley and there gained valuable experience in the conduct of such a business. Three years later he came to Cherryvale and bought a half interest in the Cash Hardware Company. The firm has one of the best locations in the town and carries everything in the line of heavy and light hardware, also plumbing and gas fixture supplies. Though absent for a considerable period, Mr. Wise is really one of the oldest settlers of this locality, as he came here at six or seven years of age, and thus might be called a product of Cherryvale. He is a keen business man and the city may well be proud to claim him as a citizen. He has served one term as a member of the common council of the city and held the same office for a like period in Mound Valley.

In 1890, Mr. Wise was happily joined in marriage to Ida F. Hill in Mound Valley. Mrs. Wise is a native of Missouri, the daughter of Thomas Hill, of Audrain county, that state. She was for four years connected with the firm of F. P. Dicus & Co., in Mound Valley, a portion of which time Mr. Wise served the same firm. To Mr. and Mrs. Wise have been born three chilrden: Paul E., Abbie Dicus, who died at the age of four, and Ralph J. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Wise is a deacon and at one time ruling elder of the Mound Valley church. He is a member of the K. and L. of Security, being treasurer of the same. He is treasurer of the Aetna Building and Loan Association of Topeka, and is a member of the school board of Cherryvale. In political belief he ascribes to the principles of the party of Lincoln and McKinley.

Mr. Wise's brother went to Mound Valley in 1884, forming the partnership of F. P. Dicus & Co. The firm name is now Wise Bros., they having purchased the interests of the Dicus Bros. in the year 1900. These gentlemen are well and favorably known in their county, having been in business since 1884, at Mound Valley. Mr. J. A. Wise has been mayor of the city and held other public offices of trust. L. H. is a member of the council and treasurer of the school board, also an active

worker, and elder in the Presbyterian church. J. A. has two children and L. H. has three.

Mrs. J. F. Wise came to Mound Valley in 1883, to assist in the office work of F. P. Dicus & Co., being a niece of the Dicus Bros., and afterward became one of the principal salesladies of the dry goods department, giving universal satisfaction to the firm and general public and counting her friends by the score.

JOHN FADLER—In the subject of this brief article is presented one of the more recent settlers whose identity with Montgomery county matters, dates from 1882, when he became the owner, by purchase, of a body of land in sections 11 and 12, township 33, range 15, upon which he has since made his home. He is one of the progressive farmers of Independence township, has prospered in keeping with his efforts and has become one of the substantial men of the agricultural class. He has erected a modern residence, barn and other improvements necessary for the symmetrical and well-balanced development of his estate and is the owner of three hundred and thirty-seven acres of land in the county.

John Fadler was born in Perry Co., Mo., March 5, 1849. His father, Adam Fadler, settled in that locality as a young German, fresh from his native land and was identified with it as a successful farmer till his death March 4, 1890, at the age of seventy-five. Adam Fadler left Germany in company with a brother at the age of seventeen, and what little personal effects he possessed, were lost by the burning of their ship at sea. Day labor was the channel through which he acquired his first capital, and this he invested wisely in real estate as the occasion offered. He married Easter Meyers, and the two put forth the toil and the executive ability in the accumulation of a valuable estate. Mrs. Fadler died in 1861, and two of her children, only, grew to maturity, viz: John and Solomon. The father of these sons was one of the leading citizens of his community. While he deemed his province to be a laborer in the field and employing himself with his own affairs, he gave patriotic attention to his duty as a citizen. He allied himself with the Republican party in politics and was an active member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Fadler, of this record, came to maturity on his father's farm. At about eighteen, he started in life as a hand, working for wages. He was in the lead mines in St. Frances Co., and in the coal mines of the locality, and for several years spent his wages as he got them. His marriage induced a spirit of economy, and from 1876 till 1880, his profits as a miner were carefully guarded. The proceeds of six years labor he brought with him to Kansas and they formed the nucleus about which later accumulations have centered.

December 12, 1876, Mr. Fadler married Maggie C. Conkle, a daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Cline) Conkle, formerly from Alle-



JOHN FADLER.

gheny Co., Pa. The Conkles reared a family of ten children, six of whom are living: Mary, wife of Joseph Graves, of Caney, Kansas; Harry, of Sullivan Co., Indiana; Rufus, of Montgomery Co., Kansas; Elizabeth, wife of R. E. Roberts, of Montgomery Co., Kansas; Mrs. Fadler and Frances, deceased wife of Will Froment, of Sumner Co., Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Fadler's children are: Elizabeth B., who died at three years; Charles W., born May 22, 1880; Jesse C., born December 29, 1882; John Harrison, born November 9, 1886; Rufus Evert, born April 9, 1888; Flossie E., born January 25, 1892, and Howard O., born August 29, 1895.

Mr. Fadler is a Republican, an Odd Fellow and the family hold allegiance to the Christian church.

JOSEPH R. DARLING—The name introducing this brief personal reference is one familiar to both the old and the new settlers about Cherry, West Cherry and Drum Creek townships, and its owner and his pioneer wife have had to do with the serious development affairs of their community. While thirty years is embraced in the period of residence of Mr. Darling within the limits of Montgomery county, his wife counts five years more and begins her experience with the first settlers of the county.

Joseph R. Darling was born May 22, 1849, in Jackson county, Ohio. His parents, James H. and Rachel (Howe) Darling, were born in Ohio and passed their lives there till 1885, when they came to Kansas and died; the father in November, 1894, at eighty-three years, and the mother in 1892, at eighty-two years. James H. Darling and his son, Charles, served in an Ohio regiment during the Rebellion. Eight children were born to this worthy pair, namely: Peter B. and Charles J., of Labette Co., Kansas; William L., Henry C., Virginia C., and Malinda S., all of Ohio; Joseph R. and Tacy, deceased.

The common schools of his native state provided Joseph R. Darling with a fair education, and at twenty-one years of age, he set out for Knox Co., Illinois, where he worked on the farm by the month until his advent to Kansas in 1870. He first stopped in Labette county and made a hand, for wages, till after his marriage, which occurred Oct. 18, 1872. He bought the family homestead, where his wife was brought up, and has passed through more than one crisis while reaching the position of financial independence which he now enjoys. The winning of his success es was not attended without many domestic hardships, and during the early seventies, there were periods when corn bread twenty-one times a week was felt to be a luxury. Stock and grain have constituted the bone and sinew of his prosperity, and it is a cause for congratulation to note that, in the possession of one of the best little farms in Drum Creek township, his years of labor have been, in a fair measure, rewarded.

Mr. Darling married Alice C. Huff, born in Davis Co., Iowa, July 23, 1855. Her parents were Thomas G. and Barbara (Greenough) Huff, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of the same state. Mr. Huff went into the army in 1861, from Iowa, and died of the measles, in St. Louis the same year. He left six children, as follows: Mrs. Darling, Amanda, Alvin, Austin, Sarah and Mary. Cyrus J. Pond became the second husband of Mrs. Huff. He was an Iowa man and brought the family to Kansas in 1867. He settled a claim two miles northwest of Cherryvale, as since located, and died the next year, leaving three children: James, Charles and Rosa Pond. J. S. Mullin became the third husband of Mrs. Pond. He was a New York man, came to Kansas in 1869, and died at fifty-two years of age, leaving three children, namely: William R., Ira and Mattie J. Mrs. Mullin moved to Colorado in 1881, and died there in 1882.

When Mrs. Darling began her life in Kansas, coyotes, Indians and prairie chickens monopolized the country. There was only one white family within six miles of where her mother lived, and the first Indians she saw, gave her a scare that she never forgot. As all children, she had heard stories of "scalping by the Indians" and she feared the same dire consequences at sight of her first Red Man.

Long and slow trips to Humboldt, for supplies, had to be made, and the scarcity of money on this frontier compelled this frequent journey and at times the travelers were snow-bound, or water-bound, and while thus awaiting the favor of the weather, almost starvation was often taking place at home. The prayers of Mother Mullin often went up, appealing that prairie chickens might be ensnared in the family traps, so that the household hunger might be appeased. Later on, other embarrassments were visited upon the family. Hoppers and chinch bugs scourged the country and the little substance that the family had gathered together was well nigh consumed by these pests.

The treaty for the Osage Diminished Reserve had not yet been made when Mrs. Darling came to Montgomery county. On that day, some five thousand Osages gathered in camp near Independence and they, with a few white settlers, witnessd the proceedings which eventually opened their vast reserve to white settlement.

Mr. and Mrs. Darling are the parents of: Joseph R., Pearl A., Rachel, wife of Joe McDaniel; Stella, who died at six years; Barbara, Ellen, Hester A., Lewis E., Calvin B., Elba A., Revilo N., Henson, deceased, and Edna Marie.

Mr. Darling has taken a somewhat passive interest in politics, although he has participated in his township affairs. He is a Republican and has served as Justice of the Peace for a number of years. He is a member of the M. W. of A.

JAMES HELMS—June 3, 1833, the subject of this notice was born in Clinton county, Indiana, and in infancy, his parents removed to Iroquois Co., Ill. On coming of age, he returned to Indiana and purchased a small farm in Newton Co., where his efforts were concentrated till the outbreak of the Civil war.

November 15, 1861, he joined Co. "B," 51st Ind. Vol. Inf., Col. Able D. Straight's regiment, belonging to the 4th Army Corps. From its rendezvous at Indianapolis, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, where subject was taken sick and sent to Bardstown, Ky., and placed in the hospital. In three months he was able again for travel and he was ordered to Mumfordsville, where he convalesced, rejoining his regiment in Alabama after the fight at Corinth, Mississippi. He participated in the battle of Murfreesboro and accompanied four regiments down through Georgia to Day's Gap, on Crooked creek, where their ammunition gave out and the whole command was taken in and sent to Rome, Georgia, as prisoners of war. They were removed, later, to Atlanta, and finally to Richmond, and placed on Bell Island, where they were exchanged seventeen days later. Mr. Helms was then ordered to Baltimore, thence to Columbus, Ohio, and on to Indianapolis, where for seven months, he was detailed to guard Rebel prisoners. He was then sent to the front and reached the field at Nashville, Tenn. He took part in several skirmishes and small fights and did what he could toward winning the battle of Nashville itself. His regiment was then detached and sent to San Antonio, Texas, where, Dec. 15, 1865, our subject was discharged after a service of four years and three months, a veteran volunteer of a great civil war. He was promoted to be a corporal, and to duty sergeant, and reached home January 13, 1866.

He cultivated his little Indiana farm till 1879, when he brought his family westward and settled, for the time being in Woodson county. He came to Montgomery county in 1882, and located on his present place of one hundred and twenty acres in section 11, township 33, range 14, a place without improvements and as untamed as nature left it. His first residence was the proverbial log cabin, with dimensions 14x16, and this served the family as a domicile until greater affluence could provide a better home.

James Helms was a son of James Helms, a farmer, who died just prior to our subject's birth. The latter was the oldest of three sons, the other two being William and Thomas. James married Rachel Taylor, a Pennsylvania lady, and their children were: Mrs. Elizabeth Sherrel, Mrs. Sarah Davis, Mrs. Nancy Sherrel, Thomas, William, George and James.

In the year 1859, Elizabeth M. Timmons became the wife of James Helms, our subject. Her native place was Newton Co., Ind., and her parents were Basset and Sarah (Johnson) Timmons. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Helms are: Mrs. Martha Crosson, of Elk City, Kansas, and

Mrs. Sarah Brown, a resident of this county. By a former marriage to Ann Eliza Rainey, there were born two children: Eva, who died, aged about 21 years, and Ann Eliza, who married Joseph Egbert, and resides in Bates Co., Mo.

In his political beliefs Mr. Helms is independent. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and of the A. H. T. A.

JOHN FRENCH—The gentleman here named is one of the enterprising and thrifty business men of Cherryvale, senior member of the hardware and grocery firm of French & Raymond. His birth occurred in the State of New Hampshire, February 25, 1838, his parents being Jesse and Ann (Chamberlin) French. The father was, in his earlier manhood, a successful school teacher and later a farmer. He was a man of parts in his locality, there being scarcely a period in his life when he was not an incumbent of a public office. He served with distinction in the legislature of his state, a coincidence being that he and one of his sons were members of the body at the same time. He was born in the year 1800, and lived to the age of ninety-six years, his wife dying in 1899, at the age of seventy-three. They were the parents of ten children, eight still living. They were intensely devoted to their country's welfare and gave three sons in time of need, whose service aggregated seven and a half years. Of these, Henry served three years as a private in the 11th N. H. Vol. Inf., our subject and his twin brother, Elias, enlisting at the same time. Their first battle was at Fredericksburg, where Henry was wounded and subsequently spent four months in the hospital. Returning to the army, he served to the close of the war, as did Elias. Mr. French served some 18 months, was twice wounded, and was finally discharged for disability.

Our subject learned the machinist's trade prior to the war and in 1865, came out to Pearson, Ind., where he worked four years; thence to Chicago, where he entered the employ of Palmer & Fuller, sash and door manufacturers. He was a faithful employe of this firm for a period of fifteen years, and in all that time never lost a day. Labette county, Kan., was then his home for ten years, where he put in a fine state of cultivation, a half section of land. In 1894, he came to Cherryvale and began work in a modest way, in a gun repair shop. On Jan. 1st, 1903, the present firm was formed, and purchased the Tuttle building, a large brick, 28x100, and with three rooms on the ground floor. They added a stock of groceries and general hardware. By close attention to business and handling none but the best goods, they have built up a fine trade, and are increasing their business yearly.

Marriage with Mr. French was an event of October 14, 1866, his wife's maiden name having been Libbie Perkins, a sister of Hon. B. W. Perkins, for long years one of the state's honored members of Con-



FRANK D. HOLLAND AND FAMILY.

gress. This family were originally from Massachusetts, the children having been reared in Ohio. To the marriage of Mr. French there was born a daughter, who died in infancy.

Holding membership in no secret order or church, Mr. French contents himself with looking after his business and enjoying the restful quiet of his home. He cares nothing for the emoluments and honors of public office, but is outspoken and enthusiastic in his support of the party of Lincoln and Garfield, which has received his vote almost since its inception.

FRANK D. HOLLAND—We present in this article the career—in brief—of a gentleman whose New England origin has equipped him with a personality peculiarly his own, and in striking and favorable contrast to the native sons of Montgomery county. He has been identified with the west for the past eighteen years, and thirteen years of that time, he has passed in the vicinity of his present home. He owns two hundred and ten acres of section 9, township 33, range 16, and has been occupied during his domicile here, with the business of acquiring and preparing his family and himself with a modest and unincumbered home. His efforts in this county have shown him to be possessed of the spirit which achieves worthy and substantial results, and it is such settlers who contribute the best elements of our citizenship.

Frank D. Holland comes from Androscoggin Co., Maine. He was born in Lisbon, that county, January 20, 1847, and his ancestors were of the pioneer settlers of the "Pine Tree" state. His father was Capt. Henry I. Holland, a venerable, wealthy and retired citizen of Lewiston and his grandfather was Capt. Daniel Holland, commanding a fleet of fishing vessels on the New England coast and lost at sea about 1815. The grandfather left a family of sons, as follows: Daniel, Richard, Michael and Henry. Henry Holland was a self made man who learned the tanner's trade in youth, at Danville—his birthplace—and when he acquired the means with which to engage in business for himself, he established himself at Lisbon where he conducted his leather factory for many years. He was ever an active man in his county, was a Whig and then a Republican in politics, and represented his county in the Maine legislature of 1860. Toward the evening of life, he invested largely in real estate in Lewiston, which holdings grew into money rapidly with the growth and prosperity of the city, and in time he was numbered among the wealthy men of the place. He married Jane M. Thompson, who was born in Newfield, Me., in 1816,—three years after his own birth—and died in 1866, leaving the following issue, viz: Charles, who died in Maine, and has a son in Paris, France; Frank D., of this mention; Sarah J. and Edith C., both principals of schools in Massachusetts.

Mr. Holland of this review acquired a fair education in the public

schools of his native county. Superior advantages were offered him for acquiring an education, but his inclination was for play and fun and not for books. He played truant many a term when his parents thought him to be delving into his lessons, and not until it was too late to mend matters did he discover the misfortune he had brought on himself. He was not concerned seriously with the possibilities and responsibilities of life —having a wealthy parent—till above forty years of age. He picked up some points of value about carpenter work and, being handy with tools, and when the parental contribution was withheld, he applied himself industriously to the carpenter trade. He remained in the State of Maine till 1884, when he came out to Kansas and resided for a short time in Osage county. He next went to Emporia, where he took charge of a hotel, and while here met the lady who is now his wife. Leaving Lyon county, he came to Montgomery county and began his career here with "one black team" as a starter. A judicious investment in real estate has enabled him to solve the difficult problem of finances, to a limited extent, for the present. He and his energetic and industrious wife and sons are causing substantial improvements to be made in their new home and a herd of cattle and other stock is growing up around them. A Jersey stock farm is contemplated and, with favoring fortune, and with the assuring elements of personal success present in the family, their ambition will be achieved.

February 3rd, 1886, Mr. Holland married Mrs. Eva E. Aney, a daughter of Andrew J. Aney, formerly of Oswego, N. Y. Mr. Aney was a butcher—as was his father, also, Michael Aney. The Aneys were old residents of New York state and of German antecedents. Andrew J. Aney married Louisa C. Marble—originally written De Marble. Mrs Aney's father was a shoe dealer of Syracuse, New York and she, herself, resides in Emporia, Kansas. Her husband died in 1880. He was a soldier in the Civil War in the 106th. Ill., Inf., and served four years and three months. He died at Sedalia, Mo., leaving the following children: Mrs. Holland, born in Monroe Co., Wis., Sept. 23, 1855; Jennie, wife of J. Weatherby, of Birmingham, Ala.; Charles, of Portland Oregon; Kate, of Emporia, Kansas, is the wife of Robert Sims; Annie, who died at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, was the wife of David King, of Kingfisher, Oklahoma; Dow, of Emporia, Kansas, and Grace, now Mrs. Charles Frisby, of Kansas City Mo., wife of the son of one of the well-known engineers on the St. Fe Railway. Mrs. Holland was reared in Logan county, Illinois, and resided there from 1857 to 1885, when she came to Kansas and located in Emporia. She and Mr. Holland are the parents of three sons, namely: Leroy, Addis and Doron, aged sixteen, fourteen and twelve, respectively.

JAMES M. WILSON—Twenty-five years have elapsed since James M. Wilson established his residence in Montgomery county. He first

located in Independence township and, after passing ten years as a tenant, bought a farm near Jefferson, where he remained some eleven years, coming to Rutland township in 1899. He owns one hundred and twenty acres in section 2, township 33, range 14, and is a plain, unassuming grower of grain.

Mr. Wilson was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, October 27, 1851, from which place he was taken by his parents to Woodford Co., Ill. There he came to maturity and received his elementary education. He was inured to the varied affairs of his father's farm and learned no other occupation well. He married Sarah E. Hattan, a native of Marshall Co., Ill., and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (McKinney) Hattan. Their lives have been passed in agricultural channels and eight children have come into the home since their wedding day in 1876. In order of birth they are: Francis E., Richard, Mrs. Dolly Gordon, of Chautauqua Co., Kansas; Guy, John H., Sylvia E., Elsie E., and Opal.

Our subject was a son of Mark Wilson who was born in Tennessee, but passed his active life in Indiana and Illinois. His death occurred in Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1895 at the age of 71 years. He served under Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott in the Mexican war and fought at Buena Vista. When the war of the Rebellion came on, he enlisted in August, 1862, as a private in Company "A," 129th., Ill., Vol., Inf., under Capt. Culver. He participated in every engagement of his company during the service and was neither wounded nor captured. He was mustered out in Chicago in June, 1865, a veteran of two wars.

The grandfather of James M. Wilson was Samuel, also a native of Tennessee. His children were: John, Mrs. Elizabeth Whalen, Mrs. Mary Hulbert, Mark and James. Mark married Anna Hedden, of Lawrence Co., Indiana, a daughter of Jerrad and Olive (Spratt) Hedden. The issue of this marriage were: Mrs. Sarah E. Moulton, James M., our subject; Mrs. Olive Scrivens, of Livingston county, Ill.; Mrs. Nancy J. Hodges, of Montgomery Co., Kansas; John H., Emma G., Furry, Mark, D. William, of Montgomery county, Kansas, and Neatus of Illinois.

In his citizen relations, Mr. Wilson owes fealty to the Democratic party. He was allied with the Fusionists in opposition to the Republicans in the closing decade of the nineteenth century and has done public service in the capacity of constable and member of the school board.

W. A. CURTIS, jeweler and optician of Cherryvale, was born in Geneseo county, New York, Feb. 28, 1868. His parents are George A. and Elizabeth Curtis, the latter of whom died in 1871, aged 35 years. She was a native of New York, and was a consistent and devout member of the Methodist church. The father is now seventy years old and lives in Newberg, N. Y. He was a farmer in early life, but in later years has followed other business.

W. A. Curtis was an only child, and while still a boy, removed with his parents to Dakota, where he attended the common schools and assisted his father on the farm. He graduated in 1888, from the Winona Horological School and has since worked at his trade. He is also an optician, holding diplomas in both lines of work. He came to Cherryvale in 1896, and was at first connected with his father-in-law in the hardware business under the name of the "Cash Hardware Company." After two years, he sold out and then opened his present business under the name of the "Watch Hospital." He keeps a full line of watches, clocks and musical instruments. In one of the worst fires the city has known, his business place was destroyed, with many others. This occurred in 1901, and the property was only partially covered by insurance.

Mr. Curtis is a self-made man in the truest sense of that oft-used term, having begun life with nothing but his trade as his capital. He is a practical workman and takes pride in giving his customers the best there is in finished work at reasonable prices. He is one of the enterprising business men of the city. His work is of a good grade and he is thoroughly identified with his adopted county, and is numbered among her most worthy citizens.

Mr. Curtis' marriage occurred in 1895, his wife having been Alice Odil, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of J. B. and S. E. Odil, who are residents of Cherryvale. To them have been born Erma Ursula and Irene Elizabeth. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and members of the choir. Mr. Curtis is a member of the Masonic order, also the A. O. U. W. and the Modern Woodmen of America. In political matters he uses his judgment in the selection of the best men on the ticket, regardless of party.

GEORGE W. WAGGONER—One of the busiest men in Montgomery, the gentleman to whom the reader is here introduced, is a dealer in horses and mules, farmer and general contractor. Not to know George W. Waggoner is to argue one's self unknown in the county, for there is not a nook or cranny within its corporate bounds with which he is not perfectly familiar. Since 1875, he has been carrying on business in the county, and much of that time he has lived in Independence.

Dipping somewhat into the Waggoner family history, the birth of our subject occurred in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1845. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Strohm) Waggoner, both of whom were natives of that state, and were for long years prominent and influential in the affairs of Cumberland county, especially along religious lines. They were devout Christians, members of the Evangelical Association church, in whose interests they were constant workers, and to whom that organization owes much for the substantial character of their support.

The earliest recollection of our subject is of the itinerant preacher and his hearty welcome at all times in the Waggoner home, where, in the earlier days, services were always held. Later, a church was built by the family and a few neighbors. The parents lived to a ripe old age, the father dying at sixty-five, and the mother at seventy-seven years. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom now survive.

Our subject was reared on a Pennsylvania farm and in 1868, came out to Decatur, Ill., where for a number of years he was engaged in the grocery business and other lines. His father having been a large dealer in stock, Mr. Waggoner had learned much concerning the business, and upon his coming to the county found the knowledege of much service in connection with his farming interests. The county has no better judge of horses or mules than our subject. He owns and operates two fine farms in Drum Creek Twp., and is also engaged in furnishing shale to the brickyard.

Mr. Waggoner's ideas of citizenship do not carry him into the field of politics, though he takes delight in furthering the interests of the Republican party, an organization which has received his support since he began exercising the franchise. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, and he and his family are active members of the M. E. church. His family consists of wife and two children: Gertrude C. is at present with her parents, while Earl Donald is a sophomore at Baker University, where he has made a most enviable and creditable record as a public speaker, having won several prizes in debate and oratory. His future has much of promise in it. Mrs. Waggoner is a native of Decatur, Ill. Prior to September 29, 1874, the date of her marriage to Mr. Waggoner, she was Miss Kate M. Stickle, daughter of John Stickle, who reared and educated her most carefully. She was graduated at Jacksonville Female College and for years was a successful teacher in the schools of Decatur. In the social and church life of Independence she is a potent factor, her early training being such as to make her competent to fill any position to which she is called.

SIDNEY A. PRATT—For the past two decades the soil of Montgomery county has been the richer and the moral tone of her society strengthened by the presence within her borders of the family whose honored head is here mentioned. In an unobtrusive and quiet, but none the less effective manner, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt and their family have exerted a most wholsome influence along lines of good citizenship, and deserve, as they receive, the hearty good will and esteem of their many friends in the county.

Kansas is indebted to the old "Hoosier State" for this contribution to her population, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt both being natives of Parke county. Mr. Pratt was born there on the 28th of December, 1835, and is the

son of James and Olive (Pratt) Pratt, the parents being first cousins. There were seven children in their family—Sidney A., Myron J., of Independence, and Emily, Hannah, Lorinda, Phoebe and an infant, deceased. The parents of this family were of the thrifty farmer class of Indiana and passed their entire lives at tilling of the soil, the father dying on the old homestead at seventy-six years, and the mother at the age of fifty-six.

Sidney Pratt followed the occupation of his father until 1884, in Parke county. In that year he purchased the farm where he now resides, three miles east of Independence, and has since participated actively, not only in the cultivation of Montgomery's soil, but in sustaining her educational and religious institutions, and in every movement calculated to elevate the tone of society about him.

The maiden name of Mrs. Pratt was Hetty A. Conner. Samuel and Elizabeth (Deal) Conner, her parents, were pioneers of Parke county, the father having been a carpenter and farmer by occupation. Their family consisted of eight children, two of whom died in infancy. The living are: Susan, who married David Stever, and now lives in Georgia; Louisa, wife of James Davis, of Coal City, Ind.; Mrs. Pratt, Allen, of Bedford, Ind.; Mary, deceased, was the wife of George Carson, of Momence, Ills.; Nancy Jane, died at 18 years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have been born seven children, now men and women taking their places creditably in the society of the different communities where they reside. Myron Allen is the eldest; a carpenter in the employ of the C. & E. I. railroad in Illinois. He married Josephine Pilkington, who has borne him four children—Goldie, Cloe, Alma and Herman; Edson A. is an engineer on the C. & E. I., living at Dalton, Ill. His wife was Emma Rhodenbaugh and his children are: Clyde and Hattie Ellen; Zina A. is a carpenter living at Kansas City. He married Dora B. Wilson, a native of Ohio, whose four children are: George C., Clara, Mabel and Charles L.; Hiram Wilson, a stenographer in the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City, married Mattie Cordes, of Independence, of German parentage; his boy's name is Merwin W.; John S. chose the occupation of his ancestry and lives on the home farm; James is stenographer and assistant cashier in the Union National Bank of Manhattan, Kan. The youngest is Olive W., who married Fred Bruington and resides on the home farm with their one son, George Sidney.

The above will serve to note briefly the essential ponts in the history of this excellent family. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are members and liberal supporters of the Methodist church. While our subject has never sought office, he has at times filled positions of trust in his local community, and is a loyal supporter of the principles of government taught by Jefferson, the sage of Monticello.



JACOB E. MENSCH.

JACOB E. MENSCH—Our attention is directed in the introduction to this sketch to one of the recent settlers and successful farmers of Independence township, Montgomery county. He owns a body of four hundred and forty-seven acres of land, situated on both sides of the Independence and Fawn Creek township line, and his residence is on section 33, township 33, range 15. In February, 1894, this substantial farmer identified himself with this county by actual settlement and immediately began a career of usefulness and honor. He was a settler from Whiteside county, Illinois, where his birth occurred Sept. 14, 1864. His father, William Mensch, settled in that Illinois locality among the first and was an active and successful tiller of the soil until advancing age forced his retirement to private life. The latter was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1826, and is of German extraction. He married Catherine Leibe, who died in 1893, at the age of sixty-seven years. The issue of this union are: Martin J., of Oklahoma; Alfred, of Illinois; Eva, of Omaha, Neb., wife of "Hig" Yates; John, of Whiteside county, Ill.; Alice, who married Milton Miller, of Carroll county, Ill.; Harriet, wife of Royal Pitman, of the home county in Illinois; Jacob E., of this notice; Clarence, of Mason City, Ia.; Laura, now Mrs. John Chalmers, of Whiteside county, Ill., and Ida, wife of Caleb Shultz, of the same county and state.

Jacob E. Mensch has known no work but that of the farm. His early training for it was efficient and his energy and industry stand sponsor for its successful continuation. He was schooled fairly in the rural school and began life independently at about eighteen years of age. His first efforts at farming were put forth on "five dollar land," rented from a farmer in his native county. He left Illinois after about a dozen years of independent effort there and with the requisite means he purchased his holdings in Montgomery county, Kansas. Grain and stock raising constitute his farm operations, and his success in these have warranted his position as one of the substantial and reliable farmers of his township. His improvements are convenient, commodious and comfortable and were partially made at his own behest.

August 21, 1883, Mr. Mensch married Carrie E. Kingsbury, a daughtre of Silvus and Alice (Pond) Kingsbury, the father from New York state and the mother a native of Ohio. Mr. Kingsbury died in 1890, at sixty-two years of age and his wife passed away in 1878, at the age of forty-two. Their children were: May, wife of George Edson, of Montgomery county, Kansas; Mrs. Mensch, born on the 2d day of December, 1862; Emma, who married Charles Kennedy, and resides in Montgomery county, Kansas, and Joseph C., of West Plains, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Mensch's children are: Cady C., born Jan. 1, 1886; Lester F., born Oct. 4, 1887; Ray S., born Feb. 7, 1893, and Lauren H., born Oct. 23, 1899. The Modern Woodmen holds our subject as a member and he and his wife have certificates in the Royal Neighbors. He is also a member of

the A. H. T. A. He and wife are members of the M. E. church at Jefferson, Kansas, and he is a member of school board No. 28.

REV. SAMUEL HENRY The venerable subject of this review represents a calling, the efforts of which are destined to evangelize the world. Its sacredness and its potency for good are universally conceded and the flower of our civilization become the agencies for the propagation of the seed. Worthily bestowed was the mantle which fell upon our subject and consecrated him to the cause of the Master, for the harvest time has gathered much fruit from his vineyard and great good has been accomplished in the name of the Lord.

After forty-five years spent in the ministry and with health impaired, Rev. Henry retired to the quiet of his country home and became a citizen of Montgomery county, Kansas. On his son's homestead of eighty acres, in sections 1 and 32, township 33, range 14, he has passed the years since 1886, occupied with the varied duties of active citizenship and with the more commonplace, yet serious, duties of the farm. For five years pastor of the Cedarvale Mission church in Chautauqua county and for two years a representative to the legislature from his own county, constitute, in substance, his variation from the routine of monotony on the farm. He owns 160 acres adjoining his son's farm.

Samuel Henry was born in Abbottstown, Adams county, Pa., May 3, 1828. He remained a citizen of that county till he was twenty-two years of age. He attended the New Oxford Collegiate and Medical Institute and afterward took the degree of A. M. in the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. He then took up theological work in the Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran church, where he graduated in the full two years course in 1850. Entering the ministry, his first pastorate was at Dillsburg, Pa., where he was in charge of the work of the Lutheran church. Three years later he was transferred to the same church in Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, where he labored six years, and was then commissioned to the church at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa. At this point he served the people for ten years, and his efforts resulted in the erection of St. Paul's Lutheran church at a cost of $15,000. His next call was to Phillipsburg, New Jersey, as pastor of St. James Lutheran church, and in this field he remained twelve years, going thence to Miflinsburg, Pa., and being four years in charge there. At the request of the Board of Home Missions of the denomination he was sent to Ottawa, Kansas, where he established St. Paul's Lutheran church in 1883, and built the house of worship there. His efforts in this field continued successfully for three years, when, owing to failing health, he resigned his pastorate and retired to his Montgomery county farm.

Having relinquished the work of the ministry, largely, except as a supply and in the Mission church, as above stated, his mind naturally

diverted to the serious affairs of citizenship and he became interested in the new policies of government as proposed and advocated by the Farmers' Alliance. He espoused the cause of the reformers and became their standard-bearer for the legislature in 1890, and was easily elected. He served one term in the lower house and was named for the State Senate, but was defeated by a Republican.

While filling his pastorate at Littlestown, Pa., the battle of Gettysburg was fought and he acted as chaplain of the 145th Pa. troops, spending much of his time for some days in the field hospital there and in adjacent territory under the auspices of the Christian Commission.

Rev. Henry was a son of Joseph R. Henry, of Adams county, Pa., who passed his life largely in the drug business. His father was George Henry, with German and Scotch-Irish blood coursing through his veins. The grandfather married Julia N. Rosenmiller, a blood relative of Commodore Porter. She was a native of Adams county, Pa., and was the mother of an only child, Joseph R. Henry.

Mary Ickes became the wife of Joseph R. Henry. She was a daughter of Peter and Dorothy Ickes, Adams county people. Two children resulted from the union of Joseph R. and Mary Henry, viz: Smauel and Mrs. Dorothy Graff, now deceased.

Nov. 2d, 1850, Rev. Henry married Elizabeth S. Weaver, of Gettysburg, Pa., a native born Pennsylvanian and a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Eyster) Weaver. The children of this marriage were Mrs. Mary E. Shimer, of Easton, Pa.; Joseph R., deceased, and William. Mrs. Shimer's children are: Elizabeth, Alberta, Emma, Henry, Lida and John. The children of Joseph, deceased, were: William, Sarah E., Catherine M., Ellen M. and Samuel.

By a singular coincidence Rev. and Mrs. Henry were born on the same day, May 3d, 1828, he being eight hours the older. They have passed fifty-three years together under the most sacred vow and the wife has been an ever-present aid to her husband in his labors in active, as well as in retired, life. Rev. Henry was prominent in the administrative affairs of his church while in the vigor of life and held the offices of President and Secretary of the East Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran church four years, was President of the Central Synod of Pennsylvania for one year and was a delegate to the General Synod at Harrisburg, in 1867.

JOHN F. RINGLE—One of the valuable farms of Cherry township is owned and operated by John F. Ringle of this review. It lies less than three miles from the city of Cherryvale and is, in appearance and productiveness, a resultant from the efforts of its dual owners, John F. and Charlotte Ringle. These worthy settlers came to Montgomery county in 1878, and purchased a farm, paying out nearly all their means for a

title to the land. In their circumstances it required some ingenuity to keep their little craft afloat, but the combined efforts of husband and wife weathered the storms of drouth and flood and chinch bugs and accomplished the task of improving their home. This is the farm they have passed twenty-five years of their life on, and it is one of the desirable and commercially valuable ones of the county.

John F. Ringle was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, Sept. 22, 1845. John and Sophia (Boarts) Ringle were his parents, the father of Westmoreland county, Pa., and the mother of Ohio birth. After their removal to Stark county, Ohio, in 1848, the father learned the stone cutter's trade, at which he worked for some years, but becoming ultimately, a farmer. He died in Stark county at fifty-three years of age, while his wife still survives, there, and is aged seventy-nine years. Nine of their family of ten children were: Albert, John F., Daniel, Amos, Obediah, who died at four years; Elizabeth, Emma, who also died unmarried; Mary A. and William.

The district schools of the country provided our subject with the rudiments of an education and he made his home with his parents till he was past his majority. January 4, 1870, he married Charlotte Keplinger, a native of Stark county, Ohio, and a daughter of Jesse and Rebecca (Heim) Keplinger, both natives of the Keystone State. The Keplingers went to Ohio as children and were married there; Mr. Keplinger being a miller in early life but later a farmer. He was born in 1799 and died in 1855, while his widow survives him in DeKalb county, Indiana, at seventy-three years old. Mrs. Ringle was born Nov. 4, 1848, and is one of four children: Priscilla, who died in infancy; Charlotte, Rebecca, who died at eleven years, and Josephine.

Mrs. Keplinger married, the second time, Charles Baughman, who died leaving nine children, namely: Mrs. Caroline Panton, Sarah C., Mary A. and Florence E., deceased; Charles, Allen, Marion, Tabitha, deceased, and Magdalena.

After the marriage of John F. Ringle he purchased a sixty acre farm in Stark county, Ohio, and was employed with its cultivation till he set out for Kansas. In their climb upward in Montgomery county Mrs. Ringle's efforts were as valuable in the field as in the home. The misfortunes of the early years added greatly to her distress of mind and such real home-sickness as she experienced never afflicted mortal man. But she nerved herself to the inevitable and in the end found much pleasure in the sacrifices she made.

The Ringle home comprises 160 acres, is adorned with beautiful trees surrounding a commodious two-story residence. Gas serves the household for fuel and it comes from the bowels of the earth just beneath their own possessions.

Two of their three children Mr. and Mrs. Ringle still have with them; the other having died in infancy. Those living are: William Edgar,

a student of the Baptist College at Ottawa, Kansas, for two years, and a graduate of the State University of Kansas. He is now Supt. of the Coffeyville schools and is married to Lillian Newton. Ida Josephine is the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Ringle and is the wife of Pearl Austin Darling and resides on the Ringle homestead. She is a graduate of the Cherryvale high school and was a teacher for four years before she married. Emma Sophia is the deceased child and was the first born.

A. G. McCORMICK—In the phenomenal development which has been going on in the southern Kansas gas belt, the town of Cherryvale has been a potent factor. It has kept pace with events and, thanks to her enterprising citizens, has reaped a golden harvest. To none more than the gentleman herein named is due a greater degree of credit for this advancement. Mr. McCormick, as President of the Cherryvale Gas Company, and a stockholder in the brick plant, has been instrumental in building up many enterprises in the city, and has shown in numerous ways that he has Cherryvale's interests at heart.

He was born in Perry county, Ohio, April 7, 1844, a son of William and Elizabeth (Johnson) McCormick. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, the mother of Virginia. He was a farmer and limeburner, and started the town of Maxville, it being built on his land in Perry county. He was widely and favorably known over his part of the state, and died in 1855, at the age of fifty-two years, his wife preceding him. They were members of the Methodist church, and one of the oldest families in the state, being related to the "Harvester" McCormick.

A. G. McCormick is one of nine children, six of whom are living. He was educated in the common schools of the Buckeye State, but his education was cut short, as in the case of many other loyal boys, by his enlistment in Company "C," 62d O. V. I. He, later, became a member of Company "G," 184th O. V. I., serving two years in the two enlistments. He was discharged at Nashville in 1865.

At the close of the war Mr. McCormick came to Coffey county, Kansas, where he worked on a farm for two years, then took up a claim on Elk river. After fifteen years residence on this claim he came to Cherryvale, and engaged in shipping stock, also operating a coal and lumber yard. He sold out in 1886, and then 1889 became connected with the Cherryvale Gas Company, since when he has devoted his energies to the conduct of that company's affairs. Mr. McCormick is one of the leading business men of the city and takes an active interest in any enterprise which has for its object the building up of Cherryvale. He is a leading member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he and his family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The domestic life of Mr. McCormick was initiated on the 5th of January, 1871, when he was joined in marriage to Sara E., daughter of

J. H. and Sarah E. Reid. To this marriage have been born four children —Molly F., Mrs. Frank E. Shumard, of Cherryvale; her children being: Lucile and Mark; Minnie May died in infancy; Bertha M., wife of S. M. Steifer, with residence in Nimshew, Cal., and Stella M., a student in the high school.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick and family are most highly respected in Cherryvale, where they number their friends among the most exclusive circles.

DANIEL G. PARKS, JR.—As a seventeen-year-old boy, to whom the world was just opening up a career, the subject of this sketch settled with his mother on a farm on Elk river, in Montgomery county. This was in the year of the great immigration to the county in 1871. Daniel Parks has been a resident of the county since that time, and his character for probity and uprightness are such as to make his name one of the honored ones on the roll of the county's population.

In the year 1854, on the 15th of February, Mr. Parks was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania; the son of Daniel J. and Susan (Ropp) Parks. He was one of eleven children, eight of whom are now living: Mary, the wife of farmer William M. Eddy, lives at Crane Station, Montgomery county; John is deceased; the third child was Daniel G.; Jacob lives in Chautauqua county, Kansas, and is married to Minnie Garst and has three children: Fannie, Lou and William; Ellen, married William Ropp, an Oklahoma farmer, and has four children: Julius, Walter, Maud and Mary; George married Bessie Blackmore and resides on the home farm and has three children: Claudia, James and Mattie; Julia married John Thompson, a farmer of the county, and has six children: James, John, Lula, Margaret, Grover and Emmet; Samuel L. is a farmer, residing in Sycamore township. He married Stella Goodwin and they have five chilrden: Rose, Bessie, Nellie, Daniel and an infant; Nettie is the wife of William Rennert, a farmer of Rutland township; their children are: Ona, Orval and Ella.

The members of this family are all respected factors of the different communities where they reside and are filling useful positions in life.

The parents of Daniel G. Parks remained in the east until after the war, when they removed with their family, in 1865, to Woodson county, Kansas, where the father died Sept. 11, 1871. The father and husband in Coffey county, Kansas, was a veteran of the Civil War, having served gallantly as a private soldier of Company "K," 35th Iowa Vol. Inft. He was a man of many good traits of character, industrious and honest. He died as a result of a breaking down, consequent upon the hardships of army life. After his death his widow removed with her family to Montgomery county, as above stated, where she purchased the farm upon which our subject now resides and which he purchased from the heirs



DANIEL G. PARKS.

after her death in 1892. This farm consists of 147 acres, which is devoted to general farming. He is a member of that vigorous young fraternal society, the Modern Woodmen of America, and in political belief is a supporter of the party of Jefferson and Jackson. He combines many of the best qualities of citizenship and is held in high esteem by his many friends.

J. J. WINE—At the corner of Sixth and Myrtle streets, Independence, lives this native of the Buckeye State, a much respected and highly esteemed citizen, whose influence along the lines of good government has been a living factor in placing his home municipality among the well-governed towns of Kansas. By occupation a contracting carpenter, he reflects credit upon the craft by the excellence of his work, finished samples of which may be seen in every part of the city.

He is one of a family of ten, children of John and Margaret (Tharp) Wine, natives of Ohio, the grandfather, James, being from the "Keystone State." Six of the ten children survive, but the parents are deceased.

Mr. Wine was born in Hocking county, Ohio, March 31, 1840. They were of the self-respecting farmer class, whose struggle for existence in those pioneer times precluded much in the way of an education for their children, so that our subject came to manhood with practically nothing in the line of book knowledge. His ambition in this line was such, however, as to cause him to supply the deficiency after he left home by burning the "midnight oil" after he had finished his day's work. He had learned his trade thoroughly under two different contractors, and in 1866, he set up for himself in Mapleton, Kan. He passed short periods of time at that place, Girard and Chetopa, thence to Joplin, Mo., where he remained for six years in the employ of a smelting concern. In January of 1885, he came to Independence, where he has since resided. For a time he was engaged in the confectionery and bakery business, and for several years acted as night watch of the city, but, latterly, he has been devoting his entire time to the trade he learned in his youth.

When the tocsin of war sounded its shrill note in 1861, it found our subject ready to enlist for the cause of freedom. Since boyhood he had been in a section of country where he saw much of disloyalty by the slave-holding class, and his blood had been stirred by the fiendish deeds of the border ruffians during the fifties. He was one of the first to volunteer, becoming a member of Company "I," 6th Kan. Vol. Cav. This regiment acted as a patrol between Kansas and Missouri during the war, Mr. Wine being on duty the entire time, never having lost a day, except by the measles.

The married life of our subject began in 1865, the lady whom he secured having had an experience which made her especially attractive to

the young soldier, in that it showed the true worth of her character. Previous to her marriage to Mr. Wine she had been the wife of Richard Loomis, one of the loyal Free-State men of Lawrence, Kan. On the day of Quantrell's raid on that town, Mr. Looomis refused to leave his family to the tender mercies of the drunken mob which had possession. His house was fired with the rest and he was forced to leave with his family. He was met at the gate by a squad of the fiends, ordered to lay down his baby son, and as he sprang back into the burning building, fell pierced by bullets, his body being found afterward in the ashes of the home he had thought to defend. Mrs. Loomis secured the child and escaped. The boy was given the honored name of his martyr father and was reared in the home of Mr. Wine, and, singular to say, within half a block of the fiend who led the band who murdered his father. He now lives in Joplin, Mo., a miner by occupation. He married Lucinda Myers, and has two children—Maud and John. A daughter was born to Mr. Wine's marriage, Lillie M., now Mrs. Alva Clark, of Independence, whose two daughters are: Jane F. and Harriet Irene. The wife of our subject passed away June 12, 1899, at the age of fifty-six years. She was a true wife and mother and a consistent member of the M. E. church. Mr. Wine is an ardent Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the G. A. R., and of the Sons and Daughters of Justice.

J. A. CLAYTON, moving spirit of the Clayton Saddlery and Manufacturing Company of Cherryvale, is a notable example of what the American boy can do in this country when coupled with plenty of energy and a fair amount of brains. Just eleven years ago he came to Cherryvale, bought, at Maple City, Kansas, his first bill of goods for $17.35, and with three cents still jingling in his pocket turned to wait on his first customer.

The above manufacturing company is one of the leading houses of its kind in the west, and is fast becoming the chief source of supply to all the adjacent territory. It occupies one of the best business sites in the city and now requires three large warehouses to manufacture and display the goods in which the firm deals. One of these is devoted to wheeled vehicles of all kinds, another to oils, greases, harness dressings and prepartions, and the third to heavy hardware and supplies. In the conduct of the business Mr. Clayton has the aid of his father, who owns one-third of the stock. He, himself, being a practical harness maker, gives close supervision to every piece made, and nothing is allowed to leave the shop unless perfect in every detail. Besides the manufacture of all kinds of harness there is a department devoted to buggy tops, and still another to the manufacture of cloth mittens and leather suspenders. Two competent traveling salesmen push the sale of these goods, all of

which have become a standard article with those who handle saddlery goods.

Touching briefly the points in the career of this enterprising young Napoleon in business, the biographer notes that he was born in DeWitt county, Ill., July 10, 1871, and is the son of S. B. and Arletta M. Clayton, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. The parents are respected residents of Cherryvale, the father, as stated, being a member of the firm. To these parents were born a family of two sons, Robert F., the youngest, being in the saddlery business in St. Louis.

J. A. Clayton was brought to Kansas by his parents in 1874. They settled on a farm in Cowley county, where the children were reared and given a good common school education. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Clayton entered upon an apprenticeship to the harness trade in Emporia, Kansas, and in 1891, began business for himself at Maple City. In 1892, as stated, he came to Cherryvale, and, as may be inferred, is one of the "strictly business" kind of men. He has found some time to devote to civic duties, and, as in his private affairs, these duties have been performed with energy and fidelity. He was a member of the common council for four years, during one of which he was honored by his associates with the presidency, in which position he was acting Mayor of the city. Both he and Mrs. Clayton are earnest workers in the Presbyterian church, in which he is an Elder. In the fraternities he is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias—in which he has occupied all the chairs—and of the Modern Woodmen. Politically, an ardent Republican, he is a valued worker during the campaigns in the interest of that party's principles.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton's marriage was an event of November 29, 1893, at Arkansas City, Kansas. She is a native of Iowa, and is a daughter of H. and Martha E. Ferguson, now residing at Maple City. To the Clayton home there has come one bright little son, Hubert Lee, who is the joy and pride of the household.

With material success already assured, a happy domestic life, and with the approbation of business and social friends, it would seem that there is little left to be desired by our subject. His career should be the source of great pride, and an object of emulation to others.

JOHN MASON—Two of the largest individual farmers in the county and gentlemen who have made farming a great success, financially, are John Mason and his brother Edward. The farm of the former consists of 240 acres, and lies in Rutland township. These gentlemen are vigorous and industrious workmen and show by the successful conduct of their farms what may be done by industry and economy in southern Kansas.

John Mason was born in Devonshire, England, in December, 1834.

He remained in his native land until he was twenty-one years of age, when he crossed the Atlantic ocean and located at Leavenworth, Kansas. There he engaged with the United States government as a teamster for two years. He remained at this place until 1869, when, in the month of July, he located on his present farm, where he has since continued to reside.

During the war and immediately after, Mr. Mason was confidential scout and messenger for the famous cavalry leader, "Phil" Sheridan.

A brother of our subject, Henry Mason, located in Cherokee county, where he subsequently died, while still another brother, James, located in and died in Rutland township. The parents of these sons died in England, as stated in the sketch of Edward Mason elsewhere in this book.

John Mason married in the county, in 1873, Emily Howard, a native of Indiana. She came to Montgomery county, Kansas, with her parents and settled in the town of Caney. She is the mother of seven children, but two of whom are now living, viz: Minnie May, who married Claud King, of Coffeyville, with her two children: Ethel and Willie. The second child, Thomas Edward, now resides on the home farm. He married Mary Lolly, of this township, and they have one child, John, named in honor of his grandfather.

Mr. Mason is a man who attends studiously to his own affairs, concerning himself very little with matters of public interest. He, however, can always be depended upon to support measures which have for their object the betterment of conditions in his neighborhood, educationally, religiously or otherwise. He is a consistent member and liberal supporter of the Friends church and votes the Democratic ticket. He and his family are looked upon as one of the most substantial residents of the township, where all unite in giving them the esteem which they deserve.

CHARLES A. EVANS—The life of the extensive farmer mentioned as the subject of this sketch almost began in Montgomery county, Kansas. He is a native of the Empire State, but was only five years of age when his parents cast their lot with the new country of Kansas. He was born January 13, 1865, in Oneida county, New York, and his father was the late George H. Evans, who pioneered to Montgomery county in 1869, took a tract of land as a claim in section 21, township 31, range 16, returned east and brought out his family the following spring and housed them in the rude cabin provided for them by his own hands.

George H. Evans was born in Oneida county, New York, also, his birthday being January 22, 1830. His father, Thomas Evans, was born in Tenby, England, August 1, 1801, and his mother, Elizabeth Bailey, was originally a subject of an English king, and was born in Wichwich, End., October 15, 1812. The parents established the family in



C. A. EVANS AND FAMILY.

Petersboro, Madison county, New York, and in 1823, in Oneida county, New York, where their children, George H., Thomas C., Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw and Horatio J., were born. Thomas Evans was a prominent merchant and held the office of J. P. for twenty four years, was a member of the Legislature in 1860, and died December 13, 1885. Thomas C. and Horatio J. are still residents of Florence, that county. The former visited Montgomery county, Kansas, in the latter sixties and entered a quarter of land in section 28, township 31, range 16, which tract now forms a part of the extensive landed dominions of the subject of this review.

After four years spent in the log cabin home the Evans' occupied their new and more modern dwelling, still the abiding place of the only surviving child. The family was devoted to industry, was successful in its accumulation of lands and now the estate of Charles A. embraces fourteen hundred acres of land, one princely in its proportions and in a fair measure compensatory for the effort which it cost. Its original owner was a leading citizen as well as a leading farmer and bore his share of the rough-and-ready service in the development of his county. He had dealings with the leading Osages—White Hair, Beaver and Chouteau—and paid them occasional tribute for the logs with which to make his rude improvements of the pioneer days. He died Aug. 1st, 1900, and his wife passed away July 23d, 1893. The latter was Sarah Ann Comstock, a New York lady, who bore him three sons, viz: George H., deceased; Charles A., of this notice, and Edwin B., also deceased. Mrs. Evans' parents were Abner and Mozella (Barney) Comstock, natives of Connecticut and Vermont respectively.

Charles A. Evans had the advantages of a common school education, while growing up, and became an intelligent and successful farmer under the direction of his father. He heired the family estate upon the death of his parents and has maintained it intact and is probably now the largest young farmer in his county. His farm is well stocked with one hundred and fifty head of cattle, with five hundred head of hogs and is one of the largest corn-producing tracts in Montgomery county.

April 18, 1893, Mr. Evans married Cecelia F. Grover, born in Champaign county, Illinois, October 27, 1872. Her parents were Arthur and Ann (Coyle) Grover, natives of London and Dublin, respectively, in the British Isles. Five children resulted from their marriage, viz: Edwin H., the eldest, died Feb. 10th, 1894, an infant of one month; Mozella G., Myrl Ann and George W., twins, and Arthur C.

Besides being a leading and influential farmer, Mr. Evans is occupied with whatever affects the welfare of his community or his county. He manifests a citizen's interest in politics, being a Republican, is a member of the school board of his district, is a Modern Woodman, a

member of the A. H. T. A. and a Trustee of the Chouteau Methodist church.

MRS. GEORGE W. KERR—One of the most respected families of Liberty township is that represented by the lady whose name initiates this review. For over two decades they have been leading members of the agricultural class in that township, where the husband died in 1897. Mr. Kerr was a native of Indiana, his father having been a farmer living near Terre Haute, where he married Mrs. Kerr, whose parents lived in the same neighborhood.

George W. Kerr was a man greatly respected in Montgomery county, and had many of the best qualities of citizenship. He was industrious, attended strictly to his own affairs and by thrift and economy accumulated a nice property, which descended to the family at his death.

Mrs. Kerr, as has been stated, was born and reared near Terre Haute, Indiana. She was the daughter of A. D. Dailey who, in early life, was a farmer, but later entered the ministry of the Christian church, with his pastorate located in the city of Terre Haute. She was joined in marriage to George W. Kerr in 1870. Her husband was a farmer in the home neighborhood until 1882, when they came to Montgomery county and purchased the farm in Liberty township on which Mrs. Kerr now resides. This farm contains one hundred and sixty acres and is one of the best in the township. Mrs. Kerr, herself, looks to the management of the farm, though she is aided by Harvey J. Martin, a son-in-law.

Mrs. Kerr is the mother of eight children, six of whom are now living, viz: William P., a farmer, married Mary Feltz, daughter of W. D. Feltz, a farmer of Liberty township; Della, married L. M. B. Tole, a farmer of Liberty township; Etta, wife of Harvey J. Martin, on the home farm, with their two children: Clarence, born Sept. 24, 1899, and Leota Beatrice, born January 11, 1901. The fourth child is James Harvey, who married Bertha James of Liberty township. They have two children: Nellie, born November 29, 1901, and Minnie, born January 21, 1903. George and Orval are young men assisting in the cultivation of the mother's farm.

Mrs. Kerr and her family are highly respected residents of the township and are potent factors in the social and religious life of the community in which they reside. They deserve, as they receive, the high esteem in which they are universally held.

GEORGE W. QUIGLEY—Perhaps few farmers of Montgomery county are more permanent fixtures than George W. Quigley, of Cherry

township, the subject of this brief sketch. He settled here from Indiana in 1885 and, until 1897, resided on his farm six miles north of Cherryvale. He has profited by his experience in Kansas where the productiveness of Montgomery county's soil has materially added to his financial standing.

Our subject is a native of the eastern shore, having been born in Sussex county, Delaware, Sept. 18, 1840. John Quigley, his father, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was married to Margaret Valance, a lady of that city. About 1848, the parents moved westward and located in LaPorte county, Indiana, where they died; the father passing away at seventy-four years of age and the mother at sixty-two years. Of their old-time family of eighteen children, nine lived to maturity and only four yet survive, as follows: Thomas L., George W., Mary A., and Leonard.

George W. Quigley attended the country schools of Indiana irregularly from his eighth to his nineteenth year. He was yet with his parents when the Rebellion of 1861 came on and he enlisted in the call for three month's troops in the 9th Indiana regiment. He re-enlisted for three years, after the expiration of his first term, in company "F," 29th Vol. Inf. The war not yet over when this enlistment expired, he veteranized and supported the fortunes of the Union 'till its last foe had laid down his arms. His division was commanded by one of the McCooks and among some of the engagements in which he participated were: the siege of Knoxville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Gettysburg. He was captured three times but always made his escape; at one time overpowering the guard himself and enabling forty prisoners to get away. The most severe of his three wounds he received at the battle of Stone River, where a bayonet passed through his wrist and came out under his thumb. He was knocked down three times within ten minutes by bullets grazing his skull, on a certain battlefield, and the Rebels contributed a ball to his right hip which he will carry to his grave. No matter how hot the fight or how severe his wounds he kept his face to the enemy and stayed the battle through. He was discharged at Indianapolis, Indiana, with a service of four years, nine months and four days to his credit, which service has since had the effect of dimming his eye-sight almost to the point of blindness.

In 1872, Mr. Quigley married Mary Ann Tate, an Indiana lady who died in 1893, leaving two children: Maggie, wife of Alexander Phebus, and Jennie, who died small. In 1897, Mr. Quigley married Hattie Munger, who came to Kansas young with her parents from the State of Illinois. Millie, George Dewey and May are the product of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Quigley.

The Quigley family home is situated six miles north of Cherryvale where they own one hundred and twenty acres. Mr. Quigley has been

constable of his township and while he was brought up a Democrat his political opinions have changed and he now gives his support to the Republican party at the polls.

W. D. VANDERPOOL, M. D., physician and surgeon of Cherryvale, Kansas, was born in Ray county, Missouri, July 26th, 1852. On the father's side the Vanderpools are of Holland Dutch extraction and on the mother's, pure German. Grandfather Anthony Vanderpool came from Tennessee to Missouri in 1830, and died there at the age of sixty-five years. His wife was a descendant of the Yount family of Tennessee.

Our subject's parents were S. C. Vanderpool and Susan Green. They were both native Tennessee people. The father was a farmer and at the age of seventeen years came with his parents to Ray county, Missouri, where he settled, entered land and became one of the pioneers of the state. He was a prominent and devout member of the Baptist church, as was also his wife. He died at the age of eighty-one, while his wife died at the age of fifty years.

Dr. Vanderpool was the eldest of four children, all of whom are living. The second child was Amanda, Mrs. Stephen Lybarger, of Homestead, Kansas. The third child is Mrs. C. A. Cowley, who lives at Cottonwood Falls. Her husband is a merchant and served two terms as Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas. While the fourth child is Dr. J. E., a practicing physician of Grove City, Kansas.

Our subject received a common school education in the locality in which he was reared. He taught school for seven years in the country, with great success. While employed at this work he began reading medicine, as he could find time. For a year he read under J. D. Gant, of Knoxville, Missouri, and later attended the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, where he graduated in 1882. He began practice the same year at Plymouth, Missouri, where he lived for four years, afterward moving to western Kansas, where he practiced a short time at Leota. After that, for fourteen years, in Arlington, Kansas, whence he moved to Cherryvale in 1902. He is the proprietor of the best equipped drug store in the city and has other substantial interests.

He was married in 1889, to Miss May H. Hehir, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of James Hehir, who was a native of Canada. The father was a farmer, at one time a miner and was a soldier in the 83rd Ill. Vol. Inf. He served several years, returning at the close of the war with health badly impaired by rigorous service in the field. His death occurred in 1886, at the age of forty-eight, his wife having died two years previous at the age of thirty-two. Their one child is Mrs. Vanderpool.

To the marriage of Doctor and Mrs. Vanderpool has been born

one child, Claud H., who is now a fifth grade student in the city school. Mrs. Vanderpool is a member and leading worker of the Presbyterian church, while the Doctor holds a membership in the Modern Woodmen and the Ancient Order of Pyramids, his wife also being a member of the latter and at present Secretary and Treasurer of the order.

The success which has attended Dr. Vandepool is particularly gratifying, in that he is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. He taught school to procure the means to secure for himself his medical education and began at the lowest "round" of the ladder. He and his wife, who is a valued assistant in the drug store, are popular citizens in Cherryvale and are potent factors in the city's business life and the esteem in which they are held is general and uniform in this part of the county.

CYRUS C. PAXSON, M. D.—In 1884, the subject of this personal sketch united his fortunes with the people of Montgomery county and became a citizen of Rutland township. While his professional duties have limited his sphere of action in the direction of the public welfare, yet he has crowded into the intervals of professional inaction many acts promotive of the public weal and conducive to the well-being of his locality.

Cyrus C. Paxson is descended from Virginia antecedents, his paternal grandfather having come out of the Old Dominion and settled in Belmont county, Ohio, in the first years of the nineteenth century. He was twice married and reared a family of twelve children. His name was Benjamin Paxson and the mother country of his European ancestry was England. Charles Paxson, the youngest child of Benjamin Paxson, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1810, came west into Indiana as a young man and died in Howard county in 1853. He was a farmer and was united in marriage with Louisa, a daughter of Paul Coffin who emigrated from North Carolina early and was a pioneer settler of Indiana. Cyrus C. was the oldest and is the only surviving heir of Charles and Louisa Paxson. His mother died at the age of thirty-seven, leaving him an orphan at the age of sixteen years. Necessity compelled him to seek the field of industry to supply the necessities of life and he turned his attention to farm work. He labored as a monthly wage earner 'till past his majority when he engaged in farming with a degree of independence, yet as a renter. He continued this some ten years and then took up the study of medicine in Howard county, Indiana. His old preceptor was Dr. Holiday, of Parke county, Indiana, and when he had completed his preliminary reading he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, where he completed his course, graduating in 1867. He located for practice at Ridge Farm, Illinois, in Vermillion county, where he ministered to the physical ailments

of its citizenship some twenty years. From this point he transferred his family and his interests to Montgomery county, Kansas, where he is one of the esteemed and honored citizens.

Dr. Paxson was born in Henry county, Indiana, October 1, 1836. The rural schools furnished him with his elementary education and the activities of the farm and field, his physical exercise and development. He was first married in Indiana in 1856, his wife being Matilda Carter, who died in 1864, leaving one child, Flora A., wife of John Yates, of Whiting, Iowa. November 19, 1867, Dr. Paxson married Louisa Mack, who moved into Indiana from Ohio in an early day. By his second marriage the doctor has a son, Charles M. Paxson, born Nov. 11, 1868. The latter is Under Sheriff of Montgomery county, Kansas, and married Addie Wiley. Their children are: Orville, Flora, Lloyd, Vada and Frank M.

Dr. Paxson manifests no interest in politics save as a patriotic citizen of his county. His ancestors were Whigs and when he came to choose a party he pinned his faith to the Republicans and has proven a firm and steadfast friend. He is a Master Mason and a member of Fortitude Lodge of Independence.

ANDREW JACKSON BUSBY, M. D.—In the person of Dr. A. J. Busby the people of Montgomery county are presented with one of the ancient landmarks of the departed frontier. The emblems of civilization have obliterated all evidences of the primitive border, save the hoary-headed pioneer whose halting speech and heavy tread mark the near approach of the final day. Weighted with years yet filled with hope and enlivened by the consciousness of duty done, our subject awaits the inevitable summons with resignation. Having spent more than a third of a century in identification with the development work of a new country, participating in its toil, ministering to its afflicted, encouraging its dejected and rejoicing in its successes and achievements, he occupies an unusual position as one of the characters of his county.

During the year 1869, Dr. Busby brought his family and effects from Coshocton county, Ohio, journeying two months enroute to the Osage lands of Kansas. Two teams transported the household of six and the little band was unloaded at the door of the Chouteau cabin, occupying their half section of land which the Doctor had purchased. A claim of one hundred and sixty acres was also taken and within six years the tract of four hundred and eighty acres was under board fence from the saw-mill of Dickerson and Reeves nearby. As the country settled up, the Doctor reduced his realty holdings, reserving only the farm in section 34, township 31, range 16.

For a few years the Indians and whites occupied Montgomery county jointly. The white man was there by sufferance and it occa-



A. J. BUSBY, M. D.

sionally happened that the Osage became displeased with his progressive neighbor and at times threatened to order him away. On a certain occasion the order . actually issued but a conference of the two interests reached a compromise and trouble was thus averted. Dr. Busby had less trouble with the Indian than many of the settlers because he treated their sick and gave them medicine and the big Chiefs Nopawalla, White Hair, Big Hill Joe and Mad Chief were all his personal friends.

During the first two years in the county the Doctor did little medical practice, devoting his time rather to the development of his farms. When he did engage regularly in the work he pursued it with vigor and enthusiasm and in his declining years his professional work is limitedly carried on.

In his home life Dr. Busby is especially interesting. He has reared three families by as many marriages and his children and grandchildren a number fifty-six. They are scattered "throughout the four winds" and are taking their places as worthy citizens of our broad land.

Andrew J. Busby was born in Harrison county, Ohio, June 27, 1827. His father was John W. Busby, a native of the same county, whose father, John Busby, settled there as a pioneer from England. The grandfather married Agnes Wisner and thirteen children resulted from the union, of whom the following are mentioned: Dorcas Conaway, Mrs. Nathaniel Baker, Deborah Singhaus, Jane Strausburgh, Edith Baker, Harriet Thompson, John W., and Isaac. John W. Busby married Ann Merryman and was the father of: Johnson, of Iowa; Andrew J., our subject; Abraham, of Nebraska; Elijah, of Iowa; Mrs. Nancy Dunlap, of Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Cordell, of Missouri; Isaac H., of Iowa; Mrs. Julia A. Conaway, of Iowa; Mrs. Mary Anderson, of Spokane, Washington, and John M., of Missouri.

As a boy and youth hard work was his lot, and the advantages of school were almost unknown to A. J. Busby. Nine months was all the time he spent in a country school-house and six months in a graded school. He was ambitious to learn, however, and he applied himself diligently at spare intervals and alone. After attaining his majority he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Stocking in Hagerstown, Ohio, but finished reading with Dr. Revelle and began practice without the advantages of college training. He relinquished his practice in four years and entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a course of lectures and received the degree of M. D. He took up professional work again in Coshocton county, Ohio, and followed it 'till his departure for Kansas in 1869.

Dr. Busby was first married in 1856, his wife being Sarah Noric, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Noric, Ohio settlers from Pennsylvania. The children and grand-children of this union are: Mrs. Mary Laughlin, of Oklahoma, with six children, viz: Ray, Iva, Loy, Nora and Sylvia;

Pearl, wife of Homer Busby, is the mother of Sylvia and Mary C.; John Busby, of Montgomery Co., has children: May, Bessie, Floyd, Nola, Eva, Leona and Merle. For his second wife Dr. Busby married Mary McCain, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Morgan) McCain and their children and grand-children are: Mrs. Emma J. Stout, of Oklahoma with chilrden: Bertha, Anna, Cleo, Addie, Ingersolia, John, Gladys and Maun; Aaron D., of Montgomery Co., has children as follows: Flossie, Andrew J., Cymbel, Ethel and Lee; Homer, of Oklahoma, has: Earl D., Charles, Sylvia and Mary Ola; Mrs. Ida Carter's children are: Claud—by her first marriage—(Claud married Lola Holf and has a daughter Thelm Fern) and as Mrs. Ida Summers has: Maud, Odessa, Homer, Howard, Frank and L. Z.; Mrs. Alice R. (Busby) Orr has three children by Mr. Busby, namely: Homer, Pearl and Dwight, and by Mr. Orr, one child, Glenn C.; Mrs. Lura B. Orr, one child, Lee; James F. Busby, of Col., concludes the second family. The third time Dr. Busby married he took for wife Amanda Kelly, an Illinois lady and a daughter of Jackson and Sarah Kelly, natives of Indiana. The three children of this marriage, Leon, Harvey and Ralph, are all with the family circle.

With our limited space the life of Dr. Busby can barely be touched upon. The thousand-and-one little things which he has done to contribute to the contentment and happiness of his community can only be hinted at here, but enough has been brought out to show to posterity that his life in our midst has not been spent in vain.

THOMAS B. CLIFFORD—A familiar date with the old settler in Montgomery county is the year 1871. Probably a greater portion of the families now resident in the county settled here in that year than any other single year in its history. Prior to that date the county had been given up pretty much to the lawless cow-puncher and the more or less worthless Indian. But the large number of law-abiding and progressive citizens who in that year staked out claims on her virgin soil, soon brought Montgomery into the civilized class and started her on the road to prosperity. One of the prominent families of the county to take up land in that year was the Cliffords, now represented by the gentleman whose name appears above.

Thomas B. Clifford is a son of William and Mary (Irwin) Clifford. His birth occurred in the old Keystone State, Westmoreland county, in the year 1845. Thomas Clifford, grandfather of our subject, was one of the early pioneers of that county, having taken up land in what was known as the "Tomahawk Survey" in the early part of the Nineteenth century. William Clifford was a farmer by occupation and spent the greater portion of his life in his native county. He came to Montgomery county with his family in 1871, and took up a claim in Sycamore town-

ship, near Table Mound. Here the father died a few years later, the mother still residing on the old homestead.

Mr. Clifford was reared and educated in his native county and continued to reside with his parents six years after his majority. He then engaged in farming on his own account and in 1888, purchased the piece of land he is now cultivating. It lies in Independence township, three and one-half miles southeast of the county seat, and consists of eighty acres of fine land, well watered and in a good state of cultivation. The intelligent methods used by Mr. Clifford on this farm has placed him in the front rank among the successful agriculturists of the county. He is looked upon as an authority in all matters pertaining to proper crop rotation and is an excellent judge of farm animals of all kinds. In his social relations Mr. Clifford is most happy, numbering among his friends the leading men of affairs in the county. He is not inclined to politics, but can always be counted on to support by his vote the party of Jefferson and Jackson.

Marriage was contracted by our subject, November 12, 1890. Mary, daughter of John and Nancy Flack, was the maiden name of Mrs. Clifford. Her father was a respected farmer of the county, his death occurring in 1882, his wife passing to her rest soon after. They were natives, respectively, of Worcester, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Penn., and they reared a family of seven children—Frank, Mary, James, Gardner, Mattie, John and Ella.

The problem of life is well on toward solution when we have found an occupation to suit us and have health of body and mind to pursue it. The problem is being solved successfully because of these conditions being met by our subject, and he and his good wife are enjoying the deserved esteem of a host of friends and neighbors as they travel along life's journey.

PATRICK C. CLENNEN—Had the rulers of Great Britain been as wise in the early part of the 19th century as King Edward of the present, the Emerald Isle would now be in the hands of a loyal, home loving and home-owning people. But 'tis an "ill wind that blows nobody good," and Great Britain's loss of so many fine citizens proved the Great Republic's gain.

From County Tipperary, Ireland, there came to this country in 1839, Pierce Clennen and his son, Patrick C. Clennen, an honored resident of West Cherry township, being then a twelve-year-old lad. Pierce was the son of Patrick, and one of five children, the other members of the family being: James, Patrick, Betty and Mary. Pierce had married in his native county, Margaret McLaughlin (daughter of Patrick), who became the mother of: John, Patrick C. (subject of this

sketch) William, James, Pierce, Margaret and Katharine. The family settled in Huron Province, Canada.

Patrick C. Clennen, the gentleman whose name initiates this review, left Canada with his family in the fall of 1870, and came out to the Sunflower State, where he took up a claim near Girard. This he relinquished the following spring, and, coming to Montgomery Co. purchased of William Tinker his right to 160 acres of section 17, range 16, township 32, paying therefor $800. This has since constituted his home, though by his skillful hand it has been greatly transformed in appearance. Since his coming to the county, Mr. Clemmen has been a potent factor in shaping its institutions, and he and his family which he has reared stand second to none in the county for reliability and integrity.

Mr. Clennen in 1859, was happily joined in marriage to Margaret, daughter of Daniel and Bridget (Downey) Moran, the parents being natives of Kings county, Ireland, while she was born in the Province of Toronto. The fruit of this union has been seven children, as follows: John, who married Ann Young and whose children are: Maggie, Mary, Lizzie, Bertha, Lena, Leroy and an infant; John lives in Coffeyville; Thomas, living in Denver, Col., married Louise Trout and has two children—Margaret and Howard; Patrick resides in Montgomery county; his wife's name was Clara Squires and she is the mother of Mabel and Thomas; Jasper, of Montgomery, married Ollie Little and has one child, Howard; Mary, is a single lady at home; Maggie is Mrs. Joseph Kelley, of this county; her two children are: Selva and Clara. The youngest of the family is William, who is single and resides in Denver.

E. B. PENN—The gentleman here mentioned is one of the leading contracting carpenters of Independence, and sustains an excellent reputation as a workman and citizen. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, June 22, 1849, the son of Lloyd and Mary (Core) Penn, natives of Ohio. Lloyd Penn was a well-to-do farmer and influential citizen and passed his life in the aforesaid county, dying in July of 1864. He was twice married. After the death of our subject's mother, in 1852, he took to wife Mrs. Harriet Heiser. To the first marriage there were five children—John W., who died in 1861; Esther A., Mrs. W. H. Head, of Hillsboro, O.; William, of Leesburg, O.; James, of Mt. Carmel, O., and E. B. Of the second family there were: Stephen, of London, O.; Spencer, of Cynthiana, O.; Ruth, Mrs. John Shipton, of Rainsboro, O., and Joseph, of Pike county, Ohio.

Our subject was married in 1869, to Rebecca A. Canter, who is the mother of: John L., a bookkeper of St. Louis, married Lillie Reed, whose children are: Ruth and Hester; Rose O., Mrs. Jerrell Otwell, a farmer



JACKSON GRAY AND FAMILY.

near Independence; one child, Jeraldine; Cora, a milliner of Pittsburg, Kan., and Dora, a successful teacher of the county. Mrs. Penn was born in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, the daughter of Rev. John M. and Mary (Pitman) Canter. Her father was a prominent minister of the U. B. church for long years prior to the war in that section of the "Old Dominion" state, and, later, in Ohio, and was noted as a most successful worker in revival services. The Canter home was unfortunately in the path of both armies as they passed up and down the valley and became the rendezvous of each in turn. Rev. Canter was a Union sympathizer, but took no part in the fighting; he and his family confining their attention to caring for the wounded of both sides. During the noted battle of Fisher's Hill the Canter home was between the contending lines, but while cannon balls frequently struck near the house, no one was injured. The family finally found it necessary to refugee into Ohio, where they found a welcome in the home of Mrs. Penn's grandfather, John Canter, who lived near Hillsboro. Rev. Canter continued his labors in the ministry in Ohio until his death at Athens, June 6, 1888, the mother having passed to her reward in 1878. There were seven daughters in the family, as follows: Mary E., Mrs. Jacob Hayse, of Independence, Kansas; Hester, S., Mrs. Henry Cantor, of Independence; Martha C., of Jones Tropp, Ohio; Mrs. E. B. Penn, Emily J., Mrs. A. Neel, of Lawrence county, O.; Rosanna, who died at nineteen, and Eve F., Mrs. Charles Lake, of Independence.

E. B. Penn received a fair education, after which he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, his first efforts for himself beginning in 1871, in Highland county, Ohio. He continued operations there until 1884, when he settled in Independence, Kansas, since which time he has been identified with the progress of the city. His work during this time has been of the highest character, many of the best residences and business buildings of the city having been erected under his supervision. He is a member of the United Workmen and of the Select Knights, is a Republican in politics, and he and his family are leading workers in the M. E. church.

JACKSON GRAY—In the early spring of 1869, Jackson Gray, in company with the settlers, Sylvester Gray, G. W. Leedy and Alfred Catron, with families, drove through from Carter Co., Kentucky, and each head of a family took a claim in Montgomery county, Kansas. A wife and three children and a few household goods, together with his team, constituted the Jackson Gray possessions and he established himself on one hundred and sixty acres in section 4, township 31, range 16, where he erected a small cabin, 14x14 feet. This modest and rude dwelling was of short duration for it was fired by the torch of one of White Hair's band of Osages and the family was left homeless,

and even ordered not to rebuild in this country. The band absented itself from the county soon after this and while it was away a new house went up on Jackson's quarter and its owner treated the returning band so kindly and dealt with them so liberally that he won their friendship and remained undisturbed in the peaceful possession of his claim.

The tribe so ingratiated itself upon the confidence of the Gray family as to warrant the parents in permitting their son, Samuel, then just large enough to run about, to visit the village of White Hair's people near by, and play with the little papooses and be thrown up in a blanket just as the Red Man was wont to do. But while Mr. Gray was unmolested in his residence he was not allowed to cultivate more than a small tract of land until the Indians were removed from the county in accordance with the arrangements made in the treaty for the Osage Diminished Reserve.

When the county was left in undisputed possession of the white man, the settlers engaged in earnest in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and grazing. Mr. Gray, among others, was encouraged to exert his best efforts in behalf of his family and to the end that, today, his farm embraces, instead of a single quarter of land, five hundred and forty-five acres, much of which is under and yielding to the magic touch of its intelligent and practical owner. The second pioneer cabin gave way, in ten years, to a modern and comfortable farm residence, then one of the best in the township. Barns came into existence as fast as they were needed for the accommodation of the grain and stock, and the decoration of the landscape with trees and shrubs during all the years produced a pleasing and civilizing effect and marked the Gray settlers as substantial and progressive citizens.

Jackson Gray was born in Wythe Co., Virginia, Sept. 13, 1840. He received a meager education in the schools then common to the state and was employed, as he neared manhood, as a brick-moulder. In 1861, he went to Carter Co., Kentucky, where he purchased a farm and was occupied with its cultivation 'till his removal to Kansas in the spring of 1869.

Elizabeth Gray, mother of our subject, was a native of Wythe Co., Virginia. She had four children, viz: Sylvester, of Neodesha, Kansas; Mrs. Eliza Newman, of Smith Co., Virginia; Jackson, and Mrs. Mary Leedy, of Montgomery county, Kansas.

Jackson Gray married Catherine Shelton, a native of Wythe Co., Virginia, and a daughter of Creed and Mary (Haunchell) Shelton, of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are the parents of William S., of Montgomery county, with children, Samuel and William; Samuel Gray, of Montgomery county, with children, Edward and Howard, and Miss Lucy Gray, yet with the domestic circle.

In his political relations Jackson Gray is a Democrat and he holds a membership in the Methodist church.

MRS. MARY M. DAUGHERTY—Introducing this personal record is a West Cherry township settler of the year 1876, who, on Sept. 13th of that year, came to Montgomery county with her late husband Samuel W. Daugherty, and purchased the Murphy claim for $650, near the north line of West Cherry township. A pole shanty served the farmer family as a dwelling for a time, but a frame house took the place of this and the primitive hut was installed as the Daugherty's "Kansas barn." For five years Mr. Daugherty lived on his original settlement and then added by purchase one hundred and sixty acres in section 16, township 31, range 16, the present family abiding place.

Samuel W. Daugherty was one of the well-to-do modest farmers of his township. Industry and good management made him thrifty and when death removed him in September 1897, a good and worthy citizen was taken away. He served as a public officer in his township, both in Ohio and Kansas, was a Democrat in politics and an Elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Daugherty was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, April 6, 1848, and was a citizen of that county until her removal to Kansas, with the exception of three years, when she resided in Bureau county, Illinois. She was a daughter of John W. and Susanna (McLary) Norman, natives of Ohio and grand daughter of Isaac Norman and Abraham and Sarah (Miller) McLary ;the McLarys, of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. The Normans had a family of seven children, as follows: Mrs. Mary M. Daugherty, our subject; Isaac, of Iowa; Mrs. Belle Shrock, of Avondale, Ohio; Mrs. Hannah Stiner, of the same place; Mrs. Hester E. Nichols, of Kidder, Missouri; Mrs. Geneva Emerson, deceased; Lester J., of Newcomerstown, Ohio.

Mary M. Norman was married Nov. 28, 1866, to Samuel W. Daugherty, born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, June 12, 1840. He graduated from the Westerville, Ohio, academy and taught school twenty years. He enlisted in 1861, in Coshocton, Ohio, in company "G," 122d Ohio Vol. Inf., in Capt. Gibson's company, Col. Ball's regiment; Mr. Daugherty being the Colonel's private secretary. He was in the service three years, and among other engagements participated at the 2nd battle of Bull Run.

Mr. Daugherty was a son of John Daugherty, of Ohio, and of Irish stock. His mother was Rachel Mears of Irish descent and the mother of the following children: William, Robert, Nathan, John J., Jane, deceased, and Samuel, our subject. The last named was the father of five chilrden, namely: Lester L., of Neodesha, Kansas, with children: Grover C., Otho A., and Reno C.; Alva E., of Montgomery county, with

one child, Anna Belle; Mrs. Bertha B. Stewart, of Cherryvale, with three children: Lona I., Daisy M. and Pearl M. J.; Mrs. Nellie Farling, on the home farm, with a child, Leota B.; Mrs. Hester L. Mahorny, of Wilson county, Kansas, one child, Samuel A.

CURTIS RORK, one of the successful and most progressive farmers of the county, was born near Lawrenceburg, Ind., July 15, 1838. He came to this county in 1894, locating on a farm of 240 acres of fine land in section 24, township 33, range 15, and began farming on a large scale. Theophilus Rork, of Salem, Ill., the father of Curtis, was the son of Daniel Rork, a native of New Jersey, where he spent his boyhood days. When he grew to manhood he located in Hamilton county, Ohio, where he worked at his trade of blacksmithing. That part of the country was at that time a vast wilderness, and many, many were the trips taken by him through this wilderness driving horses to South Carolina, and many and varied were the experiences on these trips.

In the day of her need, Mr. Rork valiantly went forth to fight those whose traitorous hands would have throttled his country. He became, on August 8, 1862, a private in company "K," 79th Ill. Vol. Inf. under Capt. Martin and Col. Gwinnet. This regiment became a part of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Western Division, and during Mr. Rork's six months' service it saw some heavy work at Crab Orchard, Stone River and Murfreesboro. After this last battle he became incapacitated for service on account of sickness and received an honorable discharge.

Daniel Rork's family consisted of children: Theodoshia, Theophilus, Lydia, Daniel, Wesley and William.

Theophilus, a superannuated minister of the United Brethren church of the Miami conference (Ohio), was born March 3, 1813. Since his retirement from active service in the ministry thirty years ago, he has lived on his Illinois farm in Edwards county. His wife was Deborah Edwards, daughter of Curtis and Percillia Edwards. Their family numbered fourteen children, twelve of whom are living—Daniel, of Horton, Kans.; Curtis, our subject; Mrs. Emily Smith, of Eureka, Ill.; Franklin, of Sullivan, Ill.; Mary Rork, of West Salem, Ill.; Mrs. Kate McKinney, of Carmargo, Ill.; Mrs. Jennette Bowen, of Indianapolis; Martha, of Iowa; Charley, of Valparaiso, Ind.; Mrs. Susie Haven, Lottie Rork and William W., all of West Salem, Ill.

When Curtis Rork, the second child and subject of this sketch, was only a year old, his parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they remained five years, afterward removing to Butler county, that state. The family lived here until Curtis was nineteen years old, when they came out to Douglas county, Ill. Here Mr. Rork spent the years until 1894, when he settled in Montgomery county, Kansas.

The wife of Mr. Rork's youth was Josepha Watson, daughter of

William and Leonora Watson. Their only child, Maud Todd, lives at Independence, Kansas. To a second wife, Leonora Watson, a sister of the first wife, was born one child, Mrs. Josie Henneman, of Independence.

The lady who now presides over the home of Mr. Rork was Mary, daughter of John and Susan O'Dare. They have one son, Theophilus, named for his paternal grandfather.

MILO M. LONG—One of Montgomery county's good citizens whose four years' residence in the county has been sufficient to establish the fact that society is not the loser by reason of his coming, is Milo M. Long, a worthy farmer of Independence township.

Mr. Long's nativity dates in Peoria county, Ill., April 4, 1845. For fifty-four years he lived on the home farm, coming to Montgomery Co., Kansas, in March, 1899. Mr. Long's family is an old and honored one, whose different members in their time have contributed much to the upbuilding of our free institutions, and were always found on the side of right and patriotism in the different contests at arms which the republic has waged.

Henry Long, paternal grandfather of our subject, came to this country from Ireland in the early part of the 19th century. He married Miss Irwin, and to him were born, near Natchez, Miss., two sons, John and James. The latter at maturity, came up into Illinois and was there joined in marriage with Nancy Proctor, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Mathews) Proctor. Their children were: Milo M., honored subject of this review; Mrs. Mary J. Rose, of this county; John H., of Oklahoma; Sarah C., Mrs. Richardson, of Illinois, now deceased.

Mr. Long was happily joined in marriage with Mary E., daughter of John and Eliza (Benner) Kleffman. Mrs. Long was a native of Peoria county, Ill., born April 7, 1856. One son, Oscar, now a schoolboy, has come to bless their home.

In his Illinois home Mr. Long was highly regarded, having been for a number of years a member of the school board and also prominently identified as a member of the A. H. T. A. He has been a lifelong member of the Methodist church and is a staunch Prohibitionist and temperance man.

WALTER FRINK—The venerable gentleman whose name introduces this biography has been a resident of Montgomery county for twenty-seven years, having settled here in 1876. He came from Macomb county, Michigan, in which state his parents settled in 1835. The family were emigrants from Niagara county, New York, where, at the town of Cambria our subject was born July 8, 1826. The parents

brought their family up on a Michigan farm where the principles of good citizenship and industry were taught.

Walter Frink was a son of Elias and a grandson of Zachariah Frink, natives of Connecticut, in which state the family was established at a very early date. Zachariah Frink's family came into western New York when Elias was eleven years of age. He had five children: Darias, Elias, Moses, Ezra and Daniel. Elias was born at Sterling, Connecticut, and was married in New York to Hannah Carney, a Pennsylvania lady and a daughter of Samuel and Hannah Carney, from down on the Susquehanna river. The children of Elias and Hannah Frink were: Marinda, who married Thomas Phillips; Annie, wife of Charles King; Samuel, Elias, Walter, Clarissa, Herman and Ellen.

Mr. Frink of this review was liberally educated in the common schools of Michigan—subscription in character—and he chose farming as his vocation which he followed in the Wolverine State for forty years. He then came to Kansas and purchased his Montgomery county farm. He chose a quarter section in section 27, township 31, range 16, and paid its owner, Patrick Dougan, $2,500.00 for it. Here he has since made his home and, while having no family of his own, his home is presided over by his sister, Ellen, and it is one of the hospitable places of West Cherry township. In politics, Mr. Frink leans toward the Democratic party, but has had no inclination toward public office and no ambition of this nature to gratify.

E. GOODELL—What impresses the transient most forcibly in Independence is the substantial character of the business section of the city and the evident pride taken in keeping its appearance up-to-date by the merchants and tradesmen doing business there. A closer acquaintance with the personnel of the business element discloses the fact that this civic pride is due to a few choice spirits who have preached this sentiment, day in and day out, for years—and verily they have their reward. The name of one of the gentlemen to whom such is due for the splendid development the city has made, appears above. For two decades Mr. Goodell has been part and parcel of the city's growth, his character for business integrity not being surpassed by any of the many good men now connected with the business interests. He does a large business in meat products, and in many respects his trade is the choicest in the city.

The Buckeye State was the place of Mr. Goodell's nativity, he having been born in Portage county, September 10, 1840. He was a son of Samuel and Julia Goodell, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Connecticut. They were among that class of early pioneers who met the foes of progress and faced dangers that might well appall the stoutest heart, having settled there immediately succeeding the



JACOB SHUMAKER AND FAMILY.

War of 1812. They were tillers of the soil and found its exacting labors too arduous, both dying within eight days in 1845; the father at thirty-eight, the mother at thirty-six years. Of their family of four children, our subject is the eldest, the others being: Emeline, Annetta, Mrs. H. D. Coe, of Portage county, Ohio, and Jane, wife of Dr. Clark, of Washington.

E. Goodell received an excellent education in the common schools of his native state, to which was added scholastic training at Hiram College, he being a student there when it was under the charge of the lamented President Garfield.

After his school days he returned to the farm, where he was engaged at the breaking out of the Civil War. In January of 1862, he enlisted in Company "K," 17th Wisconsin Inf., to which state he had gone but a short time before. His regiment became part of the Army of Tennessee and he participated in its movements for a period of eight months, when he was honorably discharged from the service on account of sickness. Returning to Wisconsin, he put in the winter in the lumber camp, the following spring coming out to Kansas. Here he settled in Coffey county, where he was engaged in farming until 1869, the date of his settlement in Montgomery. He took a claim in Sycamore Twp., which he successfully farmed until 1883. A year on a cattle ranch preceded his coming to Independence, where he has since resided, engaged continuously in the sale of meats.

Mr. Goodell affiliates with the Masonic order, and is always found ready to engage in any service which has for its object the advancement of his municipality. He was married in April of 1865, in Le Roy, Kansas, his wife having been Mary A., daughter of Benj. and Sophrona Randall. Mrs. Goodell is a lady of many excellent traits of character, a consistent member of the Christian church, in whose social work she takes an active part. She is the mother of four children, three of whom have left the home roof and are respected members of society. Their names are: John E., and Clarence H., connected with their father in business. The former married Miss Retta Neilson, and the latter Maud Sevier. Mamie is living in Colorado, the wife of Earl Hamilton, and Bessie is a school girl at home.

JACOB SHUMAKER—March 2, 1850, Jacob Shumaker, of Cherry township, was born in Buffalo, New York. His parents were German by birth and were Jacob and Otheler Ursil Shumaker, the father a native Swiss. They left their native places at different times, when quite young, and met and married in Buffalo, New York, where they resided until 1860, when they moved to Des Moines, Iowa, thence to Missouri and settled in Buchanan county, near St. Joseph. They were farmers, and engaged in the dairy business in Missouri, where their

children grew up and where both father and mother passed away, the mother at sixty years of age and the father at sixty-seven.

Six children comprised this family, as follows: Jacob, Michael, Barbara, John, Lena and Frank.

Jacob Shumaker was given a country school education in Missouri and after he reached his majority he spent some five years in sight-seeing and travel. He visited Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in which last state he met, and subsequently married Mary Bauer. Returning to St. Joseph, he engaged in farming, and ran a dairy also. He continued the dual business until 1899, when he sold his property and came to Montgomery county, Kansas, where, in Cherry township, he purchased two hundred and forty acres of splendid land, six miles north of Cherryvale. His farm lies on one arm of Drum creek, has plenty of bottom land, the timber-fringed creek passing through and supplying an abundance of stock water. He has one of the largest bearing orchards in the county and the productiveness of his soil never permits his cribs to become empty. He is in the natural trend of the gas and oil vein and had the good fortune to locate here when land was yet cheap.

The Shumaker farm was made by Jacob Shumaker and his wife. Their efforts from their marriage through the years that followed have brought the accumulations that finally won them this splendid estate. The growing of grain occupies the attention of the household in their new home and their success marks Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker among the substantial farmers of their locality.

Eight children have come to bless the home of the Shumakers, as follows: Jacob, of Washington state; Emeline, deceased; George, Christina, wife of H. Nodurfth, of Washington; Dora, who died at sixteen years, and Henry, Gus and Matilda, still with the family circle.

In politics Mr. Shumaker is a Republican.

WILLIAM WRIGHT—One of the pioneer druggists of Montgomery county, and one whose connection with the business interests of Elk City antedates the recollection of nearly every citizen in the place at the present date, is the gentleman herein named, widely known and honored for the sterling quality of his citizenship.

Mr. Wright is of Irish descent, the son of William and Margaret Wright, natives, respectively, of County Down and County Monaghan. They came to America in childhood and were married in Canada, where they lived until 1857, when they settled in Kickapoo City, Kan., and later, at Ottawa, where they died; the father at seventy-three years, and the mother at sixty-three years old. They were the parents of thirteen children, five of the girls and three boys still living.

Mr. Wright, of this review, was born in the Province of Ontario,

Feb. 16, 1834, and was there given a good primary education. His first venture, in the way of work for himself, was as clerk in a general store. At the age of twenty he left home and came west to St. Joe, Missouri, where he remained three years, thence to Kansas. He worked in various places in the state until 1874, when he came to Elk City and has since held his residence there. Until 1883, he operated a grist mill, then bought a stock of drugs and has since been engaged in the drug business. He has, for years, been the leading druggist of the town, keeping in stock besides his drugs, a full line of such articles as are usually found in like establishments.

Upright in his business dealings, social and generous by nature, no more popular citizen resides in the confines of the county than Wm. Wright. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

The home life of Mr. Wright began in the year 1857, when he returned to Canada and was joined in marriage with Miss Jane Kirby. This lady proved a splendid life companion to our subject, her death on Thanksgiving Day of 1897, causing intense sorrow to the husband and children, whose welfare was her constant thought in life. She was a devout member of the Methodist church, whose interests she was ever ready to serve, and whose membership sincerely mourned her death. The children were: J. W., a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and a successful practitioner of Montgomery county, married Miss Minnie E. Dalby—his second wife—his first wife leaving him a child, Alpha; Teresa J., widow of W. F. Kingston, three children—Minnie, Carrie L. and Goldie; Thomas J., who married Mrs. Elder, and lives in Grangerville, Idaho; Minnie M., resides at home, and Burt, in the drug business at Longton. These children are all respected members of the communities where they reside, and are a credit to the parents whose careful training fitted them for responsible positions in life.

E. E. STUBBLEFIELD—In 1690, there settled in Rockingham county, Va., representatives of a family from Old England whose descendants have since been prominent in the industrial and political life of the nation, and the biographer is privileged to sketch a member of the family in the person of the gentleman whose name precedes this paragraph.

E. E. Stubblefield is traveling salesman for the large wholesale house of Tootle, Wheeler & Motter of St. Joe, Mo., with residence and headquarters at Independence. The great grandfather of our subject was moved to settle in Virginia because of prominent family connections, among whom were "Light Horse" Harry Lee, his cousin. Robt. Stubblefield, an uncle, was one of the "immortal few that were not born to die," he having appended his name to that memorable scroll, the

Declaration of Independence. Grandfather Stubblefield reared a family of thirteen children in McLean county, Illinois, where he had settled as a young man, just after his service in the War of 1812. Of these, there are five living, nine sons, each weighing over 200 pounds, and being over six feet in height. The father of our subject, W. R. Stubblefield, now a resident of Coffeyville, Kans., was the youngest of this remarkable family. He was born Feb. 28, 1836. He grew to maturity and married in Illinois and has been a farmer during his entire life. He came to Kansas in 1879, and is the only one of his family who left the county where they were born, their numerous progeny being among the representative citizens there. His wife, who was born August 12, 1839, was Miss Martha Jeffrey.

E. E. Stubblefield is the eldest of three children: Dora, married A. L. Woodruff and resides in Coffeyville; Byron, State Grain Inspector with residence at Kansas City, and a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having served with the famous 20th Kansas. Our subject was born in McLean County, Ill., Feb. 22, 1862. A good primary education in the common schools was followed by a course at the Illinois Wesleyan University, and, later, at the State University of Kansas, where he graduated in the Civil Engineering course. After leaving school he changed his intention and embarked in the cattle business and for two years covered territory on the range from Texas up through the Indian Territory to Kansas. He then entered a store at Coffeyville in which he clerked some three years. In 1887, an opportunity offered to enter the ranks of the Commercial Travelers, an occupation which he has since followed with flattering success.

Mr. Stubblefield resides in a handsome residence in Independence, where he and his family are prominent factors in the social life of the community. He is an active worker in the political arena, being at present a member of the Republican Central Committee of the Third Congressional District. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., in which organization he has filled all the chairs of its various branches. He is also a valued member of the United Commercial Travelers' Association.

Prior to Sept. 8, 1884, Mrs. Stubblefield was Miss Carrie Drake. She is a daughter of Rev. John Drake, for years a prominent Presbyterian divine, now deceased. Her mother was Zilpha Raymond and she is one of three children—Hattie M. Drake and Mattie, now Mrs. Frank J. Brown, of Topeka, Kansas, being the other two. Mr. and Mrs. Stubblefield are the parents of three bright children. The eldest, Bessie, is a graduate of the Montgomery County High School; Josephine is a sophomore, and Frances is a pupil in the seventh grade. Mrs. Stubblefield and the children are members of the Presbyterian church and in social circles receive much attention on account of their refined and cultured personality.

MRS. ANN REBECCA HENDERSON.—In April, 1871, James Henderson and his wife, Rebecca, left Warrensburg, in Johnson county, Missouri, and brought their family of five children through to Kansas in a wagon. They settled in Montgomery county where Mr. Henderson entered land in section 10, township 31, range 16, on which a cabin 7x10 had previously been built, and into this a portion of the family belongings were stored. Between the cabin and the wagon-box, the household found shelter the first summer, when a more pretentious log house, 20x20, was erected, in which the family was housed the succeeding four years.

The work of farm development began at once with the settlement of the Henderson place. During the earlier years, fences were put up, buildings were erected, and orchard and shade trees set out and, as their circumstances would warrant, more land was added to the home. Before his death in 1898, Mr. Henderson owned a tract of two hundred acres, successfully tilled, and well and substantially improved.

Mrs. Henderson was born in Wood county, Virginia, January 27, 1844, and left that state with her parents for Washington county, Ohio, when ten years old. She was a daughter of Silas and Elizabeth (Raines) Malcom, native born Virginia people, farmers and residents near the city of Charleston. Silas Malcom was a son of William Malcom, a Virginia gentleman with Scotch forefathers. The children of William Malcolm were: Robert, John, William, Silas, Elizabeth and Mrs. Polly Dixon.

Silas Malcolm's children were: William, Mrs. Emeline Howell, James, Mrs. Mary Neal, Mrs. Sarah Daugherty, of Columbus, Ohio; John, who was killed in the Civil war; Mrs. Rebecca Henderson, Andrew, of Cal.; Horace, Mrs. Nancy Wright, of Marietta, Ohio, and Silas, of Cal.

Ann Rebecca Malcom was married July 4, 1858, to James Henderson, her late husband. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, November 27, 1831, and passed his life in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Kansas. He enlisted in the Ohio National Guard, company "K," 148th regiment, under Capt. Wolcott, Col. Thomas Moore. The next year after the war closed he moved to Johnson county, Missouri and, five years later, came to Montgomery county, Kansas. He was a son of John and Jane (Steele) Henderson, natives of Pennsylvania, who reared other children, as follows: William, Rachel, who married Benj. Ray; Allen, Smith, John, Mrs. Sarah Crail, Henry, Mrs. Amanda Crouse and Robert.

The children of Mrs. Henderson are: George, Charles, of Oklahoma, with children: Alphonso F., Alta, Flossie and James; Mrs. Frances Phelon, deceased; John, of Montgomery county; Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, of Neodesha, Kansas, with two children: Myra and Joy; Alonzo, of Neodesha, with two children: Pauline and Harold; Mrs. Etta Hurst, of

Neodesha, with one child, Gaynell; Mrs. Myrtle Wescott, of Wilson county, Kansas, and Franklin and Ida with the family homestead.

SAMUEL H. CONNER—One of the successful farmers and stock raisers of Sycamore township is Samuel H. Conner. Mr. Conner is a young man comparatively, but by energy and good business judgment has placed himself in the van of the procession in Montgomery county. He owns a large farm and rents several hundred acres, all of which he has under cultivation. He has lived in the county since the spring of 1885, and has a host of friends and well-wishers.

Samuel Conner looks back to the old Keystone State as the place of his birth, the time being February 6, 1867. In his infancy his parents removed to Whiteside county, Ill., and there he was reared to farm life. His education was such as comes to the average farm lad, and at nineteen, he bade good-bye to home and its hallowed associations and started out in life for himself. For the first few years after coming to the county he rented land of three different parties, and in 1891, came to this place which he rented for 3 years and then was in partnership in the stock business with George T. Guernsey for seven years, since which time he has conducted business alone. He now lives on a three hundred and twenty acre farm which he rents from his former partner, renting another plot of 100 acres from H. E. Hansen. In addition, he has a quarter section of pasture land of his own, in Rutland township, and 320 acres in Sycamore, altogether making 920 acres which he has under control. He is interested largely in the feeding of cattle for the market, having handled successfully as high as two hundred and eighty head at one time. In addition to the raising of corn and forage for his stock, he has this year some two hundred and fifty acres in wheat.

The social life of Mr. Conner is marked by a genuine interest in conditions about him, his keen insight into affairs causing his selection as a member of the school board and as trustee of his township. He is active in religious affairs, being a member of the United Brethren church at Radical, of which he is class leader. He is a thorough believer in the fraternal principles, and is prominent in the Woodmen, the Royal Neighbors, the Fraternal Aid, the Home Builders' Union, and the A. H. T. A. Mr. Conner is a staunch Republican and is looked upon as available timber for future political preferment, should he so desire.

As to family history, the following is to the point: Jesse Conner, grandfather of our subject, married Betsy Landis, both natives of the Keystone State. Their children were: Jacob, Mary Harley, Susan Zeigler, Isaac, Sarah, Elizabeth and Abram. Of this family, Isaac



EDWARD HOBSON AND FAMILY

married Hannah Haldeman, also a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Horning) Haldeman. Of their children our subject was the eldest, the others being as follows: Harriet Woody, of Montgomery Co., Kansas; Ella McMillen, now deceased; Sarah Pittman, also of Montgomery Co.; Abram, of Brown county, Kansas; Milton, a clerk in the office of the Kansas City Star, and Elmer, who resides with our subject.

Samuel H. Conner began his domestic life in 1885, at which time he brought to his home Mary, daughter of Judge Daniel and Sarah (Boyer) Cline. Mrs. Conner was born in Carroll county, Ind., and came to Kansas in 1869. Five bright children are inmates of the Conner home, their names being: Ola, Nellie N., Esther, George, Leslie and Daniel W.

EDWARD HOBSON—This personal reference pertains to one of Montgomery county's pioneers. Edward Hobson, of Rutland township. He accompanied his parents hither in 1870, from Keokuk county, Iowa, where his birth occurred March 21, 1855, and where he resided until he was fifteen years of age. The settlement in Montgomery county was made in Independence township, where the father purchased the Geo. Brown claim of a quarter section, which was the family abiding place till 1876, when the family settled on the farm now owned by E. M. Koger, where the father died, on section 26, township 32, range 14, in Rutland township.

The Hobsons of this notice emanated from North Carolina, where Joseph R. Hobson, father of our subject, was born. He was a son of Joseph Hobson, of Guilford county, that state, who pioneered to Indiana in 1821, where he ran a saw-mill and a grist-mill of the primitive horse power pattern. He left that state with his family when his son Joseph was eighteen years old and settled in Henry county, Iowa, where he died, engaged in the mercantile business. The children of Grandfather Hobson were: Peter, Mrs. Edis Collins, George, Mrs. Eleanor Hadley Rogers, Mrs. Mary Radcliff, Joseph R., Mrs. McGown, Samuel, and Mrs. Hannah Rickley. Joseph R. Hobson married Mary Hadley, a North Carolina lady and a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hinshaw) Hadley. The issue of this Hobson union were: Joel, Ann, who first married Mahlon Hadley, but is now the widow of J. D. Engle, of Kansas City, Kansas; George, of Independence, Kansas; Joseph, deceased; Martha, wife of Albert Johnson, of Independence, Kansas; Edward our subject, and Isaac. Joseph R. Hobson married Cyrena Coberley for his second wife. She was a North Carolinian and a daughter of Reuben Coberley.

Edward Hobson has resided at his present location, on section 26, township 32, range 14, in Rutland township, since attaining his major-

ity. He has been identified with all the work of farm development of his half section of land, and has given a good account of his twenty-seven years of active, independent life. In addition to his farming, he follows threshing during the season. He was united in marriage with Orla M. Davis in 1877. She was a daughter of Anderson and Mary J. (Jones) Davis, and a native of Jefferson county, Iowa. Two children, Orwin and Avril, have resulted from their union. Orwin is married to Hattie Baker, of Jewell county, Kansas, and now resides on a part of the home place.

Mrs. Davis still lives on the home farm in Rutland township; her husband dying in 1897, aged sixty-eight years.

Mr. Hobson is a Populist, has been township clerk and has served his school board ten years. He is a Modern Woodman and an active member of the Friends' church.

JOHN O'BRIEN—Mr. O'Brien, now a retired citizen of Independence, was for many years identified, as a farmer and stockman, with the rural community of Liberty township, in which he settled and took a claim in the year 1869. This great length of residence in the county and the fact of his settlement on the then frontier, entitles him to be the distinction accorded pioneers, and as such, his life record appears on the pages of this volume for the information and gratification of posterity.

January 30, 1841, John O'Brien was born in Pike county, Ohio. His parents, Enoch and Nancy (Walls) O'Brien, were both natives of the same county with himself, the father born in 1808, and the mother in 1809. Elijah O'Brien, paternal grandfather of our subject, settled in Ohio early in its history as a state, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and followed the trade of a clock and gunsmith. He was an expert workman, and in this his son, Enoch, also excelled. He died at the age of eighty-four. Only three of the nine children of Enoch and Mary O'Brien survive, namely: Nancy, now Mrs. William Minnick, of Montgomery county, Kansas; Moses, a farmer of Liberty township, the same county, and John of this notice. A sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Addie, died in Denver, Col., in July, 1901, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Matt Griffin of Montgomery county.

The Pike county, Ohio, schools furnished John O'Brien with a fair knowledge of the three "R's" and he was an active aid about the family homestead during the period of his minority. He left home for the west a young man of twenty-eight, his bosom welling with hope for his future, as he should carve it out of the wild and unschooled regions of Kansas. He entered land in Montgomery county and passed more than thirty years in the somewhat monotonous occupation of building and developing a home. The results of his efforts, coupled with those of his domestic aids, are shown in the possession of two hundred and ninety

acres of land, an estate worthy to be referred to as the achievement and chief event of his life.

March 11, 1875, Mr. O'Brien married Jennie Broughton, a daughter of Edwin and Laura (Hartwell) Broughton, who settled in Kansas in 1869. By trade Mr. Broughton was a cooper, and in 1894 he died, aged seventy-nine; his wife surviving till 1900 and dying at the age of eighty years. Both were members of the Methodist church, and their family comprised three children, namely: Samuel, of Cherryvale, Kansas; Mary A., deceased, and Mrs. O'Brien. Three children, also, have come to adorn the home of Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, viz: Claudie V., wife of Albert Slater, of Montgomery county, Kansas, with children: Mabel A., Bessie G. and Floyd E.; Oscar L. O'Brien, a student of the county high school, and Edwin E., with a surveying party in Oklahoma. A son, Will, died in infancy.

Mr. O'Brien's efforts in Montgomery county have not only been of value to the county, but gratifying to himself. He came here poor, single-handed and alone, but possessing plenty of that essential element in one's make-up to achieve a modest ambition. He has lived the virtues of character he possesses, has performed a citizen's duty as he saw it, and has retired with the good wishes of a whole community.

HENRY BERENTZ—Looking back to the days immediately succeeding the Civil War, there now seems almost a divine prescience in the great Jefferson's purchase of this western country in 1803. For, after that sublime struggle in the cause of human liberty, the boundless prairies were ours to be thrown open to the gallant boys who had so gloriously participated in its splendid achievements. One of these gallant boys was the subject of this sketch, Henry Berentz, who settled in Drum Creek township in 1869, and who has been an active participant in the marvelous growth which has come to the county since that date.

The Berentz family is of pure German extraction. Grandfather Berentz was the progenitor of the family in this country, he having been a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, prior to the Revolutionary struggle, in which he took a patriot's part. He, later, settled near Harrisburg, Pa., where he reared his family and passed away. The father of our subject, Christian Berentz, was there married to Henrietta Oaks and, later, removed to Ohio, where he was engaged until his death, in the ministry of the German Reform church. Ten children were born to these parents, as follows: Caroline, who married Fred Oxenbeine, a farmer living near Nashville, Tenn.; Henry, Christian W., Mary Ann, who married Henry Windell, deceased, an Illinois farmer; Jerry, a Civil War veteran, of Labette county, Kansas; Dwight, a veteran, living in Ohio; Michael, of Liberty township; Mahala, of Illinois; Susan, of Ohio; Martin, a veteran, living in Oswego, Kansas.

Henry Berentz was born in the city of Harrisburg in 1833, and in early boyhood was taken to Ohio, where he received a fair education. Prior to the war, he went out to Illinois and was located at Danville, when he answered the call to arms in 1862. Enlisting as a private in Company "F," 35th Ill. Vol. Inft., he was sent to the front and became a part of the Army of the Cumberland. He helped whip Bragg at Stone River, then chased him to Chickamauga, and was present at that bloody defeat of the Union army. But this was compensated for at the glorious battle of Missionary Ridge, which proved a fitting close for our subject's military career, for, here, he was wounded on the 25th of Nov., and, after five months in the hospital, at Quincy, Ill., he was placed on guard duty at Rock Island until his muster out in August.

Returning from the field, Mr. Berentz farmed in Illinois until the date of his settlment in Montgomery. Marriage was an event of 1857 with our subject, his wife having been Catherine Jane Doop, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Berentz is the daughter of Joseph and Catherine J. (Windell) Doop, early settlers in Monroe county, Ohio, where the mother still resides at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. She is the mother of nine children. Eight are living, as follows: Mary Ann, widow of Hiram Gibson, of Drum Creek township; David, a Civil War veteran, of Cherryvale; Mrs. Berentz, Calvin, a veteran, of Caney, Ia.; John, a veteran, deceased; Simon, a veteran, of Iowa; Philip, a veteran, of Oklahoma; Joseph, of Beaumont, Texas; Lucretia, who married Wm. Goodner and lives in Drum Creek township.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Berentz six children were born, viz: Elizabeth Ann, born July 18, 1859, now the wife of Clate Cole, farmer of Cherry township; her children are: Bart, Henry, John and Obediah; George, born October 8, 1861, married Florence Norris, and lives in Liberty township, one child, Lloyd; Henry, born April 21, 1863; Emma, born April 17, 1868, married Willis Kidd; her children -Guy, Marble, Luella and Hazel; Abraham E., born May 26, 1872, married Elsie Van Dyne, her children—Katie and Roy; Effie, born June 15, 1878, is the wife of Harry Thomas, now deceased; one child—Harry B.

The shades of evening are closing peacefully about the career of this respected citizen who can look back upon duty well and faithfully performed. Secure in the love of his comrades of the G. A. R. and his children, and in the respect and esteem of his hosts of friends, he and his good wife are enjoying the rest they so much deserve.

ROBERT L. NEWKIRK—The younger business element of Elk City, Kansas, has a worthy representative in Robert L. Newkirk, assistant manager of the Sloans Behrens Milling Company, and a young man whose future may be easily forecast by reference to the capable manner in which he has handled himself thus far in his eminently suc-

cessful business career. Mr. Newkirk is a product of the institutions and social environment of Elk City, and it might be added this fact casts no reflection upon either; for no more gentlemanly hustler can be found in the town's environs.

The parentage of Mr. Newkirk is responsible for a portion of his popularity, as they were among the chosen few of the old settlers' guard which moved in on the erstwhile "cowpunchers' trail" and redeemed Montgomery in the interest of good morals and better government. His father, Capt. W. C. Newkirk, was one of the defenders of the Union whose thoughts naturally turned to the child, born mid the throes of incipient rebellion, and where he was sure of finding other untold thousands whose blood had been spilled in securing to it, forever, the precious birthright vouchsafed it by a liberty-loving people. Capt. Newkirk and his good wife were natives of the "Hoosier State," her maiden name having been Sarah B. Reynolds.

At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Newkirk promptly enlisted and for four years did his duty bravely. He died at the age of 62 years on the 9th of April, 1901, mourned by the entire community. Mrs. Newkirk continues to be an honored resident and is held in the highest regard by all. Her children, of whom there are six living in the county, are all useful and respected members of society and reflect, in their sterling qualities, the careful training of their parents. Two are deceased—Carrie L., at eight years, and Frederick R. at twenty-eight. Thomas R., William T., James L., and Alonzo are successful farmers of the county. The one daughter, Silver B., married Alonzo Smith, and also resides on a farm.

Robert L. Newkirk, the sixth child of this family, was born on the home farm April 4, 1874. He graduated from the high school in 1899, and soon began his business career by the management of a creamery at Independence for a year. He then farmed for a time and in the spring of 1901, began his connection with the firm he now serves so acceptably. Like his lamented father, Robert enters into every project which has for its object the betterment of conditions in his community, and the spirit which he infuses into any undertaking with which he is entrusted always carries it to a successful conclusion. He served during the year 1902, as clerk of the township. Of the fraternities, he affiliates with the Woodmen and the A. O. U. W. In politics he votes with the Democratic party.

The marriage of Mr. Newkirk occurred on the 24th of December, 1901. Mrs. Newkirk's maiden name was Rhoda E. Rains. She is a native of Kentucky and is a daughter of Matthew and Mattie Rains, residents of Independence. Mrs. Newkirk is the mother of two children, Burnell and Julius R.

HOWARD M. HILL.—The promotion of the stock and breeding interests of Montgomery county are successfully engaged in by the young pioneer settler whose name initiates this personal review. He is a son of one of the pioneers of Wilson county, Kansas, and was reared from infancy within a score of miles of the scene of his present activities. The "Sycamore Springs Stock Farm" is the outgrowth of his idea and the result of a bent exhibited by him from boyhood. His dominions comprise an estate of five hundred and twenty acres, stocked with the various farm animals and with registered heads for both his stable and his herds.

Having come to the adjoining county of Wilson in 1872, Mr. Hill is worthily designated in this article as a pioneer. The city of Neodesha was the scene of his boyhood and youthful activities, and from its high school he graduated at the age of seventeen. For a higher education and a broader culture, he entered the Kansas State University, from which he graduated in 1890, with the degree of LL. B. He did extra work in political economy and natural history and completed the law course of the institution also. On assuming a station as a business man he took the position of cashier of the Bank of Lafontain, which was established by his father, the veteran banker, William Hill, of Neodesha, and conducted the affairs of the little institution during the five years of its existence. Following his natural tendencies he then devoted himself to and became a positive force as a farmer. His interest in live stock was an absorbing one and took form in an ambition to become a breeder of blooded, or fine stock. Short Horn cattle and Percheron horses comprise his important registered stock, "Imported Mariner," of the Scotch "Missie" family, bred by Wm. Marr, being at the head of his herd, and Jena, of the Brilliant family, and bred by Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, of Fort Wayne, Ill., is his famous Percheron stallion. A half dozen fine mares of the same blood were purchased with him at the Kansas City sale of Samuel Hanna, of Howard, Kansas, and by the diffusion of this blood with that of his large number of the commoner stock the general improvement is at once striking and apparent.

In 1898, Mr. Hill gave a sale in Kansas City of registered Hereford cattle raised on the Sycamore Springs Stock Farm, thirty-five head bringing an average price of four hundred and one dollars ($401.00), the highest price ever brought at such a sale in Kansas.

Howard M. Hill was born in Baraboo, Wisconsin, Nov. 28, 1870. His father was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1832, and followed the trade of a printer when a young man. His parents brought him to the United States at ten years of age and stopped in Ohio, where he attained his majority. He learned the printer's trade and went into Wisconsin, Sauk county, where he published a newspaper for several years. He was married in that state to Ellen C. Maxwell, and of the union four sons were born, as follows: Arthur, Howard M., Bert and Irving. In

1872, he brought his family to the new village of Neodesha, in Wilson county, Kansas, where, the following year, he established the Neodesha Savings Bank, which grew to be a strong, safe and popular institution. William Hill is a quiet, unpretentious gentleman, genteel and courteous, with a decidedly commercial bent. His life has been moral and upright, if possible, to a fault, and his example to the world about him has been one worthy to emulate.

May 30, 1900, Howard M. Hill married Rebecca M. Campbell at Alluwe, Ind. Ty. Mrs. Hill is a daughter of R. M. Campbell and has two children: R. Maxwell and William. Mr. Hill is an Odd Fellow and is descended from Democratic ancestry.

ELIJAH D. HASTINGS—The bar of Montgomery county will stand comparison favorably with any other county in the state. The members from Cherryvale are men of wide knowledge in the law and of successful and extensive practice. Among these is the subject of this review, E. D. Hastings, who has been connected with the development of the city since its inception; indeed he may be called the god-father of Cherryvale, as it was through his efforts that the town was incorporated by Judge Bishop W. Perkins, and in whose office our subject was present at the first election of officers for the new town.

Benjamin and Elizabeth (Smith) Hastings, the parents of our subject, were natives of the State of New Hampshire. Benjamin was a farmer and mill-wright and during his life was most widely and favorably known among the New Hampshire hills, living to the extreme old age of eighty-eight; his wife dying at eighty-three. They were devout and consistent members of the M. E. church and were highly respected citizens of the community in which they resided. They reared a family of ten children, of which Elijah was the eldest.

Mr. Hastings secured a good common school education; his first scholastic education having been received at Kimball Union Academy, in his native state, from which he graduated in 1856. He immediately took up the study of law, his preceptors being Amasa and Samuel Edes, of Newport, New Hampshire, and after three years' study he was admitted to practice, and at once located at Charlestown, New Hampshire, changing his place of practice to Filton after a short period, where he entered the army, enlisting in the fall of 1861, in the 6th New Hampshire Vol. Inft. He immediately went to the front and his regiment became a part of the Army of the Potomac under, at that time, General Burnside. His first experience with powder and ball was at the second battle of Bull Run, where he received a painful wound above the right knee. He was sent to the Union Hotel Hospital in Georgetown, and after three months received honorable discharge from the army on account of disability. After a year of convalescence at home, he was

advised to go to a seaport town, and for seven years following was a citizen of Boston, Mass., where he was check master for the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad, and later was an employe of the R. F. Briggs directory firm.

Leaving Boston, Mr. Hastings came west to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged for a number of years in various pursuits. In 1871, he formed a law partnership with a Mr. Chapin and practiced for a number of years under the firm name of Chapin & Hastings, and then followed the life insurance business for a time. After ten years' residence in St. Louis, he located in Cherryvale, the date of his arrival being August, 1878. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. For fifteen years he has been a partner of M. B. Soule, elsewhere represented in this volume. Three years later, having ill-health, he gave up the practice of law and has since been engaged in writing fire insurance, representing the Pandy Fire and Marine Company and the German American of New York.

During his residence in Cherryvale our subject has taken an active interest in the public life of the city, having served three terms in the City Council and a like period as City Attorney. In social life he is a valued member of the Masonic Order, having filled all the offices of the Blue Lodge, and in political matters acts with the Republican party.

The marriage of Mr. Hastings was an event of September 6th, 1868. Mrs. Hastings' maiden name was Frances A. Corbin. She is a native of Newport, New Hampshire, and is the daughter of Dr. Walter and Olive F. (Fitch) Corbin. No children have been born to this marriage. The life which Mr. Hastings has led in Cherryvale has made for him a lasting reputation among her citizens, for integrity and honesty of purpose, and both he and his wife number their freiends by the legion in the county.

ELIAS THOMAS LEWIS—Among the substantial pioneers of Montgomery county is Elias T. Lewis, of Rutland township, whose settlement here was made in the month of June, 1871. On the 20th of that month he bought the claim right of Mark Beal and then, later, another eighty adjoining, the quarter in section 1, township 33, range 14, being then entered by himself and forming the nucleus of his first and permanent home.

Chief Nopawalla and his band of Osages were in the vicinity of Mr. Lewis' settlement and their presence for a few months served to remind the pioneers that their settlement was really on the frontier. White Hair and Big Chief were also within reach, but none proved a serious menace to the peaceful occupation of our subject of his newly acquired land.

Coming into the county single, as he did, Mr. Lewis went back to



E. T. LEWIS AND WIFE.

Henry county, Mo., in August, 1871, and returned with a wife. Their first home was a box house 14x16 feet and the foundation of their success was laid while occupants of this rude shanty. With its numerous additions it served as the family domicile till 1882, when the more pretentious residence of the present was erected. The first breaking on the farm was done by W. C. Lynch, who received $3.00 per acre for twenty acres. The farm was fenced and other improvements of a substantial character came with the lapse of time and the outcome of the third of a century of labor on this rolling prairie is a half section of land, in two farms, equipped for profitable cultivation and contented occupation.

Elias T. Lewis was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, June 8, 1845. His growth to the approach to manhood was upon a farm, where the outbreak of the Civil War found him. State pride, if nothing more, prompted his enlistment in the Southern cause, and Chatman's battery of King's Battalion of Light Artillery became his command. He was in Echols' Brigade and enlisted as a private at Louisburg, Virginia. His first battle was at White Sulphur Springs, and in the valley of Virginia he fought almost daily, with his command, against the forces of Sheridan. Strasburg, Winchester, Kerntown, Martinsburg and in the valley near Frederick City, Md., were scenes of engagements in which he took part. He was in Early's Raid through Pa. and Md., toward Washington, and got in sight of the national capital. Being driven back into Virginia the army fought nearly every day on the retreat to Richmond. Took part in the battle of Cold Harbor and Lynchburg, and thence back to the Shenandoah Valley, where some skirmishing occurred, and in the winter of 1864-65 went into quarters in West Virginia. The spring campaign opened with many minor "settoos" with the Federals in the New State and when Lee surrendered, Echols' Brigade was at Christiansburg, in Montgomery county, West Virginia. Here the command was disbanded on th 7th of April, 1865, and a few days later Mr. Lewis reached home just as the dinner horn was blowing.

The incidents of his service during the long war were numerous, but space limit prevents here the mention of only two wounds and two captures. The wounds were not so serious as to cause him to leave his company and his capture at Strasburg ended suddenly in his escape at night, while the one at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1863, terminated similarly after twenty-four hours imprisonment.

The freeing of the family slaves made it necessary for Mr. Lewis to go into the fields and make a hand. The same afternoon he reached home, he began planting corn. He spent a year on the old home and then went to Hardin Co., Ky., where he made a farm hand for six months. He then entered Garnettsville College, where he was a student for nearly one school year. He went north then and worked on

a farm in Knox Co., Ill., for one summer. Jasper Co., Missouri, was his next objective point and there he chose a location, stocked up quite heavily with Texas cattle purchased and driven out of the Lone Star State by himself. When through with Missouri he came to Kansas and selected his future home in Montgomery county.

Elias T. Lewis was a son of Robert Lewis, a native of Culpeper Co., Va., born in 1785. The father was principal of Hamony Sidney College for a number of years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and made up a company among the students of his college for service in that war. He was commissioned Capt. of the company and was promoted to a Colonelcy before the war closed. He was a son of Pleasant Lewis, a Revolutionary soldier, who had one child, viz: Robert. The latter married Lucinda McDonald, twelve children being their issue, namely: Robert, William, Washington, who occupies the old Virginia home; John, near Lexington, Va.; Joseph, of Bates Co., Mo.; Samuel, of Meade Co., Ky.; Elias T., our subject; James, Charles (the foregoing were all Confederate soldiers); Mrs. Mary Norcross, Mrs. Jemima McGuire, of Craig Co., Va.; Mrs. Henrietta Henderson, of Meade Co., Ky.

For his wife Elias T. Lewis chose Kate H. Wright, born in Washington Co., Ky., and a daughter of Nathaniel and Matilda (Moore) Wright, Kentucky people. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, namely: Mrs. Ida Spaulding, of Independence, with three children: Helen, Roberta and Zella; Robert W., a veteran of the Spanish-American war. May 3, 1898, Robert W. enlisted in Co. "G," 20th Kansas, Capt. Elliott, Col. Funston, and saw service in the Philippines.

The mother of Matilda Moore, the grandmother of Mrs. E. T. Lewis —was a Wallace—a sister of the father of Gen. Lew Wallace.

Mr. Lewis is a Democrat and was twice named by his party for a county office—County Treasurer and Probate Judge. He has been Treasurer of his township several terms and is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Baptist church. For the past twenty-five years he has devoted himself largely to buying, raising and shipping stock, at which business he has shown his ability and capacity. His genuine citizenship is undoubted and his standing in his county marks him as a worthy man.

T. E. TREGEMBA—One of the latest additions to the business interests of the stirring city of Independence is the Glen Lumber Company, of which T. E. Tregemba is Secretary. Mr. Tregemba is himself somewhat new to the city, he having come here in 1899. The splendid character of his business ability, however, soon made for him a large place in the esteem of the business public, and he is to-day one of the leading men of the city.

Mr. Tregemba is of English extraction, his parents, John and Chris-

tiana (Hosking) Tregemba, having come to the United States in 1865. They settled in Marquette county, Michigan, where they remained for five years (engaged in mining), and where our subject was born, August 12, 1869. In 1870, the family settled in Osage county, Kan. Besides our subject there was a family of five children.

The parents are members of the sturdy yeomanry of Kansas, self-respecting and prosperous, and active communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Tregemba of this notice passed the period of youth and boyhood on the farm, where he developed a strong physical frame, and in the excellent schools of his home district secured a good foundation for the later business course which he took at Lawrence, Kan. His first venture was as a general merchant in Overbrook, Kan., from 1889 to 1892. For a period of seven years, succeeding, he was chief book-keeper for a milling company at Oswego, Kan., and in 1899, as stated, located in Independence. He here engaged in the lumber business with success, and in the early part of the present year became one of the organizers of the Glen Lumber Company, of which he is Secretary. This company is extensively engaged in the sale of all kinds of building material, and does a large and increasing business all over the county.

Mr. Tregemba's domestic life was happily initiated June 16, 1900, when he called to preside over his home Miss Anna Holmes, of Oswego, Kan. Mrs. Tregemba is a daughter of Charles and Jennie Holmes. To the marriage have been born a pair of twins, Helen and Miriam. Mr. and Mrs. Tregemba are prominent workers in the Presbyterian church, he being a Ruling Elder in that organization. Business interests prevent him from taking more than a voting part in politics, but he can always be depended on to support the policies of the Republican party. He served in the city council from April, 1901, to April, 1903, during which period his keen business sagacity was of value in the settlement of the many questions which came before that body. The character of his citizenship is on that high plane which thinks the best none too good in the moral and material development of the city.

M. A. FINLEY, M. D.—One of the most successful and popular young physicians of the county is Dr. Finley, of Cherryvale, whose large and increasing practice mark him as an able exponent of his profession. He is rapidly attaining distinction in surgery, having performed some very delicate and successful operations within the last year.

Dr. Finley was born in the State of Missouri, Saline county, June 15, 1869. He is a son of James Y. and Elizabeth J. (Stewart) Finley. The father was a native of Missouri and the mother of Tennessee. The father was a farmer during the early part of his life, later engaging in

the banking and mercantile business. He was a man of attractive personality and was very widely known in that section of the state.

Our subject's grandfather, together with two brothers and three sisters, settled in Saline county, Mo., in the early thirties, where they became widely known for their many cardinal virtues. Our subject's father remained in that county until he was fifty years of age and then removed to an adjoining county, where he died in 1891, aged fifty-six years. He was a consistent and active worker in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, as was also his wife, who is now a member of the family of her son in Cherryvale.

Dr. Finley was the eldest of seven children. The second child, Isabelle, married Lafayette Mortimer and resides in Labette county, Kansas; W. B., oil and gas driller of Cherryvale; the fourth child, Mary L., died in infancy; J. C. resides on the old homestead in Labette county. He married, in November, 1902, Miss Ethel Gibson; Miss Rose, is a milliner in Cherryvale, and Maud is a student in the high school, class of 1903.

The Doctor received his preliminary education in the district schools of his native county and later attended an academy at Greenfield, Missouri. He then became a student in the Kansas State Normal at Emporia, from which he graduated in the Latin course in 1893. He taught before going to the State Normal, and after teaching several years he took up the study of medicine and for two years attended the Illinois Medical College of Chicago; thence to St. Louis, where, in 1897, he graduated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In these different institutions he was a popular student, having been elected at St. Louis as the valedictorian from a class of one hundred and two members.

Upon completing his course Dr. Finley came immediately to Cherryvale and began the practice of his profession. He is a student still and is known throughout medical circles as a contributor of valued articles to the "Kansas Medical Journal" and the "St. Louis Clinique," the latter being the official publication of his Alma Mater. The Doctor is a close reader of current medical literature and is active on the social side of his profession, being a member of the local County Medical Society and also of the "Southeast Kansas Medical Society," and the larger state organizations, in all of which his voice is heard in the discussions which are the features of the yearly meetings. He is also a member of the American Medical Association.

While the Doctor is giving his attention to the general practice of his profession, he has, in later years, given special attention to rectal surgery, in which line he has achieved most flattering success. In the community in which he has been a resident he takes an active and helpful interest, having served the city as alderman for a period of three

years and also one year as City Physician. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

The domestic life of Dr. Finley was initiated in 1898, he having been joined in marriage on that date to Miss Pearl, daughter of Charles A. and Elizabeth Hancock, of Emporia, Kansas. The Doctor and his wife are leading members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an Elder. They move in the best social circles of the city and are regarded in the community with feelings of the greatest esteeem.

JAMES BULGER—The gentleman whose name heads this article is one of the genuine pioneers of Montgomery county and when he settled in West Cherry township, white settlers were rarely to be seen. It was in the spring of 1868, that he located on a quarter of section 35, township 31, range 16, for the purpose of carving himself out a home. A rude cabin, the familiar and substantial residence of the first settlers, was erected on his claim and in it he housed his family for a period of ten years. His new farm was a location of Patrick Boland, for which Mr. Bulger paid the sum of $800.00, and on it he resided, engaged in its intelligent improvement and development, for thirty years, owning it still, but deserting it only for the convenience and comfort of his son's home near by.

James Bulger is a Canadian by birth. His native place was in County Beauhornway, Province of Canada East, and his birth occurred March 17, 1838. He remained in his native locality till he was twenty-five years old, when he sought the United States and became an employe on the Union Pacific Railway, then building toward the Golden Gate. He remained with the road three years as a bridge carpenter and then left the west, went to Chicago and was married. In a few months he and his young wife came to Kansas and began their life on a new farm on the frontier in Montgomery county. The reduction of wild nature kept them busy for a few years, and the fencing of the farm and its provision with the frontier buildings necessary for the shelter of their scant supply of stock. Modern and substantial improvements came with the lapse and successes of years and, after thirty-five years, the comforts of a contented home are, by the family, enjoyed.

James Bulger, Sr., was the father of our worthy subject. He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, and was a son of Hugh Bulger, who had four sons, James, John, Luke and Thomas. All of these sons came to America and were reared as farmers. James married Mary Granels, a County Wexford lady, and reared eight children, namely: Mrs. Mary Hendratty, Hugh, James, Ann, Thomas, John, Luke and Kate; the latter a sister in a convent.

Rose Garvey a Canadian lady, became the wife of the subject of this sketch. She was a daughter of Patrick Garvey, who married a Miss

Lawler. Mrs. Rose Coyl, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, is the oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Bulger. She has children: Thomas and John; James is the second child; Mrs. Mary Piffer is the third child. She resides in Pueblo, Col., and has one child, Wauneta; Mrs. Lucy Riggs, of Pueblo, is the fourth, and the others in their order are: Maggie, Eliza and Edward.

In 1887, Mrs. Bulger died and her husband's household is presided over and cared for by their younger daughters. The family are members of the Catholic church and, in politics, Mr. Bulger is a Democrat.

SENECA E. THOMAS. The gentleman whose name introduces this biography is widely known in Cherry township. Its citizenship has known him favorably for many years and it is pleasing to record in this work the narrative which shall identify his household with the material development of Montgomery county .

His family originated in Sharon, Connecticut, where the Thomases had lived for several generations and where he was born March 29, 1849. His parents were James H. and Harriet (Edget) Thomas. The father learned the machinist's trade and was employed in the engine works at Sharon, Connecticut until his departure from the state in 1862. On leaving the "Nutmeg State" he settled in Ottawa, Illinois, where blacksmithing constituted his particular line of work. He resided on a farm near town, and on this his children took their first lessons in practical agriculture. While in that state his wife died, in 1870, at forty-five years of age, and in 1876, he came to Kansas, where, at the home of our subject, he died, aged sixty-four years. Five children constituted his family, namely: Lewis H., James E., Emma, deceased; Mrs. Ellen Manchester of South Dakota, and Seneca E., of this notice.

The work of the farm occupied Seneca E. Thomas during his period of youthful development and the home of his parents was his own till his marriage Dec. 10, 1868, at which time he set up a household of his own, going to Benton county, Indiana, where he resided until the year 1876, when he established himself a citizen of Montgomery county, Kansas.

Mr. Thomas married Mary J. Hendricks, whose father, James Hendricks, was a cousin of the late Vice President Hendricks, of Indiana. Mr. Hendricks married Nancy Farrow in the State of Virginia, where they were born, and both came to Indiana, young and vigorous; the wife riding the entire distance on horseback . Mrs. Hendricks was a niece of Col. William Farrow, of Greencastle, Indiana, and was married at fourteen years of age, rearing a family of nine children. The Hendrickses left Indiana in an early day and made settlement in Illinois, where they passed away, the father at sixty-two and the mother at eighty years old. Of their family, those deceased are: Thomas, Mary,

Maria and John. Those surviving are: Mrs. Malinda O'Brien, James, Mrs. Mary J. Thomas, wife of our subject; Mrs. Libbie Thomas and Joseph. John Hendricks enlisted in the First Indiana Heavy Artillery and served his three years in the field; from 1861 to 1864. He then veteranized and finished out the war, experiencing much of the arduous service of the great Civil War. Following the close of hostilities between the two warring sections of our country; he enlisted in the regular army and spent ten years in this service, making a total of fourteen years' service in war and peace.

Mr. Thomas' first home in Montgomery county was on a small sixty acre farm on which he erected, what would now be considered a toy house—12x12 feet in dimension—and in these modest surroundings he and his faithful wife were content to remain 'till their industry rewarded them with more commodious quarters. The farm was improved commensurate with their ability and they were happy in their surroundings 'till a conflagration visited them in 1902 and destroyed their barns and granaries, containing their farm implements and vehicles, a blow which was almost paralyzing in its consequences. But, nerved to the occasion, Mr. Thomas proceeded immediately to rebuild and the destruction of yesterday is replaced by the re-creation of today.

Mr. Thomas is an admirable citizen, obliging, agreeable and easily approachable by all. These and other traits account for his wide popularity. He is disposed to look always on the bright side of things, and while he suffers from the pangs of misfortune, melancholy never seizes him and, encouraged and cheered by his constant companion—his wife—life is as sweet to him under adversity as under prosperity. His farm, which is in the proven oil and gas belt of Cherryvale, has become valuable and he is surrounded by many luxuries of life.

In politics, Mr. Thomas is a Republican and he has served his township as Justice of the Peace. He is an Odd Fellow and a Rebekah and served Cherryvale Lodge of the former for twelve years as a Trustee. He is also a Modern Woodman.

W. E. WORTMAN, editor of that sprightly weekly journal, the Elk City Enterprise, and the efficient postmaster of that prosperous village, the gentleman named herein combines qualities which make him a most popular citizen. His connection with Kansas affairs began two decades ago, since which time he has been a firm supporter of its institutions, and of the local community in which he cast his lines.

On the 10th of October, 1901, the citizens of Elk City were called on to mourn the death of one of her old soldier citizens, a man whom they had learned to revere for his many noble qualities and for the sterling character of his citizenship among them. This gentleman

was the father of the subject of this sketch, Jacob G. Wortman. Mr. Wortman was a native of the Buckeye State and there grew to manhood, learning the trade of a shoemaker. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was following his trade in Marion county, Ohio, and there enlisted as a private soldier, July 6, 1862, in Co. "E," 96th O. V. I. This regiment became a part of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and was sent to the southwest, where, during the war, it saw most trying service. It crossed the bridge at Cincinnati with the full complement of 1,100 men; it returned three years later with less than three hundred to tell the story of those three years of suffering and privation, endured uncomplainingly for the honor of "Old Glory." After participating in the battle of Arkansas Post, Mr. Wortman was at the siege of Vicksburg, after which he engaged in the Red River campaign. It was in this campaign that the regiment suffered such terrible loss, in one battle losing every line officer but one. In this same battle Mr. Wortman had several marvelously close calls, at one time having his mustache shaved by a bullet as clean as if by a razor, his clothes pierced in two different places, and a lock of his hair cut from the top of his head; this latter incident ever after reconciled him to his rather diminutive height, as, if he had been an inch taller the wound would have been a fatal one. After this campaign the regiment went via New Orleans to Mobile where it participated in the fall of that city and the sieges of Forts Morgan and Spanish.

After his return home, Mr. Wortman continued to work at his trade in Ohio until 1884, when he settled in Elk City, where until two years before his death he continued to ply his vocation. His health failing, he gave up the bench and helped about the printing office, preferring to wear out rather than rust out.

J. G. Wortman was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 23, 1835, and in 1861, was joined in marriage to the lady who now survives him, nee Miss Harriet L. Warwick, daughter of John Warwick. To the marriage were born: W. E., our subject; Huldah L., now Mrs. O. D. Wright, a farmer of this county; children—Hazel, Jacob, Paul and Walter; Sadie M., wife of Prof. Castillo of the county high school; children William, Harriet, Elizabeth and John; Wayne J., of Elk City, married Inez Easley; one child—Irene.

The eldest of this family, W. E. Wortman, was born in Marion county, Ohio, January 19, 1862. He received a good common school education and at an early age was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of the Caledonia Argus, where he remained five years. He then came to Kansas with the family, and after working at the case four or five years, bought the Enterprise. Under his management this journal has become something more than a mere chronicle of the news of the community and is a credit to the town. In February of 1898, Mr. Wortman was appointed postmaster of Elk City and has since



JOSEPH H. NORRIS AND FAMILY.

served with entire satisfaction to the patrons. He lives with, and cares with singular devotion for, the mother who in his earliest infancy gave her husband to his country and fought the battle of life singly and alone.

JOSEPH HURLBURT NORRIS—Among the worthy and representative citizens of the county engaged in agriculture is Mr. Joseph H. Norris, who, since 1876, has cultivated the farm on which he now resides, six miles due east of Independence. Mr. Norris is a gentleman of fine education and training, having for a number of years in his early life been an educator of no mean reputation in the good old Hoosier State. He has done much through the intervening years to encourage the establishment of good schools in the county, and has used his influence at all times in the amelioration of the ills of his fellowmen.

Mr. Norris comes of excellent patriot stock, his grandfather Joseph Norris having been one of the Minute Men of the Revolution. He lived in Long Island at that time and later moved out to Charleston, West Virginia. He finally settled in Boone county, Ind., where he passed away. His son, Joseph, the father of our subject, was born in Long Island in 1804. He was reared in Indiana, the family having removed to that state when he was a lad of 12 years. He lived in Dearborn and Jefferson counties and in 1834, Joseph removed to Grant county, Wis. In Dearborn county he married our subject's mother, Sarah Ward, and whose premature death in 1850, caused the father to return to Boone county, Ind., then the residence of Joseph, Sr.

Our subject was then a lad just entering his 'teens and he passed the remainder of his adolescent period in attendance on the district schools. He was then sent to Asbury (now the famous DePauw) University, and later to the academy at Thorntown, then presided over by John C. Ridpath, who afterward became famous as a historian. At the age of twenty he left this institution and entered the schoolroom as a teacher and for many years pursued this vocation with unusual success. Believing that Kansas had in store for him a better field, he, in 1876, left the ferule to others, and coming to Montgomery county purchased the land on which he now resides. Nearly three decades of patient and unremitting toil, together with intelligent husbanding of his resources, has placed him in comfortable circumstances, and he is now able to take life more easily. As before intimated, Mr. Norris has been a most potent factor in the development of the county and is held in great favor by a large circle of friends. Formerly a Republican, he has since 1890, voted and worked with the Populist party. While a Republican, he was elected to the legislature and was a member at the time the first prohibition law was passed. In 1890, he was elected clerk of the district court by the Populist party.

Mary Gordon, daughter of Richard and Sarah Gordon, a farmer of Drum Creek Twp., became the wife of our Joseph H. Norris in 1881. This lady lived but a short time after giving birth to a son, Oscar M. by name, and who, at nineteen years, suffered death by drowning in the St. Croix river. He was a manly boy and his death cast a deep gloom over the household. The death of his mother occurred in February of 1882, and in 1884, Mr. Noris brought to preside over his home Miss Dorothy A., daughter of Gilbert and Mary (Pool) Dominy. The latter is now deceased, but her husband resides in Independence, having been for many years one of the honored yeomen of the county. Mrs. Norris is the mother of three bright children—Sarah, seventeen; Katie, fifteen, and Joseph, eleven years of age.

JACOB L. VAN DYNE—The family which is here named has been prominently and honorably associated with the development of Montgomery county for nearly four decades, the gentleman whose name appears above having come to the county with his parents as a fourteen year old boy, in the year 1869. Since that date they have been identified with the growth and prosperity of the county and have always given their voice and vote to the best measures of government proposed to be adopted in their local community.

The Van Dynes are Hoosier State people, where, in Wells Co., John and Eleanor (Houdeyshell) Van Dyne reared their family. John Van Dyne was a native of Ohio, born June 28, 1818. Eleanor, the wife, was born there November 22, 1817. To these parents were born eleven children as follows: Christopher, born, March 8, 1837, now deceased; Frances, born July 26, 1838, married Cornelius Truax and lives in Columbus, Indiana; Mary, born February 22, 1840, is now deceased; Elizabeth, born January 26, 1842, lives in Missouri, the wife of Joseph Nerius; Sara Ann, born December 1, 1843, lives in Oklahoma City, the wife of Joseph Spencer; Nancy A., born February 13, 1846, married James Nerius and both are deceased; Matthew M., born April 5, 1847, is a farmer of Liberty township; Lydia, born May 15, 1849, is deceased; Cynthia E., born January 15, 1851, is deceased; John G., born May 7, 1853, is deceased; Jacob L., our subject; William H., born April 12th, 1860, and James, born Feb. 16th, 1862.

Jacob Van Dyne was born in Wells county, Indiana, August 19, 1855. As stated he came to Kansas with his parents, who located two miles from Mr. Van Dyne's present home, and where he was reared to man's estate. He remained on the home farm until his marriage, February 2, 1876, to Martha C., daughter of John and Delilah (Reed) Spickard. Mrs. Van Dyne's parents were natives of Kentucky, removing to Mercer Co., Missouri, where Mrs. Van Dyne was born on the 17th

of October, 1855. To Mrs. Van Dyne has been born one child, William L., May 2, 1877. William married, September 11, 1902, Cora M., daughter of George Burns of Independence. William's occupation is that of mail carrier of Rural Route No. 3, from Independence.

Mr. Van Dyne purchased his present farm on the 2nd of March, 1903, having sold the old homestead of forty acres which he had cultivated prior to that time. His present farm contains eighty acres of fine farming land and under the skillful management of a man whose life work has been that of the cultivation of the soil, it will become one of the best farms in the county.

He takes an active interest in the social and public life of the community in which he resides, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp 649, of Independence. He has never sought public office but is pleased to support the policies of the party of Lincoln and Garfield on election day. He and his good wife are potent factors in the social and religious life of the community where they reside, and are looked upon with great favor by a large circle of friends within the county where they have passed the greater part of their lives.

JOHN F. BELLAMY, City Attorney of Cherryvale, a lawyer of prominence and a gentleman who has had a long and honorable public career, is of "Hoosier State" nativity, born in Switzerland county in 1842. His parents were well-to-do farmers of that county and gave the son every advantage in the line of education attainable. After finishing in the local schools, he was sent to DePauw University, where he graduated with the highest honors of his class, and three years later was given the master's degree.

He began his career in the schoolroom as an instructor and for several years was connected with institutions whose curriculum fitted students for the larger eastern universities. Failing health necessitating a change of occupation, he took up the study of law and, in 1870, was admitted to the bar in Oswego, Kan. He began practice at this point, but after a short period, returned to Madison, Ind. Here he passed the ensuing 12 years and attained a flattering eminence in his chosen profession, making a state wide reputation in the branch of criminal law.

In the political arena he early rose to prominence, and was regarded as a most valued worker, both on the hustings and in the equally important department of committee work, for the success of Republican principles. In 1876, it became necessary, on account of the normally Democratic majority in the 5th Judicial District, to select the strongest possible candidate for the position of Prosecuting Attorney. The nomination thus came to our subject as a distinct compliment, and in the election which followed, the wisdom of the choice

became apparent, as Mr. Bellamy was chosen by a majority of 44 votes. Two years later this majority was increased to 285, and he retired at the end of his four years' service with the unstinted praise of an admiring constituency.

Once again, encroaching disease caused our subject to seek the great west, and in 1885, he settled at Girard, Kansas. He remained at this point until 1891, when he came to Cherryvale, where he has since held continuous residence.

With a wide experience in the law and in public life, and a conscientious regard for the duties of citizenship, Mr. Bellamy has proved a distinct acquisition to the business circles of Cherryvale. As City Attorney in 1892-6-7-1900, and again in 1902, he piloted the growing municipality over many dangerous shoals. His strength as a campaigner has been taken advantage of frequently in the different political contests in the state, and, in which none was more earnest or effective.

Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy have reared a family of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are occupying responsible positions in life. Lura took instruction at Chicago University in elocution and literature, and also at King's School of Oratory at Pittsburg. She has, for the past three years, occupied the chair of elocution and literature in the Montgomery County High School at Independence. The eldest son, Frank E., is an artist in the employ of the Mexican Art Leather Company of Hot Springs, Ark. Frank was a member of the famous Twentieth Kansas, enlisting in Company "G" as a musician. It is a part of history how the band begged to lay aside their instruments as soon as the bullets began to fly, and shouldering their guns, did valiant duty on the field. The dispatches mentioned an incident which shows that Frank was worthy the famous regiment. At Caloocan, while the engagement was at its fiercest, a loved comrade was struck by a bullet outside the intrenchments. Without a moment's hesitation he sprang forward, lifted him in his arms, and regained the trenches in safety. It was a daring deed and ranked with the "Bagbag river swimming feat" of Col. Funston and his comrades. The third son is Bert R., his father's stenographer, and a student at law. The youngest son, Edward E., has just graduated from the Missouri School of Law and is located for practice in Cherryvale.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy occurred November 17, 1870. Her maiden name was Jennie S. Snider, her father being the Rev. W. W. Snider, for many years a prominent divine of the Methodist Episcopal church. Though eighty-two years of age he still sounds the gospel trumpet with unabated vigor, being a member of the Southeast Indiana Conference of his church. Mrs. Bellamy's mother was Catherine E. Rager, who bore her husband the following children: Robert, of Dayton, Ohio; Hattie S., now Mrs. Brewington; William, of

Madison, Ind.; Jennie S., Edwin R., of East St. Louis, Ill., and Mrs. Bellamy.

Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy and their entire family are active members of the Methodist church and their connection with the social life of the community is most helpful and uplifting. They are the recipients of universal regard from a large circle of friends, whom they delight to honor in their hospitable home.

W. R. PRATT, bookseller and stationer of Independence, and for several years a member of the city council, is a young man of sterling integrity, whose connection with the business and social life of the city has been of a character to make him many steadfast friends. He came to the city in 1899, and has been in the stationery and book business since that date.

Kentucky is the native state of Mr. Pratt, his birth occurring in Madisonville, Hopkins county, May 16, 1871. His parents, Clifton J. and Sarah M. Pratt, still reside in the "Blue Grass State," where the father is Attorney-General of the state, having been elected on the Republican ticket in 1899. Judge Pratt was among the loyal people of the "Blue Grass State" who stood by the Union during the Civil War, he entering the union army as a courier early in the struggle, and, as soon as he had attained the proper age, became a full-fledged soldier. He was in the service during the entire period of the war, ending with Sherman's march to the sea. Upon his return he studied law and has since been connected with the courts of the state. He was for five years Judge of the 2nd Judicial District of the state, and served one term in the state senate prior to his election to the judgeship.

W. R. Pratt is one of two living children. His preliminary scholastic training was secured in the schools of his native town to which was added advanced work at Eureka, Ill. He entered upon his business career as Associate Editor of the Erlington, Ky., "Bee," but at the expiration of a year opened a bookstore in his native town, where he continued until his removal to Independence. He keeps a large line of stationery and such goods as are usually found in a well regulated book store, and his shelves are filled with the latest and best in literature. Indeed, it is remarked that citizens of few towns of the class represented by Independence have so complete a stock from which to select their reading matter.

Since his identification with the city, Mr. Pratt has taken an active and helpful interest in its progress. He is an ardent Republican in politics, and is prominent in the councils of that party in the different local campaigns. In 1901, he was elected to represent the 4th ward in the governing body of the city, the character of his service having been eminently satisfactory to his constituents. He is a member of the

Christian church, and is open-handed in his support of worthy charitable enterprises.

The domestic life of our subject dates from June 26, 1893, when he was joined in marriage with Miss Helen, daughter of J. S. Whittinghill and Genoa Frances Gooch. The mother died Feb. 23, 1881, and the father resides in St. Joe, Mo.

Mrs. Pratt is a true type of the southern born woman, hospitable and social to a degree, and possessing that instinctive knowledge of society and social customs so necessary in the present day hostess. Her three children are Florence E., Clifton J., Jr., and W. R., Jr.

JOHN WALLICK—Away back among the pioneers of 1870, there came to Montgomery county John Wallick, of West Cherry township, the subject of this sketch. He had journeyed across the Mississippi valley from the Prairie State by team and wagon and, after a month of weary trudging and anxiety, reached the Verdigris River in Montgomery county, Kansas, where settlement was made. For a small consideration William Hendricks was induced to relinquish his claim right to his one hundred and twenty acres in section 20, township 31, range 16, and this tract became the first home of our new settlers and formed the nucleus of their present extensive domain.

In that early time the widely scattered settlements of the frontier granted unrestricted liberty and license to the evil doer, and while most people were engaged in the legitimate arts of peace there were lazy and worthless Indians and occasional dens of thieves afflicting the honest toiler. These forays of the midnight prowler kept communities in a state of constant dread, for no respectable settler and property owner felt sure of exemption from their attack. Their hiding places were in out-of-the-way places along the river or back in the bluffs and the plunder of every description that found its way to "Hell's Bend" or to the wigwam of some worthless Red Skin would have been the envy of "William Sikes" in Oliver Twist. Hell's Bend was the rendezvous of a band of desperadoes and was situated near the home of Mr. Wallick. Some of his neighbors belonged to the band and five of them served terms for the illegal part they took in appropriating other people's property. Chief "Sun Down," of the Osages, had his habitation near, for a time, and became a familiar figure over the township as well as at the home of John Wallick.

The first habitation of Mr. Wallick in Kansas was a 12x14 cabin which was on the farm when he settled there. This sufficed the family as a residence 'till some time in 1872, when a more pretentious box house was built which, in turn, was the abiding place of the household until 1882, when the commodious home of the present was erected.

Farming claimed the attention of our subject from first to last. His

early training came to him from parents full of rural industrial activity and the heart of the son was laid upon the possession of a farm, in fee simple, and the product of his own hand. The intelligence with which he builded in Kansas is revealed in the possession of an estate of three hundred and seventy acres and its splendid improvement and in the general substantiality of his business connection.

John Wallick is a native of Madison county, Ohio, where he was born October 14, 1838. He is of German lineage, his grandfather, Michael Wallick, having migrated to the United States as a young man—from some German state—and settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. The Keystone State remained his home afterward and there he pursued the calling of a blacksmith and farmer. His family numbered eight children, as follows: Andrew, Philip, Henry, Michael, Elizabeth, Ann, Charlotte, and Samuel. The sons were soldiers in the War of 1812, and Samuel, our subject's father, married Susan Silver and left his native county of Bedford in Pennsylvania, when young in years, and settled in Madison county, Ohio. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Richard, deceased; Asa, Michael, Charlotte, Mrs. Elizabeth Silver, of Fulton county, Illinois; John, of this notice; Wilson S., of Seward county, Nebraska; Samuel, of Bushnell, Illinois; Mrs. Mary J. Everly, of Prairie City, Illinois, and Albert M., who died in infancy.

In 1843, Samuel Wallick brought his family farther west and located in Fulton Co., Illinois. Here John was reared with other children and secured a fair education. He had accumulated a little property when he decided to become a settler and a citizen of Kansas but the achievement of his life came to him as a citizen of the Sunflower State.

July 4, 1870, Mr. Wallick married Amanda Markley, a native Fulton county, Illinois, lady, and a daughter of Conrad and Ruth (Foster) Markley; the parents native Ohio people. Four children are the issue of this marriage, viz: Lillian, wife of J. W. Helt, with a child, Leroy Ivan; Samuel L., Conrad and Ruth still with the family home.

Mr. Wallick has contented himself with being a quiet, industrious citizen. He has filled the offices of Clerk and Treasurer of his township and served many years on the district school board. His wife is a member of the Methodist church and he holds a membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in the Knights and Ladies of Security.

SOPHRONIA HENDERSON—The family of which Mrs. Sophronia Henderson is now the head came to the county in 1870, and settled where she now resides, in West Cherry township, Section 8, Range 16.

Mrs. Henderson has attained the ripe old age of eighty-two years, having been born in Wythe county, Va., July 1, 1821. Her paternal grandfather was Leonard Brown a native of the same state, and whose

children were: David, Eli, Andrew, Katharine, Elizabeth and Sarah. The son Andrew married Susannah Leonard, of the same county, and daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Leonard, Old Dominion State people. To them were born: Sophronia, Elizabeth (Hammons), Joseph W., James, John, Mary (Goshwiller) and Sena, wife of Henry Hilderbrand.

Mrs. Henderson left Virginia when a child of eight years with her parents, who settled in Johnson county, Ind. Here Sophronia was reared to womanhood and in 1839, married Thomas Henderson. This gentleman was a native of Hendricks county, Ky., and was the son of William and Patsy (Baker) Henderson. After their marriage they were residents of Johnson county until the date of their settlement in Montgomery, 1870. Here Thomas bought from an Indian of the name of Barnaby 160 acres, paying for it $800. It was without improvements save a double log cabin, and in this the family resided some seven years. As prosperity attended their efforts they erected the present comfortable home, and where Mr. Henderson died, on the 5th of Sept., 1894.

The following are the children and grand children of Mrs. Henderson: Susannah married Straud Henderson of Montgomery county, and has seven children, as follows: John married May Madden, whose children are Ethel and John. Daniel married Luella Newell and is the father of Ella, Iva and Cora. Frank's children are: Maud, Mary, William and Murray, who married Millie C. Fosler, children Marion, Fred and two others. Then comes in order Anda, deceased, Eddie and Cynthia.

James F., now deceased, married Harriet Deboe, who became the mother of Thomas, whose wife was Nancy Gilkey and whose children are: May, Alice, Floyd and Sophronia; Albert married and has one child; Etta, wife of Chett Churchill, her five children are: Elsie, Mabel, Harry, Virgil and Chester. William lives in the Indian Territory. He married Elizabeth Cokendiver and his children are: Albert, Adelbert, Frank, Lucy and Sena Ann. Jane is the wife of James Campbell, Montgomery county, whose children are Sophronia, who married Hart Bowers, and has Earl and Edwin; Mary, wife of George Goshwiller; two children—Bertha and Zelma; William, whose wife's name was Jessie Bowers and whose children are: Eugenia, Stella and Mary; Lizzie, Mrs. John Nary, whose children are: Ollie, Ethel, William and Mary. Florence, Mrs. Filkins, has Earl and Fred. Angeline Wells has Dora and Marshall. John and Luther complete Jane Campbell's family.

Mrs. Alice Verbrick, the sixth child, lives in this county with her children, Thomas and Frederick.

Mrs. Anna N. Madden, the youngest, also has two children, Charles W. and Elsie.



H. W. YOUNG.

HENRY WILSON YOUNG was born at Northville, Suffolk county, New York, December 17th, 1847. His father was Noah Wilson Young, whose life was spent in farming at his Long Island home. His grandfather was Captain Noah Young, who, with his militia company, participated in one of the engagements of the War of 1812, and who served as a member of the New York legislature in the early thirties, as a colleague of Millard Fillmore, who afterward became president. The family was of English descent and traced back to Reverend John Young, who came from Connecticut to Long Island about 1640, and was the spiritual adviser of the first settlers at the east end of the island.

The mother of the subject of this sketch was Dency Jane (Luce) Young, daughter of Hallock Luce. The Luce family is said to have been originally of French extraction, but had been in England since the Norman conquest. Mrs. Young's mother was Sarah Fanning, who was of Irish extraction, while Mr. Young's paternal grandmother was a Reeves, and of Dutch descent.

Noah W. Young's family consisted of six children, all of whom are living. Henry W. was the eldest and the only one who had any disposition to roam, or ever made a home five miles away from the paternal domicile. The others were: Drusilla J., Edna A. (Hallock), Leander E., Daniel R., and Sarah K. (Hallock.)

The homestead on which the family lived is on the north shore of Long Island, only a mile from Long Island sound, and about two and a half miles from Peconic Bay, which here bisects the island. It is a farm of a hundred acres, which was purchased prior to the war of the revolution by Rufus Young, great-grandfather of Henry W., and has been ever since in possession of the family, being now the property of his youngest brother, Daniel R.

"Henry Wilson," as he was known among his school mates, to distinguish him from other Henrys, obtained his education in the district schools and at Northville Academy, which he attended in the winter until seventeen years of age, being engaged in farm work during the summer months, after his twelfth year. In 1865, when eighteen years old, he engaged in teaching school, at Aquebogue, Long Island, where his father had taught many years before. His mother was also a school teacher.

In 1868, having gone through the necessary preparatory studies, he entered Washington college, Lexington, Virginia, but owing to poor health, did not remain there long. In the fall of 1870, he took a steamer trip to New Orleans, and from there went out into Texas with a view to locating, but not finding the country to his liking, returned to New York. The summers of 1871-'72 and '73, he devoted very largely to the study of botany and the identification of the indigenous species of plants growing on the eastern end of Long Island. In this work he was associated with Elihu S. Miller, of Wading River, and, together, in

1874, they published a pamphlet containing a complete list of the native flora of Suffolk county.

On account of his health, in the fall of 1872, he set sail in the bark Adaline C. Adams for Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Yellow fever was prevailing there at the time of his arrival, about Christmas; and before his return he suffered an attack of that disease and was cared for in a hospital where none of the attendants spoke a word of English. The return voyage was made by way of Cuba, where a month was spent at Cienfuegos in loading with a cargo of sugar.

In the summer of 1874, he was again seized with the desire to follow Horace Greeley's advice to "go west and grow up with the country." Speaking of Greeley is a reminder that he received the news of Greeley's death by flag signals, away south of the equator, from a swifter sailing vessel, a mile away, that had left New York a week later than the "Adaline C. Adams," and which passed the latter in the neighborhood of the Brazilian penal settlement of Fernando de Noronha, a rocky and mountainous islet where the bad people of that empire expiated their crimes.

This time he went to Chicago, and from there out to Oquawka, Illinois, a moribund town on the Mississippi, where he visited Harry N. Patterson, a botanical correspondent. Patterson was a printer, and whiling away the time in the village printing office, the young man from the east got to dabbling with the types, and settled the problem of his career before he knew it by drifting into the country newspaper business. After a winter spent in teaching school at Terre Haute, Henderson county, Illinois, and a summer trip to Georgetown, Colorado, where he set type in the office of the "Georgetown Miner," he invested his savings in the purchase of a half interest in the Galva, Illinois, Journal, of which he became editor. A few months later he bought out his partner and became the sole proprietor of that paper. He conducted it as an independent journal, although a pronounced partisan personally, a delegate to Democratic state conventions, a speaker at Democratic meetings and secretary of the Democratic county central committee.

While living at Galva, he was united in marriage, January 31st, 1878, to Annie Eliza Ayres, daughter of V. M. Ayres of that place. Of this union four children were born, Henry Allen, Lawrence Ayres, Mabel Leone, and Marian Drusilla. Lawrence and Mabel were taken away by an attack of diphtheria in October, 1894, at the ages of twelve and six years. Allen is now associated with his father in business and Marian graduated from the Independence city schools in June, 1903.

In April, 1881, Mr. Young removed to Coffeyville, Montgomery county, Kansas, and established there the "Coffeyville Star." In October of the same year, the office was removed to Independence and the paper

continued as "The Star." Here he has since made his home, with the exception of short periods. In 1882, he was a delegate to the state Democratic convention at Emporia, which nominated George W. Glick for governor. In 1884, while still retaining the control of his Independence paper, he went to Topeka and took an interest in the State Journal, of which he became editor. After a few months there, finding the venture unprofitable, he returned to Independence, and in the fall of 1884, was made chairman of the Democratic county central committee.

In December, 1884, the Star office was burned, and Mr. Young purchased of A. A. Stewart, the Independence Kansan, and consolidated these two Democratic papers under the name of "The Star and Kansan." This he subsequently made one of the most influential and widely quoted newspapers in the state. In the fall of 1885, he was appointed receiver of the Osage Land Office at Independence, by President Cleveland, a position he continued to hold until the discontinuance of that office, in February, 1889.

In the Spring of 1889, in connection with W. A. Lang, he established a bindery in connection with the Star and Kansan office, and engaged in the publication of city directories. This institution was removed to Pueblo, Colorado, in the fall of the same year, and in June, 1890, owing to impaired health, Mr. Young also removed, with his family, to Colorado, where he became president of the Cactus Printing Company at Pueblo. He remained there until September, 1892, when he sold the Star and Kansan property to Charles T. Errett, who had been conducting it for him since he left Independence. He then removed to California, but remained there only until January, 1893, when he returned to Independence and repurchased the Star and Kansan of Mr. Errett.

In 1894, Mr. Young became a convert to the doctrines of socialism, and he has ever since advocated the public ownership of the means of production and distribution, to the end that they may no longer be used to enrich the idler at the expense of the toiler. Convinced that capitalism, or the private ownership of the wealth which is so largely the creation of the community and which would be impossible of attainment by the solitary individual, ought to be abolished, in order that those who create wealth may have the privilege of enjoying it, and that a system which enables the few to live in unearned luxury, while the masses toil for a bare living, is indefensible and ought to be supplanted by something better he entered the ranks of the Populist party, and became an active advocate of the most radical reforms in government. His articles along economic lines have had a wider circulation than almost any others that have been written in Kansas, and have been republished from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Star and Kansan at once took rank as one of the leading reform papers of the state, and in 1896 its editor was not only made a delegate to the state and district conventions of the Populist party, but was sent

to St. Louis as a delegate in the National convention. Subsequently, in August of the same year, he was nominated for the state senate by the Populists and endorsed by the Bryan Democrats. He engaged actively in the campaign, speaking all over the county and was elected by a majority of 356.

In the legislative session of 1897, he formulated an initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution, which he championed so successfully that it received the necessary two-thirds vote in the senate, although it was defeated in the house. He also revised the Australian ballot law, as chairman of the senate elections committee, and secured the enactment of a new law which saved fifty thousand dollars to the taxpayers in a single election—albeit some of that money would have found its way into his own pocket as a ballot printer, had the old law stood.

Every measure in line with the principles for which the Populist party had been contending received his hearty support, and he was especially strenuous in his advocacy of a maximum-rate railroad bill, and of the law which was enacted to promote city ownership of water and lighting plants.

In 1898, owing to an uncongenial partnership formed the previous year with A. T. Cox, in the publication of the Star and Kansan, he was compelled to appeal to the courts for the appointment of a receiver for that institution, and the division of the property. At the sale, the office was bid in by Mr. Cox, and a month later, on June 1st, 1898, Mr. Young established The Kansas Populist at Independence, which he has since conducted.

At the special session of the legislature in December, 1898, just at the close of Governor Leedy's term, he introduced a bill to establish a local initiative and referendum for cities and counties, but the measure failed to secure the support of the members of the Populist party, who a year before, had been solidly lined up for the initiative and referendum amendment. At the regular session in 1899, he drew up and championed a law for a graduated inheritance tax, which passed the senate almost unanimously, but was killed by a committee of the house, which was then Republican.

In 1900, he was a delegate to both the state conventions of the Populist party, and to the national convention at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He was a member of the platform committee at both the state conventions that year, and its chairman at Fort Scott. The platforms adopted were largely the work of his pen, both at Ft. Scott in 1900, and at Topeka in 1902.

In the spring of 1902, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Independence city, having been nominated on the Republican ticket in the first ward and but a single dissenting vote was cast in the entire poll. His nomination by that party was a compliment from

his political adversaries that testifies to the estimation in which he is held by his nearest neighbors.

WALTER J. REARDON—Among the leading representatives of the agricultural class in Liberty township, the biographer found the gentleman above mentioned. He has already made for himself a permanent place in the esteem of the community in which he resides. He lives on a farm of 160 acres located one mile from the town of Liberty.

Noting briefly the points in the ancestral history of Mr. Reardon, he is the son of John and Ellen (Ryland) Reardon. John Reardon was born near Oswego, New York, in 1821, and died on the 9th of March, 1875. His wife was born in Shelby county, Tenn., in 1829, and died in Lafayette county, Mo., in May, 1882. They were married in Iowa and farmed in that state until 1859, when they removed to Jackson county, Missouri. The fierce political turmoil of that time was such as to make it an undesirable place of residence and they returned to Iowa, where they settled at Dubuque, and where they lived until the close of the war. They then, again, came to Missouri and took up their residence in Saline county. After two years they removed to Lafayette county in the same state, where the husband died as stated.

There are four children now living: Ellen, the wife of James Williver, residing in Lafayette county, Missouri; the second child was our subject; the next youngest is John M., who lives in Ray county, Missouri; the youngest is Maggie, who married J. W. Button, a farmer living in Oklahoma.

Walter J. Reardon was born in Mills county, Iowa, on the 27th of March, 1859. He made the different moves with the family as noted above, receiving his education for the most part in Lafayette county, Mo. He came to Montgomery county in 1878, and in 1887, married Minnie M., daughter of James H. and Harriet (Richards) Tole, farmers of the township. The family which our subject has reared consists of six children: Walter Granville, born February 10, 1889; James Donald, born October 17th, 1891; Allie Ruth, born February 2nd, 1894; Minnie Beatrice, born April 22nd, 1897; Chester H., born May 26th, 1900, and Velma, born February 2nd, 1903. Mr. Reardon aided his mother in the cultivation of the home farm until April, 1878, when he came to Kansas and, in 1897, purchased the farm on which he now resides, containing one hundred and sixty acres. He devotes this land to general farming and stock raising and is fast becoming one of the leading farmers of his section of the county. He is regarded as an authority on matters of agriculture and is especially noted for his knowledge of good stock. While a large number of his neighbors have yielded to the solicitation of the oil and gas companies and have leased their farms for long periods for gas and oil purposes, Mr. Reardon has thought it to be

good policy to withstand such temptations, reasoning that if it is worth so much to these companies it is certainly worth more to him. Mr. Reardon has never taken any very active part in the public life of the community but can always be counted on to support by his vote the policy of the Democratic party. The standing of himself and family in the community is of the best and the esteem in which they are held is uniform.

HOMER OVERHEISER—The gentleman whose name precedes this paragraph is one of the younger element doing business in the county seat town of Independence. A teacher of marked ability for a number of years prior to his engaging in mercantile life, his present flattering success is all the more creditable, for it is said that the rather hum-drum existence of the teacher's life unfits one for business. As a member of the large dry goods house known as The Overheiser-Anderson Mercantile Company, our subject is making rapid strides toward a leading position in the business world.

Mr. Overheiser is a Hoosier by nativity, having been born in Rush county, April 15, 1865, the son of Charles and Mary J. (Bates) Overheiser. Both of these parents are natives of Indiana, from which state they removed in 1885, to a farm in Montgomery county. After cultivating this farm for a number of years, Mr. Overheiser moved his family into town and began a mercantile business. This not proving to his liking, he sold out and took up the occupation of his youth, that of carpentering, and in which he is now engaged in the city. Mr. Overheiser is a gentleman of rugged traits of character which secure him in a high degree the esteem of his fellow citizens. He and his wife are both members of the church, he of the Advent and she of the Christian. Besides our subject, the only other child is a sister, now living with them in their home, Mrs. Cora Jones.

Homer Overheiser was educated in the schools of Indiana and Kansas, and after securing all that the district schools were able to give him, he went for several terms to the State Normal at Emporia. Here he became enthused with the idea of becoming a teacher and for three years succeeding, taught successfully in the schools of the state. His father desiring to quit the mercantile business, it afforded him an opportunity of leaving the schoolroom, though it can be said with truth that he left the profession with sincere regrets, having found it a field much suited to his tastes, and one of which he will ever have pleasant remembrances. This change in Mr. Overheiser's life occurred in 1893, and the decade that has passed has opened up a new and enlarged views of life to him. For two years the father continued to hold an interest in the business, then the firm name was changed to that of Overheiser & Anderson by the admission of Mr. Anderson. The present

style of the firm dates from the year 1895. The house carries a very large stock of dry goods and notions, shoes and millinery goods and enjoys a trade second to none in the city. Prompt and obliging service, together with a full guarantee as to the high character of their goods, has built up a business in which the gentlemen who compose the firm have a just pride, and to which they are giving their best energies.

Mr. Overheiser is as yet a single man. He holds membership in the Christian church, in which organization he is an active worker, being at the present time one of the Deacons of the church. In fraternal affiliation he meets with the Modern Woodmen, and politically, aims to support the best man and the best measures regardless of party. The esteem in which he is held by all classes in the community is uniformly high, and judged by the solid character of his past, the future is indeed one which seems to hold naught but good in store for him.

H. H. HARE—Among the representative citizens of Montgomery county the author of this volume takes pleasure in presenting the name of Mr. H. H. Hare, stock buyer and farmer, with residence at Elk City. He is widely and favorably known in every part of the county and is justly regarded as one of the most substantial of its citizens.

In passing briefly over the history of the Hare family we note that it was found in North Carolina, covering an indefinite period up to the beginning of the 19th century, at which date the father of our subject, B. F. Hare, moved over into Kentucky, where he was joined in marriage to Mary DeBard. He was a farmer by occupation and continued to till the soil of that state until 1839, when he removed his family to Illinois, and, later, to Johnson county, Mo. Here Mother Hare died in 1871, at fifty-one years of age, and a few years later the father came to reside with our subject; his death occurring in 1894, at seventy-eight years. These parents are held in blessed memory by their large family of children, they having been splendid examples of the proverbial pioneer, upon whose honesty, integrity and patriotism were built the institutions which are the glory and wonder of the civilized world. They were both active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their home was always open to the itinerant brethern of that faith. Nothing could surpass the intense feeling of patriotism exhibited by them during the long struggle over slavery, both prior to and during the war. They were ready at all times to make any sacrifice or to bear any burden which might weaken its hold on the country. When the dread echoes of "war's harsh tocsin" reverberated from hill to dale they freely gave of their life's blood to their country, no less than five sons and two sons-in-law going to the front in defense of "Old Glory." They were the parents of thirteen children—George W., of Pittsburg, Kansas, who served four years in the 45th Ill.; Elizabeth,

Mrs. Alexander McCowen, now deceased; Marmaduke, a farmer in Missouri, who served eighteen months in the same regiment as our subject; Jurella, Mrs. Casper Glotfelder, of this county, whose husband served four years in the same regiment; Catherine, widow of David Glotfelder, this county, who also served in the 86th Ill. Inf., and died of sickness at Nashville in 1863; H. H., our subject; Jefferson, a farmer in Missouri, who served three years in the 86th Ill. regiment; James, of Bloomington, Ill., served in the 11th., Ill.; Margaret, widow of Irvin Come, of Clinton, Mo.; Jerusha, Mrs. David Patton, of Sedalia, Mo.; Mary, deaceased wife of John Foreman; Augusta of Caney, Kan., and Thomas deceased in childhood.

H. H. Hare was born in Peoria county, Ill., March 9, 1842. He attended school and worked on the home farm until his enlistment in August of 1862, in Co. "K," 86th Ill. Inf. He served through the entire war, his discharge at Chicago, dating in June, 1865. The 86th became a part of the Army of the Cumberland, and it was first under fire at the battle of Perryville. Beginning then with Chickamauga, the regiment followed the fortunes of war through the Atlanta campaign to the sea, thence up through the Carolinas. It was present when Col. Anderson put "Old Glory" back on Ft. Sumpter, and was in line of battle when Johnston surrendered. It participated in the Grand Review at Washington and then its members, conscious of having done their whole duty to their country, turned their faces toward "home, sweet home."

The subsequent life of our subject has been that of the straight-forward representative citizen, faithful to every trust reposed in him and bearing his share of the burdens which society imposes upon its members. He farmed in Johnson county, Mo., for three years after the war, then came to Montgomery county, and after cultivating a claim for several years, went to buying stock. He has, for twenty years, been one of the largest shippers in the county and is also interested in farming.

Mary C., daughter of Willis and Achsah (Kinsley) Ball, and a native of Hamilton county, became the wife of our subject September 2, 1866. Her people were farmers, the father a native of Kentucky, the mother of New York State. Both are now deceased, the father dying at 54 years in Illinois, in 1863, the mother coming out to Kansas, where she died at the home of her daughter in 1895, at seventy-six years of age. The parents were both highly respected residents of Illinois, and were consistent members of and workers in the M. E. church. Of their ten children, but five still survive: Emma, Mrs. John Jackson, of Washington; Amanda, widow of James Turner, of Denver; Mrs. Hare, John, Ames and Abraham, now a resident of California.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hare were born 5 children, as follows: William, of Elk City, married Rosa Dristill –her child, James Henry; Herbert H., a clerk in Elk City; J. W. D., a student; Junie, died young, and Enid, who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Hare are helpful members of society in their community, always ready to engage in any service looking to the uplifting of humanity. Mrs. Hare is a member of the M. E. church, while Mr. Hare affiliates with the Woodmen, and is, of course, an honored member of the G. A. R. In political faith he supports the policies of the Republican party.

BENJAMIN M. KENDALL—To the enterprising spirit of the business men of Elk City, is due, in a large measure, the splendid progress made by that municipality, and it is not hard to divine its future if the same men continue to shape its affairs. Though not a member of this business circle many years, the gentlemen above named has proved his right to be numbered among the most enterprising, and the drug business which he conducts so ably, reflects its share of credit on the business section.

Mr. Kendall is a native Kansan, born in Mitchell county, August 4, 1879, the son of Edwin N. and L. C. Kendall. The parents were natives of New Hampshire, coming to Kansas with the tide of Free State men who threw themselves into the struggle for freedom with such zest in the fifties, and who lived to see the state the first to enter the Union free-born by the suffrages of her own people. They settled on a farm in Mitchell county, where they were, for many years, prominent in the development of that county in both a moral and material sense.

During the war, Mr. Kendall served in the 19th Kan., Cav., the regiment which was formed to hunt down the abductors of Mrs. Morgan and Miss White, an outrage which caused profound excitement at the time. After a two years' chase, they were finally rescued from their brutal captors.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendall reared a family of five children, the mother dying in Beloit in September of 1901. After her death, the father came to Elk City, where he now resides. They were both consistent adherents of the Christian Science faith. The names of the children follow: Mary, Mrs. John Hunter, of Scottsburg, Kansas, children—Crystal, Carl, Cora and Helen; Herman, of Beloit, Kansas, married Floy Hillman, one child, Harold; Earl, also of Scottsville, Kansas. He married Martha Carlton, one child resulting, Carlton; Benj. M., the subject of this sketch, and Henry, a grocer at Beloit.

The excellent common school system of the state furnished the foundation for the later educational training of Benjamin M. Kendall, which was continued at the State University at Lawrence; where he took the course in pharmacy. After his school days, he embarked in the drug business at Independence and continued there until July of 1902, when he bought the stock of C. H. Kerr, of Elk City and has since done business here. Under the name of The Eagle Drug Store, he conducts one

of the best pharmacies in the county, his yearly sales showing a healthy increase.

Mr. Kendall is wide-awake to the best interests of his city, and is always found ready to take part in any work that has for its object its advancement, either in the line of better government or material welfare. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 107, Independence. With his present popularity with all classes in his community and his soundness in business principle, it is not hard to prognosticate the future of this young man.

Mr. Kendall was happily married July 9, 1902, to Ida, daughter of James P. and Mollie Stradley; both daughter and parents natives of Illinois; the latter now deceased.

R. M. SHAFFER Among the prominent and representative citizens of Elk City, is R. M. Shaffer, grain and coal dealer. His connection with the business interests of the town dates back to 1892, and prior to that he had been one of the leading farmers of the county for thirteen years. Three decades of circumspect living in a community gives a man a most powerful influence in shaping its moral and civic life, and thus the biographer found Mr. Shaffer a most proper subject for a volume devoted to the history of the men who have made Montgomery what she is to-day—among the best counties in the state.

Athens county, Ohio, was the place of the birth of Mr. Shaffer and July 11, 1846, the date. He had not yet finished his school days when the roll of the drum fired his young and courageous heart to volunteer for the defense of Old Glory, and right valiantly did he carry himself during the four long years of that sanguinary conflict. He enlisted three different times and served in all, three years and three months. His first enlistment was in Co. "H," 87th O. V. I., May 25, 1862. This regiment became a part of the Army of the Potomac, and was stationed at Harper's Ferry. It had scarcely got its bearings when the Confederates appeared in force and captured the whole post. The munitions of war seemed the only part of their capture they cared to keep, and the regiment was paroled en masse on the 17th of September. Resolved to see more of the war, our subject, in October, once more enlisted, this time in Co. "A," 129th O. V. I., a regiment which was part of Burnside's corps and whose first engagement was at Cumberland Gap, Tenn. His term of service expiring March 18, 1864, Mr. Shaffer again enlisted, Co., "A," of the 38th O. V. I., enrolling him as a private soldier. He served in the supply department of Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign until the fall of that city, and then joining the victorious legions of that general, made the march to the sea, and up to the scene of the final surrender. With his battle-scarred companions, he participated in that Grand Review which has never ceased to be the subject of pen and story,



R. M. SHAFFER.

and then took part in that other sublime spectacle which has been the wonder of the ages—the peaceful disintegration of a victorious army and its quiet return to civic life.

A farmer for three years, a section foreman on a railroad for four, a husbandman on his own land for seven more, all in Ohio, brought our subject to 1879, the date of his coming to Montgomery county. He bought land near Elk City and engaged in farming until 1892, when he removed to town and entered upon the business he now conducts.

During his residence in the county, Mr. Shaffer has been zealous in forwarding its interests, serving in different offices of trust in his school district, and since his residence in town has been continuously a member of the common council. He and his family are active workers in the Christian church, of which he is an Elder. Fraternally he affiliates with the Masonic order, and is a prominent member of the G. A. R., of the local post of which organization he has been Commander continuously for nine years. Politically, he supports the policies of the Republican party.

Noting family history briefly, Mr. Shaffer is a son of William H., and Ann McNeal Shaffer, natives of the Keystone State. After their marriage they moved to Ohio, settling in Athens county, where the father passed the remainder of his life. He was a farmer and occupied a leading position in the community. He died August 7, 1866. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church; the wife is a member of the Christian church and now resides in Elk City, a much venerated and loved woman, at the advanced age of eighty years.

The family is as follows: Our subject, R. M.; David W., of Salem, Ohio; Martha J., Mrs. William P. Berry, of Lampasas, Texas; John H., of Elk City; Asbury H., of Marseilles, Ill.; Rox Celenda, of Elk City; Ami C., of Chauncey, O.; Andrew M., of Oakland, Ill.; George W., of Brushy Fork, Ill.

On the 20th of May, 1866, Mr. Shaffer was joined in marriage with Miss Mary L., a daughter of Wm. H. and Elizabeth (Roach) Powell, of Morgan county, Ohio. Mrs. Shaffer's father was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, the mother dying in 1856. There were two children besides R. M.: Riley E., of Chauncey, Ohio, and Maxwell G., of Burton, Ks. To the marriage of our subject have been born: Azra W., a minister and singing evangelist of the Christian church; Charles B., deceased; Flora M., deceased; Lizzie, deceased; Ollie I., Mrs. Ora Fitzgerald, of Elk City; Mamie M., Mrs. C. D. Close, of Neal Kan.; Nannie, deceased, and Elza R., of Elk City.

DANIEL PAINTER—Not many men have the distinction of having brought their house with them when they came to Kansas, but that seems to have been true of the gentlman whose name is herewith given.

On the 11th. of March, 1885, Daniel Painter landed in Independence, bringing with him the lumber out of which was built the "Buckeye House," the well-known hostelry on Twelfth and Railroad streets, and of which Mr. Painter was proprietor for a number of years. This lumber had been sawed by our subject away back in Ohio, hence the name, The Buckeye House.

Daniel Painter was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 13, 1844, and is a son of John and Susannah (Fair) Painter, both pioneers to Ohio from the "Keystone State." They belonged to the sturdy farming class who came to Ohio early, and, by dint of hardest toil, carved out a home in the white oak forests of Wayne county. They became influential and prominent factors in the political, social and religious life of the county, both being leading members of the Evangelical Association church, their home being frequently used for meetings of that denomination. Both parents lived to a good old age, the father dying in 1881, at eighty-six, and the mother Dec. 26, 1901, at eighty-four. They reared four children: Elizabeth, Mrs. Samuel Richard, Wayne county, Ohio; David, who died of consumption in 1864, at the age of thirty-two, resulting from the exposures of army life in over-exerting himself in carrying the dead and wounded from a boat, wading in water up to his shoulders. David enlisted in Co. "E," 120th O. V. I., and served in the Trans-Mississippi army. On the Red River expedition, he took cold and, after a time in the hospital, came home to die; Samuel, of Sheridan county, Mo., and Daniel, the subject of the sketch. These were children of a second marriage, the fathers' first wife having been Susan Brenker, to whom were born six children—William, deceased; Jacob, Catherine, Mrs. John S. Byers; Susannah, Mrs. John Rice; Mary, deceased; John, of Wayne county, Ohio. Of this family Jacob had rather a remarkable career. He was one of the earliest of the '49ers, and while at work in the gold field, had many thrilling experiences with the Indians, having engaged in twenty-seven pitched battles with the "varmints," it being necessary to work with his rifle always in reach. The family finally lost track of him, and in 1866, his brother John started to look him up. After suffering many hardships in the wilds of the mountains, he finally located him in Silver City, and induced him to return home.

The first event of importance in the life of our subject, after his school days, was his enlistment in the Civil War at the age of eighteen. He became a private soldier of Co. "E," 120th O. V. I., and served faithfully until October 14, 1865, his discharge dating at Houston, Texas. His regiment was made a part of the Trans-Mississippi army, and saw much of the hard service which was the lot of the Union troops in the swamps and miasmatic country of the southwest. He was in seven pitched battles—Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Snaggy Point and Fort Blakely. Upon returning home, he engaged exclusively in farming for a time, and then purchased a saw-

mill on his place, which he operated for the following fourteen years. He sold out his interests in Wayne county, and, as stated, in 1885, came to Independence.

After a busy and honorable career, Mr. Painter is now enjoying the fruits of labor well done in his early life. He has never been very active in a public way, though he served two terms in the city council from what is jocularly called in Independence, the "bloody 5th." The silent influence which he has exerted, however, has always been in the line of good government, and he deserves, as he unquestionably receives, the esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Painter was joined in marriage March 8, 1866, to Miss Sarah Hoegner, also a native of the "Buckeye State," and daughter of John W. and Maria (Manderback) Hoegner. Her mother still resides in Ohio, the father having died in 1889, at the age of seventy-eight years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Painter are Ruemma, Mrs. Azariah Smart, of this county; Ella E., Mrs. E. Hanson, deceased September 6, 1902; (born July 4, 1870 and married November 1, 1888); John William, married Florence Peterson and lives in Gainesville, Texas; Jennie R., wife of Harry Dunn, a barber of Independence, Kas.

Mr. Painter is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and he and his good wife are passing their declining years in the full enjoyment of the esteem of many friends.

WILLIAM P. LIVINGSTON—An obliging, efficient public servant, a veteran of the greatest Civil War in all history, and a loyal hustler in the interest of his local community, William P. Livingston occupies a large place in the hearts of Liberty township people, whom he has served for the past four years as postmaster.

In reviewing the life of Mr. Livingston, the keynote to his character must first be noted—intense and loving loyalty to country. Reared amid the fierce heat of discusion of the slavery question in a state where both freeman and slave mingled, he early developed a hatred for the institution and a consequent loyalty to the cause which had for its ultimate object the breaking of the shackles. As a boy in his teens, he left home in December of 1861, and enlisted at Columbia, Ky., in Co. G., of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry. He was soon appointed a corporal and was later promoted to First Sergeant for meritorious conduct on the field of battle. As was the lot of most of the cavalry regiments of the war, Mr. Livingston's regiment had plenty to do, participating in no less than 335 battles and skirmishes, in three hundred of which our subject was under fire. Through these scenes of conflict, our subject passed without bodily harm, though many times escaping by but a hair's breadth. His service was, for the most part, in the west, and covered the entire period of the war, being mustered out on the third day of May, 1865.

Mr. Livingston is the son of James and Tabitha (Brown) Livingston, and was born in Overton county, Tenn., December 25, 1841. His people were well-to-do farmers of that county. Grandfather Samuel Livingston settled in Tennessee from North Carolina in an early day, the county seat town of that name having been christened by him. As with many another lad of like age, our subject's career was somewhat interfered with by the war. He had received a fair education and had anticipated a professional life, but circumstances after the war were not favorable to that end, and he gave up the study of medicine after a year's trial. His early life has been devoted mostly to agriculture; until 1871, in Tennessee, and since then, in this state. In that year, he located in Labette county, where he remained some ten years, thence to Montgomery, where in 1881, he purchased a drug stock in Liberty, a business in which he has been engaged continuously since. The helpful personality of our subject has always made him a leading factor in the different communities in which he has resided. Possessed of a mind of fine grasp of civic questions and an independent and fearless disposition, his opinions are of great weight in the settlement of questions affecting the welfare of his community. While in Labette county, he served as Justice of the Peace for four years, and as a Republican has always been prominent in the councils of the party, though never seeking office. His appointment as postmaster dates from 1899, and came to him in the nature of a compliment for past services to his country and party.

In March of 1869, Mr. Livingston was joined in marriage to Rebecca, daughter of Simeon Summers of Clinton county, Ky., a respected farmer and gallant soldier, having served in the same regiment as Mr. Livingston. Four children have been born to our subject and his wife, as follows: Henry W., married Alice, daughter of W. C. Martin, of this county; they have one child, Hallie. Ella is the wife of Jordan Morris, and lives in Labette county with their four children—Fay, Irene, Don and Dallas; William, of Liberty, a barber, and Jessie M., carrier of Rural Route No. 3, from her father's office. Miss Jessie is one of those independent, self-reliant Kansas girls who is not afraid of work. Her route covers 23½ miles, and she makes it in all kinds of weather.

S. COMER, one of Elk City's most substantial citizens, now living in semi-retirement from a long and successful life spent for the most part as an agriculturist, is a native of Indiana, born in Hendricks county, September 16, 1834. He came of Quaker parentage, Joseph and Hester (Compton) Comer, natives of North Carolina and Ohio, resepectively. His father had come to the state with his parents in 1806, being then but four years old. They settled near Richmond, being among the earliest of the Quaker faith there. He was a farmer during his entire lifetime, a man of high moral character, and of good influence in the community.

He belonged to that class of early abolitionists whose efforts kept the question of slavery before the nation until it had become so national in its character that its settlement became an absolute necessity. He was an active supporter of the "Underground Railroad," and on its rough roadway helped many a black patriot to freedom. He lived to the ripe age of seventy-four years, dying in 1876. The wife had preceded him in 1868, her age being sixty-four. Thirteen children were born to them, the five living being: our subject; Rachel, Mrs. Samuel Hobson; Rebecca, Mrs. Jos. H. Mills; John C., of Indianapolis, and Cornelius L., of Mooreville, Ind. Those deceased were: Steven, Matthew, Jabez, Mary, Jonathan, James, Amos and Levi.

S. Comer was reared amid the quiet and correct influences of a Quaker home, whose spirit of justice, equality and patriotism was early infused into his nature by precept and example. The boys of the family were taught trades, there being four carpenters and one painter. Mr. Comer, at seventeen, went to Iowa with his parents where, for three years, he worked on a farm. He then took up the carpenter's trade, and though he had never served a regular apprenticeship, his lifelong familiarty with tools enabled him to soon become a finished workman. He worked in Henry county, Iowa, until 1871, and in February of that year came to Elk City. He remained here but a short time, however, as an opening offered in the Territory in the Government Indian service, and proceeding there at once, remained for a period of five years. He remembers this period of his life with much satisfaction, as his influence among the Indians was such as to make them very tractable and docile. On account of his growing family, he concluded to again get back to civilization, and, buying a farm in Chautauqua county, in 1876, began a strictly agricultural life. He cultivated this farm until 1887, when he sold it and purchased a quarter section in Salt Creek township, which he still owns. He continued to reside there until 1897, and then came to live in town, where he works at odd times at his trade, on the principle that "it is better to wear out than rust out."

In the different communities in which he has lived, Mr. Comer has been true to the best conceptions of civic duty, has served on school boards and in the various offices necessary in the conduct of any well-regulated community. He married, March 24, 1858, Sarah A., daughter of Peter and Rachel J. Hobson. Mrs. Comer was a native of Iowa and is one of eleven children. Her people were of the Quaker faith, and very active workers, the father having been at one time a missionary among the Indians. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine years, the wife dying at the age of seventy.

Mr. and Mrs. Comer had seven children born to them as follows: Peter H., who died at twenty-four years; Nettie J., now Mrs. R. S. Thornburg; Rachel, who married J. W. Lewis, of Sedan, Kansas, and has four children—Jessie, Brent, Kent and Dale; Maria L., Mrs. W. D. Riley, wife

of a Chautauqua county farmer, three children -Martha S., Nettie R., and Marie; Anna L.,who died in infancy; Herbert S.,a successful teacher in Chautauqua county; Joseph H., a student in the State Normal School at Emporia, where he is fitting himself for advanced work in his chosen profession, having already had great success in such work in the Industrial school at Topeka. The mother of these children, after a life of splendid devotion to them and her home, and to the Friends' church of which she was a birthright member, entered into her rest January 23, 1898, aged fifty-nine years. Mr. Comer, while a birthright member of the Friends' church, has a membership also in the Methodist denomination. He is a Mason and his political preferences lie with the Republican party. Both he and his family are the recipients of a large measure of esteem in the county where they have made their home.

REV. M. O. BARNES, Police Judge and respected citizen of the town of Elk City, is one of the more prominent of the "old soldier" element of the county, the record of his deeds during the dark days of rebellion entitling him to honorable mention among our most worthy citizens.

Entering the army in July of 1861, he saw active service until his discharge July 28, 1865. He and his father became privates in the same company, Co. "A," 12th Ky. Inf. Their first battle was at the siege of Corinth, after which they participated in the chase after Bragg through Kentucky, thence to Knoxville, thence south on the Atlanta campaign. Rev. Barnes remembers this as one of the most trying periods of the war; his company being under fire for 21 consecutive days, and scarcely a day of that time but it received one or more drenchings from the pitiless rain. At Jonesboro they turned with Gen. Thomas to follow Hood into Tennessee, where they fught the bloody battles of Franklin and Nashville. This was the end of the war for most of the soldiers of the western army, but not so for our subject. He went around via Cincinnati and the B. & O., to Washington, thence south, participating in the battle of Ft. Anderson. From there to Wilmington, to Goldsboro, to Raleigh and to Greensboro, where he sheathed the sword and journeyed peacefully and gladly back to Louisville, conscious of duty faithfully performed.

Rev. Barnes is a Kentuckian by birth, Pulaski, the county and October 31, 1837, the date. His parents were Josiah and Delila (Turpin) Barnes, both natives of the Blue Grass State. His father was a blacksmith and pursued his occupation in Pulaski county until his death in 1876, at the age of 69 years. Mother Barnes died at 63 years in 1873. They were worthy and respected citizens of their county and in the nation's distress were most zealous in its support. The father entered the army, though really exempt from military duty, and served for two years in the middle west, where he participated in some of the hard-

fought battles as his son, retiring on account of disability. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom yet survive. Our subject is the eldest of these, the others being Martha J., (Mrs. Andrew Lay), and Eli W., both residents of Pulaski county, Kentucky.

The merry ring of the anvil constituted the music to which our subject developed a strong physical constitution, his mental equipment being such as could be secured in his earlier boyhood in the district school. He was engaged in helping his father up to the war, after which he worked at the anvil until 1868, in his home county, and then joined the tide of emigration which had set in so heavily to the west. Until 1884, he tried several of the more advertised counties of the state, notably: Johnson, Butler, Cowley and Franklin. He then came to Montgomery and, buying a home in Elk City, has since resided here, for the most part engaged in working at his trade. His title of Reverend comes from his having for years been active in ministerial work in the Friends' organization. He is, of course a leading member of the G. A. R., and has been Chaplain of the local post for 12 years. No more worthy citizen lives within the bounds of the county than Rev. M. O. Barnes, and the esteem in which he and his family are held is uniform.

Our subject has been twice married. The wife of his youth was a Kentucky girl, Miss Mary A., daughter of Isaac Kelly, to whom were born: W. T. S., now a prominent minister of the M. E. church, located at St. Joe, Mo.; Florence W., deceased; S. F., a farmer of the county, and Charles B., a blacksmith at Elk City. The mother of these children died June, 1897, and on Feb. 20, 1901, Rev. Barnes consummated marriage with Mrs. Millie M. Byers, a most estimable lady, widow of the late William Byers. Her children are: Fern, Hershal, Mary and Orville. Mrs. Barnes is a member of the M. E. church, and both she and her family are valued workers therein.

THOMAS A. GARRISON, although not an old settler, has worthily identified himself with Montgomery county and Fawn Creek township, as a farmer and business man, and as such is entitled to a place in the history of Montgomery county. He was born in Madison county, Ind., February 18, 1853. His father, Elijah E. Garrison, was a native of Maryland and his mother, nee Hannah J. Smith, was a native of Kentucky. The parents were married in Indiana and died in that state, the father, at the age of seventy-five, the mother later, also at seventy-five.

Thomas A. Garrison was one of eleven children, and was reared on a farm in Indiana, receiving only a common school education. He was a member of his father's family until of age, when he entered a flax factory and worked there for four years, and later, bought a small farm in Wabash county, Ind., and took possession of it.

He was united in marriage to Malentha J. Brothers, September 6,

1875. His wife was a native of Indiana and a daughter of William and Sarah (Stanly) Brothers. Her death occurred in 1895. They were the parents of eight children: Ora W., Maud, wife of Aby Jeffery; Eliza, deceased; Winifred, Joel and Hazel.

Mr. Garrison has been married a second time, the wife being Emily Riger, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of F. D., and Virginia Riger.

In later years, Mr. Garrison did a huckstering business, going to Anderson and other nearby towns, following this occupation about four years. In 1901, Mr. Garrison came to Kansas, settling in Fawn Creek township, Montgomery county, where he bought 80 acres of land, three miles east of Tyro.

Mr. Garrison is a member of the Odd Fellows of Coffeyville Lodge. In politics he is a Republican, and has recently been appointed night police in the city of Coffeyville.

MRS. PATIENCE BAKER—The majority of the names introducing the sketches in this volume are of the sterner sex, not because they are more worthy, but custom governs such selection. A number, however, will be found to represent the gentler sex, ladies, who, by the cruel hand of the grim destroyer, are fighting the battle alone. Society bows in reverent admiration to these women, who, with stout hearts and strong wills, take up the burden of keeping the family together until qualified to fight their own battles. The lady whose name appears above, is an esteemed and worthy resident of Drum Creek township, residing two and a half miles from Cherryvale on a well-tilled quarter section of land.

Mrs. Baker is a native of Cass county, Ill., where she was born October 20, 1847. She is a daughter of William and Sarah (Smedley) Shoopman, her parents having been early homesteaders in Cass county and now deceased. They reared the following family of children: Jacob, Mary, David and Thomas are deceased; Elizabeth, the widow of Elijah Davis, residing with her children in Cass county, Mo.; William, lives in Illinois; John in California; George is one of Montgomery county's worthy farmers, mentioned elsewhere in this book; Nicholas is a farmer residing near the old homestead in Illinois; Nancy married Noah Showalter and lives in Idaho; Mrs. Baker the youngest child.

In Beardstown, Ill., on the 10th of February, 1876, she was happily joined in marriage to Gilbert R. Baker, a farmer of that county. Mr. Baker was born in the State of North Carolina, May 10, 1844. There he grew to manhood and served a period in the Confederate army, after which he settled in the county where he met and married Mrs. Baker. In 1879, they settled in Montgomery county, Kansas, on a farm, and January 11, 1897, he died on the Flemings farm, two and one-half miles south of Cherryvale.

Mrs. Baker is the mother of four children: Cora E., born December



GILBERT R. BAKER (Deceased) AND FAMILY.

7, 1876, married William Cook; they reside in Cherryvale, and have a daughter, Neona June; Alma, born February 17, 1879, died September 27, 1879; Ledru S., born August 28, 1880, is her mother's companion at home, as is also Nellie H., whose birth occurred August 20, 1890.

Mrs. Baker is a woman of superior mentality, of splendid business capacity, and she and her two daughters are most popular and esteemed members of society in their locality. They are members of the Baptist church, to which they give their earnest and loyal support.

JAMES F. McCORKLE.—The rapidly increasing distance of the Civil War from these times of the nation's great prosperity tends to a seeming forgetfulness of the glorious deeds of the "boys in blue" which made that prosperity possible. And yet it is a "seeming" forgetfulness, for whenever opportunity offers, the public is not slow in showing its appreciation of the sacrifices and hardships endured during those four terrible years of the nation's peril. This is not only true in a public sense, but in private life as well. The tribute of respect paid the "old soldier" in every community is general and of the utmost sincerity. Like the father of his country, the old soldier is "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The list of Grand Army veterans is unusually large in Montgomery county, owing to the fact that her broad acres lay in inviting idleness at the time when the implements of war were being turned into the pruning hooks of peace.

The gentleman whose honored name initiates this paragraph, is one of the nation's defenders who settled on a quarter section seven miles south of Independence, in the year 1870, (but having come to the county in 1869), and has since been continuously engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. At the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. McCorkle was a student at the Lebanon, (Ohio) Normal. He immediately returned home and enlisted as a private soldier in Company "G," 1st W. Va. Cav., in which organization he served three years and four months, being discharged at Harper's Ferry in the fall of 1864. During his period of service, he saw much of the horrors of war, having participated in nineteen hard-fought battles, in which artillery was used on both sides, and in 117 skirmishes, many of which partook of the seriousness of a battle. He was wounded at Gettysburg, receiving a ball in the fleshy part of the neck, which, though painful, was not serious. He, however, had several close calls, having had two horses killed and one wounded under him. During the period of his service he was an unwilling witness to the fall and wounding of several prominent officers, notably Gen. Shields, wounded at Kernstown, Gen. Mulligan, at Winchester, and Farnsworth at Gettysburg. He also saw Gen. Custer when shot in the leg at Culpeper, Va. Of those days of carnage, Mr. McCorkle speaks with the feel-

ing of the true soldier—glorious, but awful, and may they never return again.

The parents of our subject were Henry and Polly (Elkins) McCorkle, the father born at Blacksburg, W. Va., in 1812, the mother also being a native of that state, and a member of the same family brought to national attention by the late Senator Elkins. They were leading farmers in their section of the state, members of the U. B. church, and concerned in the development of that spirit of freedom and loyalty which dared to refuse the demand of the mother state to follow her into disunion. Their family consisted of seven children, as follows: James F., subject of this review; Villetta, Mrs. Gabriel Lister; Miranda, Mrs. Lieut. Suitors; Ann, Mrs. George Matthews; Franklin, a farmer of Liberty, township, this county; Madison, of Lawrence county, Ohio, and Jefferson, living on the home farm.

James F. McCorkle was born October 26, 1836, in Lawrence county, Ohio. He was reared to farm life and was destined for one of the professions, had the war not cut short his school days. After the war, he went to Paxton, Ill., where he engaged in the nursery business quite extensively for several years, and in 1869, as stated, came to Montgomery county. Here he has been an active factor in the development of the resources of the county, industriously attending to his own affairs, and always in favor of the right as he saw it. He lived on the original quarter for a number of years, and then bought an eighty nearer town, which he still owns, and from which he removed to his present residence in town in 1899. Of late years, Mr. McCorkle has been connected with the oil industry which has developed to so great an extent in southeastern Kansas.

The marriage of our subject was an event of Sept. 17, 1868. Mrs. McCorkle is a native of Troy, Ohio, and is the daughter of B. F. and Mary (Martin) Tullis.

Of the family which these parents reared, the following is a brief statement: Harry B. is a graduate in pharmacy of the Kansas State University and a graduate in medicine and surgery at Marion-Simms Medical College at St. Louis, and is successfully practicing medicine at Billings, Ok. Ty. He married Edna Becker, and has one child, Margaret; Mollie S., married R. C. Hearne, a master painter of Independence, one child, Sallie; Charlie E., a farmer of the county, married Bettie Clay, and has three children—Leo, Edna and Golden; Jessie M., married Henry Miller, of Independence, and has one child, Treva; James F. is a student of the high school.

SAMUEL ETTER—One of the most substantial farmers of the county is the gentleman above named, who resides on section 1-32-15. He was born in Johnson county, Ind., May 8, 1865, and was brought to

Montgomery county in 1870, by his mother, the father having died when he was but eighteen months of age. He has, through industry and economy, placed himself in the category of successful farmers of the county.

Mr. Etter is a son of George Etter, a native of Morgan county, Ind., whose father, Daniel Etter, was born in Virginia. Daniel Etter married Mary Duke, and their union produced sixteen children, seven of whom are: Myra Coster, Rose, Ephriam, Levi, Christopher, George and Diana Drokes.

George Etter married Mary A. Debo, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Ransom and Rhoda (Henderson) Debo. To them were born four children, whose names are: John, residing in Montgomery county; Laura Bell, Samuel, the esteemed subject of this review, and Mrs. Georgiana A. Perry.

In 1870, Ransom Debo, subject's maternal grandfather, together with our subject's mother and her three children, joined a party, composed of Indiana families and came to Montgomery county, Kansas. Mrs. Etter filed on a claim of 80 acres, three and one-half miles northwest of Independence, where she erected the usual box house of the time, and continued to reside for the ensuing fifteen years.

Samuel Etter was reared on his mother's farm and succeeded in securing a fair common school education, though the period of his boyhood was necessarily spent in hard labor upon the farm. He dutifully remained at home until his 21st year, and then began to save the profits of his labor for himself. He worked industriously at various occupations and exercised close economy, when, in 1895, he was enabled to purchase his farm of 160 acres, before described. He has given particular attention to the raising of young cattle and by this method has suceeded in fully paying for his farm. He is looked upon as one of the rising young farmers of Sycamore township, and, judging from the past, has a splendid future before him.

September 30, 1888, occurred the marriage of Mr. Etter to Josie, daughter of Booker and Jane (Barber) Wilson, the parents being natives respectively of Kentucky and Illinois. To the home of Mr. Etter have come four bright children; Mamie M., David D., William F. and Harley J. Mrs. Etter's grandfather, Samuel Barber, was a soldier in Co. "E," 14th Reg. Kan. Cav.

The social instincts of Mr. Etter are most marked and he has entered into the social life of the community with a true citizen's interest. He is a member of the A. H. T. A., and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his family are most highly regarded in the community in which they live.

MARTHA I. JACK—This worthy resident of Sycamore township, is the widow of the late George W. Jack, one of the leading farmers of

the county, who settled here with his growing family in 1876 from Tipton County, Ind. He was a man whom to know was to love, energetic and faithful, and always true to his friends. His demise occurred April 1st, 1884.

He was a native of Ohio, born in Washington county, March 9, 1835, the son of James and Rebecca Jack, the former born in Indiana, the latter in Virginia. This couple were the parents of ten children, as follows: John, Sarah Hoover, Mary Jackson, James, Elizabeth Fauch, Benjamin, Reis, Ann Hedley, Rebecca Decker and Lavinia Brown.

At the time of the Civil War, George Jack was a resident of Tipton county, Ind., and there, on the 28th day of October, 1864, enrolled as a private soldier in Company "I," 8th Ind. Cav., Capt. Oliver M. Powers commanding. He was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Lexington, N. C., he having served for the greater part of that time as a courier.

Prior to Mr. Jack's enlistment in the army, he had been joined in marriage on the first day of April, 1858, to Martha I. Decker, the lady who now survives him. Mrs. Jack is a native of Tennessee, born in Blunt County on the 19th of July, 1838. She is the daughter of William and Jane (Householder) Decker, her father having been a native of the old "Dominion State." The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Jack was a Decker, of Virginia. To him were born: Isaac, Henry, Samuel and William, the latter of whom left Virginia in early life and, in Tennessee, married Jane Householder. To these parents were born seven children: Rachel, Elizabeth Handshoe, Salina, Henry, Elias, Samuel and Martha. The latter was born, as stated, and when fifteen years of age accompanied the family to Tipton County, Ind., where she married as related above. The family continued to be residents of that county until their coming to Montgomery in 1876. Here they joined the yeomanry of Sycamore township and have been respected members of society since. A family of seven have grown to manhood and womanhood, and taken upon themselves the duties of citizenship, all esteemed members of society in their different localities. Their names are as follows: Mary, who married William Miner, and died leaving two children—Rollie and Mabel. The grand-daughter Mable married Jacob Barker, and has one child—Joy L.; William, of Arkansas City, married Ludema Wyrick, and has four children—Floyd, Maud, Goldie and May; Florence married A. J. Ross, and has: Medy R., Oral, Jessie, Carl, Lloyd and Raymond; Caledonia B., married A. D. Busby and has Flossie, Andrew, Symbol and Ethel; Cora married Thomas Slusher and their children are: Claud, Roy, Nellie and Rollie; Hugh cares for his mother on the home farm; Frederick married Maudie Gilkey, and has two children, Ethel and Gladys.

GEORGE W. PETTET.—The gentleman here mentioned is the present Superintendent of Montgomery's Poor Farm, which institution is located in Liberty township. He is one of the early settlers of the county, having settled here in 1877, though his residence since that time has not been continuous.

Mr. Pettet is a native of the "Hoosier State," born in Boone county on the fourth of September, 1840. He is a son of Burgan and Priscilla (Craimer) Pettet. The father was a native of Indiana, while the mother was born in Kentucky. By occupation the father was a member of the medical profession and practiced, for a number of years, in the county seat town of Lebanon, Boone county, and where he died in the year 1843, at a comparatively early age. He attained considerable prominence in his profession and was a man of attractive personality. The wife outlived him a long period of years, passing away at an advanced age in 1887. She was the mother of nine children: Mary Ann, who became Mrs. William Wyatt, and now lives in Pottsville, Indiana. William died in Indiana; Catherine died in infancy; Elizabeth; John Martin was a gallant soldier in the Civil War, and gave up his life for his country at the battle of Stone River; Thomas Samuel was also a soldier of the Civil War, serving three years, and died later, in Indiana; James is also deceased; Milton V., was killed at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, during the Civil War. The youngest child is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Pettet was reared in his native county, and had just reached the age of responsibility when the war cloud burst with its fierce intensity upon the country. He enlisted in the year 1861, in Company "E," 26th Ind. Vol. Inf., for three years, and at the expiration of his term of service, was mustered out at Indianapolis. He then re-enlisted as a member of the same company, and served two years longer. During his period of service he was engaged in many of the important battles of the war in the southwest, some of which were Prairie Grove, Arkansas, where his regiment lost nearly half of its number. He was at the siege of Vicksburg and, when the Mississippi was opened, went down the river and over to Mobile where he was engaged in the siege of the forts near that city. He returned to his home conscious of having served his country faithfully and well.

Mr. Pettet's marriage occurred in 1866, the lady's name having been Nancy Greer, a daughter of John and Margaret (Petrie) Greer, natives of the "Blue Grass State."

Mr. Pettet remained in Indiana, engaged in agriculture, until the year 1877, when he located eight miles west of Independence. Here he engaged in farming successfully, until 1886, and then sold out his farm and located on Little Caney river. Four years later, he purchased a livery business at Havana in this county which he continued to operate until 1896. He then sold this business and removed to Mound Valley, Labette county, where he purchased another livery stock which he con-

tinued to operate until 1898. He then returned to Montgomery county and purchased a home property in the county seat town of Independence. His present appointment as Superintendent of the Poor Farm, dates from January 26, 1903. This farm is one of the best of its kind in the state and is kept in a very high state of cultivation and presents a very neat appearance. There are at present twenty inmates of the institution.

The family born to our subject, consists of three children: Jennie, who married Lee L. Garr, a native of Indiana and now a farmer of this county, her two children are Joseph, twelve years of age and Lulu, two years old; Margaret married James R. Blair, a native of Iowa, now of Havana; their two children are: Thera, twelve years old and Lua E.; the third child was Joseph David, who married Anna Williams, a daughter of Robert Williams, of Illinois, and now lives in Labette county, Kansas. He is a carpenter and mechanic. Joseph D. Pettet is a practicing physician at Mound Valley, Labette county.

In political faith, Mr. Pettet supports the policy of the party of Lincoln and Garfield, and is a consistent member of the Friends' church, together with his family. He is a citizen whose private and public life reflects credit on the county of his adoption in which he numbers his friends by the hundred.

WILLIAM W. TYLER, one of the largest land owners in Parker township, is one of the eastern emigrants who settled in Montgomery county and was born in the "Empire State," Yates county, on the 26th, of April, 1853. Since 1878, he has been a citizen of Montgomery county and now resides two miles west of the city of Coffeyville. Roswell R. Tyler, the father of William, was also a native of New York, as was his mother Sarah (Wood) Tyler. He was a farmer by occupation, and passed his life in his native state, dying at the age of fifty-five. His wife survived him many years, being seventy years old at her death. She was the mother of six children: Frank, Harvey, Mrs. Sarah Hadsell, deceased; William W., Mrs. Nettie Reynolds and Mrs. Adella Hadsell.

William W. Tyler passed the period of his boyhood and youth in the healthful occupation of farm life, in Yates county, securing a fair education in the country school during the short winter months. He remained at home with his parents until he had attained his full majority. Three years later, he married and began preparations for the building of a home for himself. He engaged in agriculture in his home neighborhood and continued it till the spring of 1878, when he came out to Montgomery county, Kansas, and selected a farm of eighty acres of raw prairie, which now constitutes a portion of his estate. Here he and his young wife began the battle of life among strangers and with comparatively small means. They met with many hardships incident to a new



W. W. TYLER AND WIFE.

country, and that caused them to remember the first few years of their existence in Kansas with more or less of regret. Their means provided for nothing but the most primitive box house, containing but a single room 12x14 feet. They, however, were full of the hopes and ambitions of youth and cheerfully deprived themselves of many of the actual necessities of life that they might lay the foundation for their home. They had brought enough money with them to pay for their land, and there was enough left to purchase a few of the necessary implements for the proper cultivation of their farm. As they look back on those years of toil and privation, they have frequently laughed at the many ridiculous "make shifts" which, for lack of means, they were compelled to use. The old saying was frequently verified in their case that "necessity is the mother of invention." However, all that is a matter of the past, and now they sit under their own "vine and fig tree" and look forward into the evening of their lives with a complacency born of the knowledge that their labor has brought to them sufficient to make them comfortable with little further exertion. The beautiful and commodious farm house, which superceded its crude predecessor, is surrounded by spreading shade trees set out by their own hands, and the old farm presents evidences of the enterprise and thrift which has attended their years of labor.

When asked for the secret of his success in farming, Mr. Tyler replied that he attributes it to the "Down-East" custom of planting a variety of crops, rather than risking all on a single grain. There were years in which corn and wheat or the grass crop was a total failure, but because of the fact that he had something besides these crops planted, he always had something which he could turn into money at the end of the season, for it was seldom that more than one crop was a failure the same year. This fact, in connection with the careful husbanding of his resources and the good judgment manifested in the sale of his products has made Mr. Tyler, in the prime of life, one of the solid men of his township.

Upon the farm is a natural gas well which supplies the residence with light and heat.

At various times, as their prosperity made it possible, they have added to their original eighty acre purchase, and are now the owners of a broad domain, comprising 500 acres. This farm is devoted to the raising of grain and stock, a goodly portion of it being rich bottom land, while the rest is high prairie which furnishes splendid pasturage.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tyler was an event of December 22, 1877. Mrs. Tyler's maiden name was Sarah J. Marshall. The Marshall family is of English descent. Matthew Marshall having emigrated to this country from England when a young man. He settled in New York state, and then married Mary A. Palmer, also of English birth. Mrs. Tyler's parents came to Kansas in 1878, but were not pleased with the

country and returned to New York, where the father now resides at the age of seventy-two, the mother having died at the age of seventy. Their four children were: William S., Mrs. Sarah Tyler, Mrs. Mary A. Peacock, and Mrs. Libbie P. Nichols, all but Mrs. Tyler living in New York state. To this marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tyler were born two daughters, Frances and Edna, both young ladies at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyler have entered heartily into the social life of the community in which they have made their home, Mr. Tyler being a member of the K. L. of S., of the Triple Tie and of the A. H. T. A. He has not been disposed to much activity in politics, but is an ardent supporter of the principles of the reform party. They are most highly regarded among a very large circle of acquaintances in the county and dispense an old-time hospitality in their rural home.

EDWARD A. TURNER—The subject of this brief review is one of the substantial young farmers of West Cherry township, and dates his residence in the county from the year 1879. He comes from the "Modern Mother of Presidents," Ohio, in Perry county, of which state, he was born September 25, 1867.

David Turner, our subject's father, is a retired farmer, residing in Independence, and is a native of Fairfield county, Ohio. In his home state he learned wagon-making and followed the trade as a livelihood, but here in Kansas and when actively engaged, he was a farmer. He was one of three children, viz: Reis, Mrs. Edith Vors and David. He married Louisa Grubb, a native of McConnellsville, Ohio, and their union was productive of the following children: Albert, deceased; William, deceased; Francis, of Montgomery county; David, of Colorado; Mrs. Dora Inscho, of this county; Edward A., our subject, and George, of New York.

Edward A. Turner married Celia Imel, a daughter of James and Sarah (Warren) Imel, from the State of Indiana. The three children of this union are: Lola, Edward and one other.

In their beginning in Montgomery county, the Turners settled on a farm on the banks of the Verdigris river, where Edward A., of this notice, was brought up. It is true that for three years the family home was in Rutland township, but their connection with that locality was so unimportant as compared with their prominence as settlers of West Cherry, that little stress is placed upon it and all their residence in the county credited to the latter. The family homestead, and where our subject resides, consists of one hundred and sixty acres, in section 4, township 31, range 16, and has been his home since 1882. At twenty-one years of age the farm was left in his care, while his parents retired to the county seat to live.

In their political views the Turners are Republicans, and Mr. Turner, of this record, is a member of the Modern Woodmen and of the A. H. T. A.

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